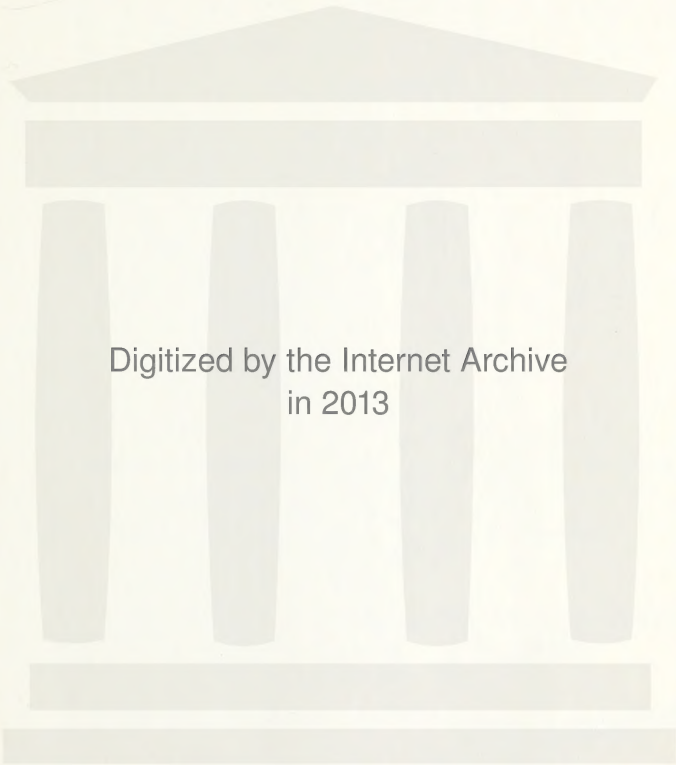
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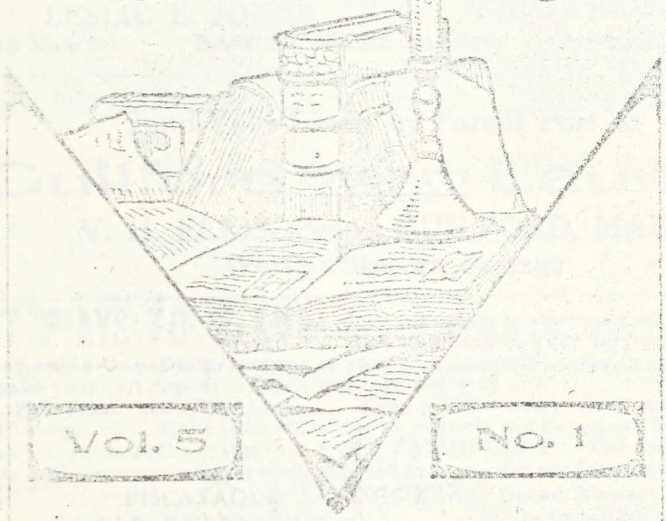
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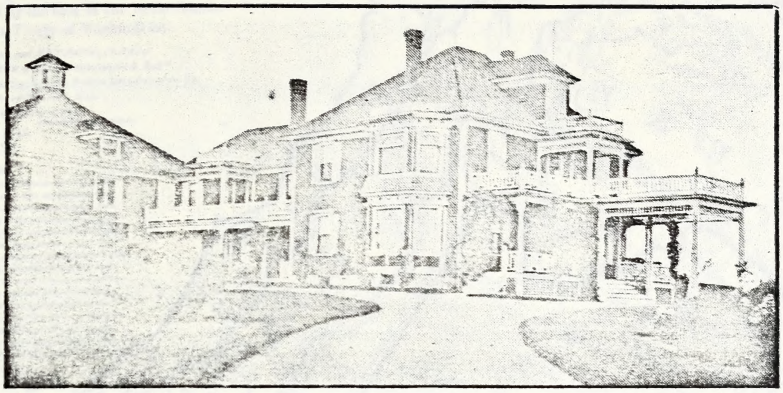
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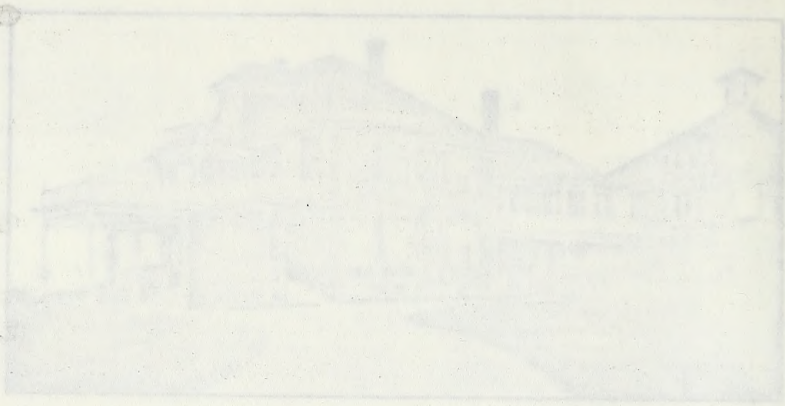
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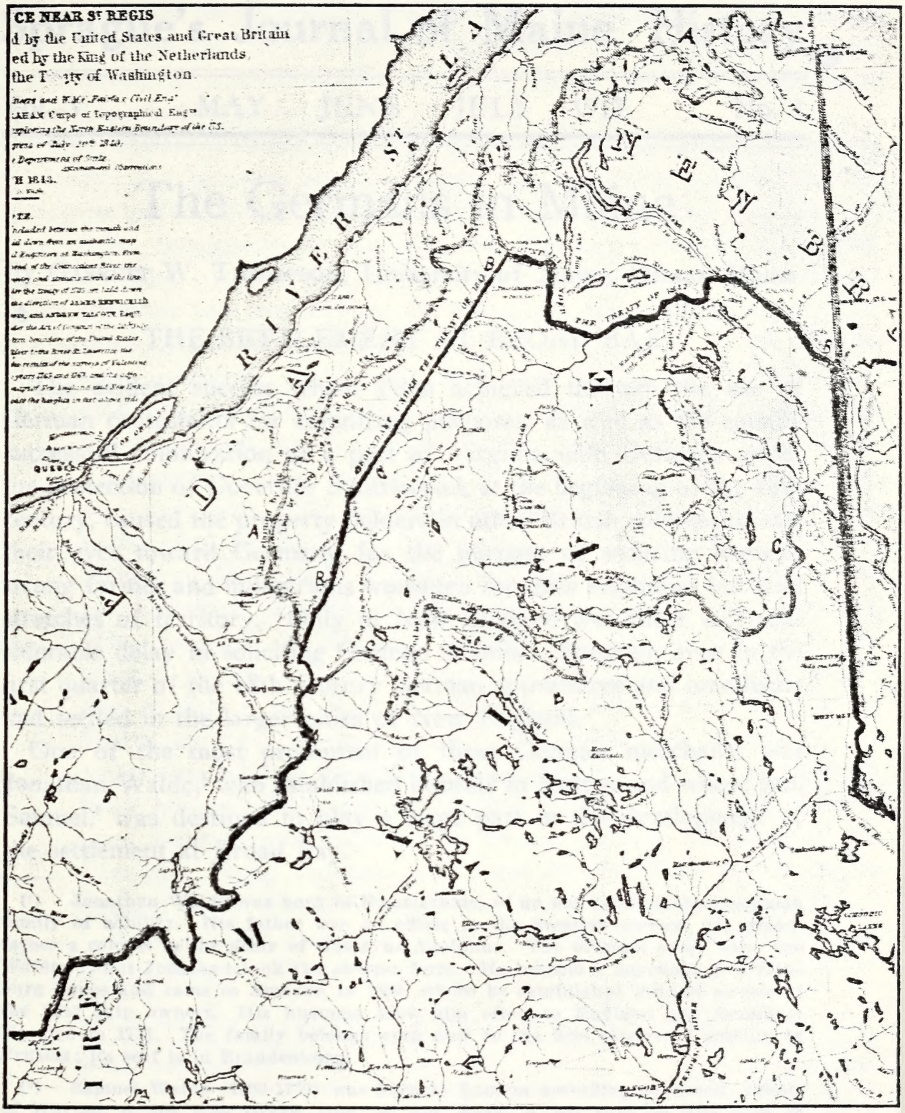
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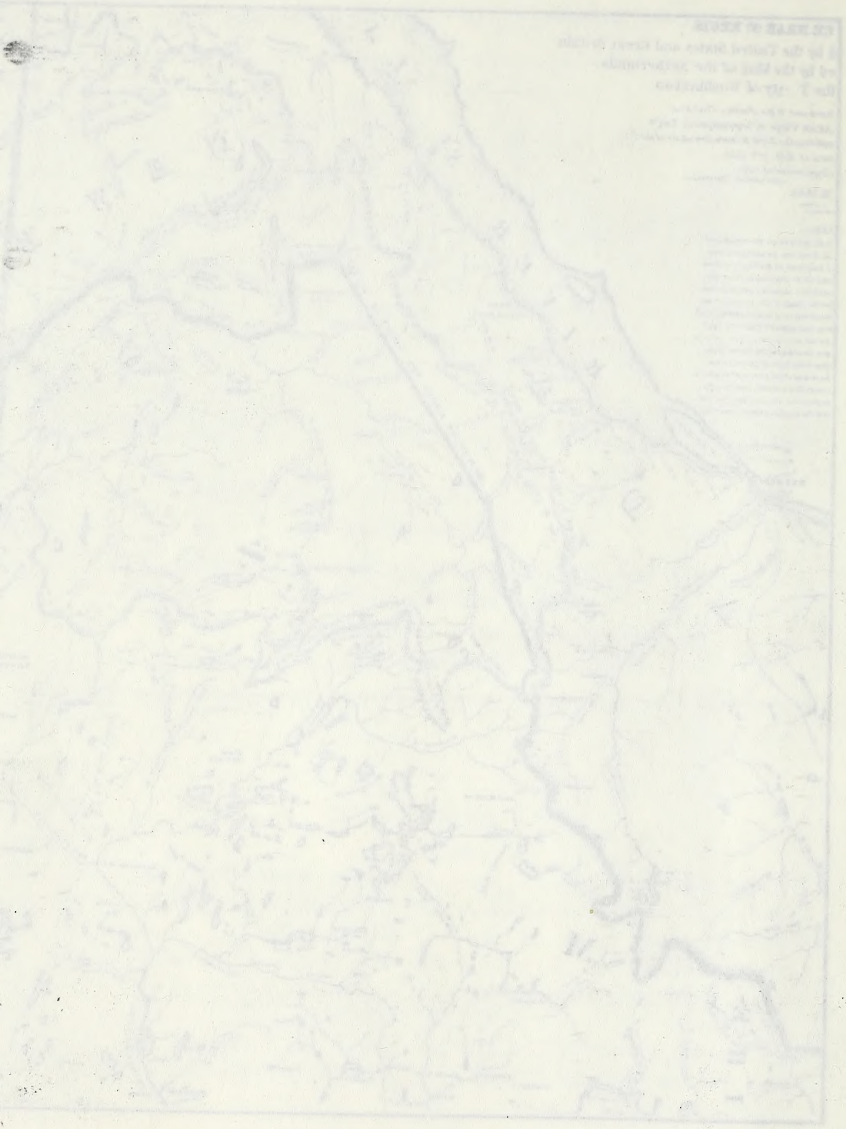
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A Northeastern Boundary Map.

Published March, 1843. Drawn from surveys made by authority of Congress.
A. A, the line as claimed by the United States.
C. C, the line as claimed by Great Britain.
B. B, the line setteld upon by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty.



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The Germans in Maine

By Garrett W. Thompson, University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

THE SETTLEMENT AT BROAD BAY

The evident success which Penn achieved through the use of German protestants for colonizing purposes, as well as the equally successful colonization of a part of Virginia with Germans under the protection of Governor Spottswood, at the beginning of the 18th century, caused the property holders in other British colonies to cast their eyes toward Germany for the purpose of securing likewise strong farmer and industrious workmen for their enormous but wild stretches of territory. Only in New England was there still considerable delay in soliciting German colonists, although even in the first quarter of the 18th century German apprentices and merchants had settled in the larger cities of New England.

One of the most prominent of these German merchants was Jonathan Waldo,[1] who established himself in Boston and whose son, Samuel,[2] was destined to play a large part in the development of the settlement at Broad Bay.

---

(1) Jonathan Waldo was born in Pommerania, of an old Swedish-Pommeranian family of nobility. His father was an officer in the Swedish service; his grandfather a colonel in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. The original name was "von Waldow," but Jonathan took the shorter form. He became a merchant in a Hanburg house and came to America in 1690, where he established himself as one of the first ship owners. His business took him often to England and Germany. He died in 1731. The family belongs even now to the first circles of nobility in Prussia; its seat is in Brandenburg.

(2) Samuel Waldo (1696-1759) was born in London according to Eaton, Annals of Warren, p. 109 (the Drake, Dict. of Am. Biog., p. 947 says he was born in Boston). His mother was also of German descent. The influence of Boston even in those days was for culture and refinement, and young Waldo enjoyed the benefit of such an environment. From his father and in the Latin school he received some instruction but his education came mostly from men and things. At 18 he was clerk for his father, and later joined his brother, Cornelius, in a business of fish, naval stores, provisions and lumber, obtaining cargoes from the eastern part of the Province, which they exported to Europe and the West Indies. These transactions gave them early and extensive acquaintance with Maine; getting land at low figures they thus acquired the strong influence of landholders; in Falmouth also they were large proprietors. Waldo attended Harvard College and was later

While the Plymouth Council was in possession of the "Great Charter for New England" they made several grants of lands within the district of Maine, among which was the Muscongus or Lincolnshire patent.[3]

The lands herein included represented an area of 30 miles square and lay between the Muscongus and Penobscot rivers.[4] On the second of March, 1630, these domains were granted by patent to John Beauchamp of London, and Thomas Leverett, of Boston, England. A fifth part of all the gold and silver ore found on the premises was reserved for the King, and governmental rights were retained; in other respects, however, the powers of the holders were unlimited. During the same year Ashley and Peirce, agents of the patentees, came with mechanics and laborers and established a trading post on St. George's river (within the present site of Thomaston). This settlement was broken up by the first Indian war, and from 1678 the whole region lay desolate for nearly 40 years. On the death of Beauchamp, Leverett acquired sole possession of the tract. Through him the patent descended to his son, Governor Leverett, of Massachusetts, and in 1719 to President John Leverett of Harvard College, the great-grandson of the original holder. Leverett associated with himself in the ownership at first 9 and later in addition 20 others, who came to be known as the "30 proprietors." But while this distribution of ownership relieved individual responsibility, and the erection of block houses offered security against the ever dangerous Indians, great inconvenience came to the owners through an officer of the Province, David Dunbar, who went by the titles of "Surveyor General of the King's Woods" and "Lord Governor of Sagadhoe."

With peculiar disregard of the rights of patentees he claimed a reservation of all the pine trees in Maine having a diameter of

---

sent to Germany to complete his education. There he entered the body-guard of the Elector of Hanover, and when the latter came to England as George I, Waldo accompanied him in that regiment to London and remained there until 1714, being advanced to the rank of major. When he came to Boston to assume his deceased father's business the King named him "Colonel of the militia of Mass. Bay." At the outbreak of the Spanish war in 1744 he was made Brigadier General of the New England troops, and was a leader in the expedition against Louisburg, which he took by storm. In business he was energetic and progressive, putting life into his enterprises, and is said to have crossed the ocean 15 times. He was of commanding presence, tall, stout, and of dark complexion. His portrait hangs in the picture gallery of Bowdoin College. He was married in 1722 to Lucy Wainwright of Ipswich, who died in 1741, leaving five children.

(3) Coll. Maine Hist. Soc., Vol. IX, p. 77, series I, "Gen. Sam. Waldo," by Will.

(4) Rev. Dr. Pohlman, "The German Colony and Lutheran Church in Maine."

over two feet for masts for the British navy; he drove the lumbermen from their houses seized their timber and burned their saw-mills. His misdemeanors led to an investigation and a determination on the part of the outraged patentees to send an agent to England to secure redress. That agent was Samuel Waldo, "a gentleman from Boston," who prosecuted the case before the English government with great vigor. As a result, Dunbar[5] was deprived of his extraordinary commission, but the remained surveyor for 9 or 10 years longer. For his valuable and successful services Waldo received one-half of the whole grant, and continued to be identified with the fortunes of the settlement until his death.

There is no doubt that the frequent attacks of the Indians retarded the development of these lands, and the settlement in some localities was slow as well as meagre. R. F. Gardiner[6] says:

> From depositions preserved in the (Kennebec) Company's records it appears that in 1728 there was only one family at Long Reach (now Bath) and all the country from Damariscotta Mills to the ocean was a wilderness. The difficulty of obtaining settlers when the expectation of sudden wealth had subsided and no inducement existed but the grant of a fruitful soil requiring patient labor and promising slow returns was very great—Europe had no surplus population, since the wars had decimated the people.

On the other hand, the fisheries which had been actively and successfully developed by the Plymouth colonists hastened the occupation of the Muscongus grant. And Eaton[7] writes: "In 1730-1 there were 150 families and from 900 to 1000 inhabitants between the Muscongus and the Kennebec."

Waldo was interested not only in these land speculations but in the introduction of settlers as well. In 1732[8] he had his possessions divided into severalty; careful surveys were made and extensive preparations instituted for colonization. In these enterprises he was not alone, however, for in 1733-4, when peace brought more settled conditions, the government and other proprietors began also to center their interest on this region and its colonial possibilities.[9] The Irish[10] had been brought there by Dunbar and his friends; the English and New Englanders by Thomas Drowne and other proprietary aspirants of the Pemaquid grant, while the German element came (later) through Waldo and the Muscongus patentees.

(5) Eaton, "Annals of Warren," 1st Ed., p. 46.
(6) Coll. Maine Hist. Soc., Vol. II, p. 279, "Hist. of Kennebec Purchase."
(7) Eaton, "Annals of Warren," 1st Ed., p. 45.
(8) Der. Deutsche Pion., Vol. 14, p. 9. Also Coll. Maine Hist. Soc., VI, p. 322.
(9) Eaton's Annals, 1st Ed., p. 48.
(10) Williamson, "History of Maine," Vol. II, p. 284.

But Waldo's first transactions were with Scotch-Irish immigrants, not with Germans. In 1733[11] and 1735-6 Irish Protestants of Scotch descent located in the upper and lower towns of St. George's and on the land near its mouth; the English settled Medumcook (now Friendship). On April 13th, 1735, 27 families[12] of this same stock made a contract with Waldo to settle at Broad Bay; in the following year, however, they located not at that place but chiefly on the St. George River; in fact, the colony at Broad Bay always remained predominantly German. These settlers contributed zeal and energy to their task; they set about promptly to build houses, which were constructed of boards from Waldo's mill. The cellars were unwalled and reached through a trap door in the main room; in addition also to these discomforts they were continually exposed to the attacks of marauding Indians, and they as well as the cattle which some of them had brought suffered[13] in no small degree from the intense cold. S. G. Drake, the historian, says: "The winter of 1736-7 was especially hard on the poor; many died from its severity, and sermons were preached on this subject." Meanwhile, however, Waldo was not insensible to the larger needs of the community; he started a lime kiln[14] at this time (later there were two), and his saw mill, put up in 1735, met an urgent need.

But with it all, he felt and saw the need of a larger agricultural[15] population, and it was this need which prompted him in great measure to seek and promote the immigration of Germans.

In a letter[16] to Secretary Popple, Boston, Aug. 19, 1730, Col. Dunbar states:

> Since I began this letter great Numbers of people inclined to settle to the Eastward have been with me, they were informed in towne that I am to begin but at Penobscott and that I can give them noe title to ye Lands I lay out and—they can have no Government—but what must be derived from a place at a very great distance. It is now the 29th of Aug., 3 days agoe there arrived here a ship belonging to this towne from Amsterdam with 230 pallatines, by their contract bound to Pensilvania, they were much crowded in ye ship which occasioned the death of some, & ye want of watre

(11) Ibid.

(12) Eaton's Annals, 1st Ed., p. 49.

(13) Ibid., p. 55.

(14) Sewall (The Ancient Dominions of Maine, p. 269) says that Robert McIntyre discovered the properties of the lime rock in this region and made the kiln. Gov. Pownal in his Journal says: "General Waldo caused the manufacture of lime to be begun near St. George's in 1734." (Coll. Maine Hist. Soc., Vol. V, p. 375, series I). It is probable that McIntyre was in Waldo's employ at the kiln.

(15) A. B. Faust, "The German Element in the U. S.," Vol. I, p. 249.

(16) Coll. Maine Hist. Soc., Vol. XI., p. 36 seq., Documentary series.

brought them in here, the Master complained to Mr. Belcher that the passengers forced him in, which the Governor told me was an Act of piracy, the poor people being frightened with threats to be prosecuted accordingly by the Master and Owner, have been obliged to give up the obligations they had in writeing to be put on shore at Philadelphia whither some of the familys & Acquaintance had been before them, and where by contract they were to be Allowed 3 Months time to pay for their passage, and are landed here & exposed to Sale like Negroes, and are purchasing by a Company of Mr. Waldoes proprietors to be planted where the pine Swamps are in Shepscot river to ye Eastward of Kennebeck; I begged Mr. Belcher to see that these poor creatures were not abused but he is gone to New Hampshire God help them they have a poor chance for justice—I am told that the Magistrate of this towne refused to lett the pallatines be landed here, they are yett upon Island 4 miles from the towns where quarentine is performed, and are to be put on board the Same Vessel & sent to Philadelphia, it would be a fine opportunity to furnish such a number of people to Nova Scotia.

In a letter[17] of October 21 he continues:

The poor pallatines mentioned in my former letter to you are begging about towne, it would move any other people to see them, no dyeing Criminals look more piteously, they were bound to Pensilvania but brought in here as I formerly mentioned where they are likely to perish this winter.

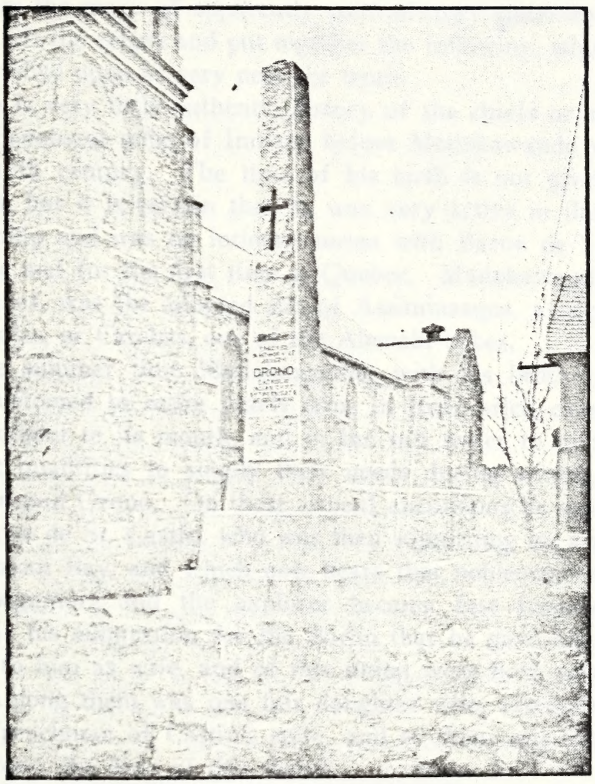
There is also a communication[18] of P. Yorke and C. Talbot dated August 11, 1731 as follows:

And therefore upon a Representation to His Majesty in Council that some Protestants from Ireland and from the Palatinate were desirous to Settle upon the said Tract of Land lying between the rivers St. Croix and Kennebeck, extending about 180 Miles in length on the Sea Coast, His Majesty directed that His Surveyor of the Lands in Nova Scotia should assign them land according to their desire, which he accordingly did about a year ago, and several Familys are now Settled thereon & improving the same, which were afterwards to be ratified to them.

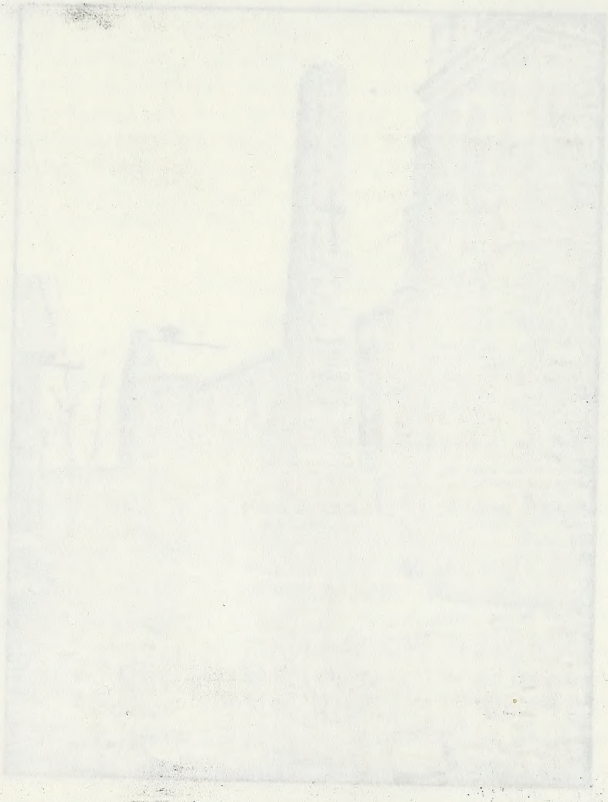
Although no importations of Germans were made en gros until later, still in view of Waldo's early and active interest in immigration matters and the above reference of Dunbar to him it is not unlikely that some of these pallatines" found their way to this region (Maine). Such an assumption would explain a somewhat unclear statement of Williamson,[19] who after mentioning the settlements of 1733 and 1735-6 at St. George's and Broad Bay, chiefly by Irish and English, says that "Accessions (of Germans) were made in 1740 to the plantation at Broad Bay," basing his assertion, in a footnote, on a MS. letter of Mr. Ludwig.

(17) Ibid., pp. 65-66.
(18) Ibid., p. 117.
(19) Hist. of Maine, Vol. II, p. 285.

(To be continued.)



The Joseph Orono Monument, Orono, Maine.
Erected by the Knights of Columbus, October 12th, 1911.



Orono—Catholic Indian Chief

By Reverend John M. Harrington.

The life of Joseph Orono is shrouded in much uncertainty and what history has been written of him is exceedingly conjectural. But from the maze of apparently contradictory statements I have tried to sift the errors and put together the following, which, I feel, may be relied upon as very near the truth.

There is very little authentic history of the chiefs or sagamores of the Penobscot tribe of Indians before Madokawando who lived in the 17th century. The time of his birth is not given by any historian, but it is certain that he was very active in the wars of King Philip and was on intimate terms with Baron de St. Castin, whom he met for the first time at Quebec. Madokawando, a Tarratine chief, was the adopted son of Assiminasqua, a sagamore of the Kanabis, or Canibas, one of the Abenaki tribes.

In the summer time Madokawando, with his brother Indians, was accustomed to make yearly trips in their brich canoes down the Penobscot to its mouth, and in the salt water to catch fish in sufficient quantities to supply their needs during winter, in their homes around Orono. On these annual excursions he again fell in with Baron de St. Castin, who was then sojourning on a peninsula in Penobscot Bay, and which now bears that nobleman's name.

The sagamore and the explorer became fast friends and so great was his admiration for the Baron that he gave his daughter Matilde to him as wife, and of this union were born several children. Among them was one fair daughter who, afterwards, married a Frenchman of Castin's suite, and to them was born, about 1691, Orono, the hero of this sketch.

In confirmation of the above, Captain Joseph Munsell, of Bangor, Maine, who knew Orono well, said, and his words are on record, that Orono himself told him, (the Captain), his father was a Frenchman and his mother half French and half Indian. Hence, we may conclude as almost certain, that Orono was the grandson of Baron de St. Castin and Matilde, the daughter of the celebrated sagamore, Madokawando.

There are two other accounts of Orono's birth which I deem fit to give, but which I consider improbable.

First: Orono, according to a tradition that received credence among the old settlers of this town (Orono), was the child of

white parents and was kidnapped, in infancy, by the Tarratines, from the banks of the Androscoggin, near where the town of Brunswick now stands. But this story I hold to be incorrect. Mr. Phineas Vinal, at present a venerated citizen of Orono, told me that he had heard his mother say that Chief Orono was certainly part Indian; his countenance indicated it althohgh he had but few, if any, of the characteristics of that race. Mr. Vinal says his mother knew the old chief well. On his mother's side Mr. Vinal is a grandson of John Marsh, the interpreter, who acted in that capacity between the Indians and the English in the war of 1812, when the latter occupied Bangor. Marsh Island, containing five thousand acres, (on which are Old Town and a part of Orono) was purchased by him from the Indians for fifteen bushels of corn.

Second: The other story is that he was a native of York in Cumberland County, this state, and was one of several captive children taken in 1692 by the Indians who ravaged that place. Orono, according to this story, was four years old at the time. Also the same tradition states that the Indians, soon after, sent back to the garrison-houses the old women, and the children between the ages of three and seven years, so as to recompense the English who, on a former occasion, spared the lives of several Indian women and children. Hence, if Orono, who was then four years, was among the captives, he must have been among those who were returned. Again this tradition says, that his family name was Donmel or Donnel, but, at that time, 1692, the Donnel family was one of the most, if not the most distinguished family in all that section, or in the province, and hence, if a son of that distinguished family had been taken captive, he would in all probability, have been returned or recovered. Besides, there is no mention of this, even traditionally, among the people of York.

Madokawando died about 1700. It is said that he always treated his prisoners well, and that he was known for his sagacity and sincerity.

We have no reliable data concerning his immediate successors, but of this we are certain, that at the beginning of the American Revolution, Orono, who had acquired the confidence of his people by his ability, integrity and prudence, was acclaimed their Chief.

Some reviewers of his life make him chief long before this date and place his birth in 1688; but I cannot find a particle of evidence to sustain the former; on the contrary, in 1754, when the Indians

were at war with the French, Tomasus was sagamore of the tribe and though Orono was at that time a man of ability and held important positions, yet we have no evidence of his being chief so early. Tomasus, or Tamor, as he is sometimes called, was succeeded by Osson, a chief who believed in the policy of peace until his patience was exasperated by the nefarious and bloody actions of Captain Casgill of Newcastle, who, one day with his company of volunteers, wickedly and unhumanely shot a party of peaceable Indian hunters on Owl's Head.

Osson died about the beginning of the American Revolution and Orono succeeded him.

Orono was a man of intelligence—though not much of a reader or writer—a gentle, benign chief, and very sedate. He was very thoughtful and reserved, saying little and that after mature consideration. When he expressed his views they were always to the point and in as few words as possible. He had an analytic mind and good common sense which served him in the place of higher education, "a sensible, serious man and a hearty friend."

Naturally, he knew both the French and Indian languages, his father being French and his mother half French and half Indian. He could also speak the English language quite fluently, particularly towards the end, when he associated a great deal with the whites.

Orono belonged to the Tarratine tribe of Indians who were among the earliest converts to Catholicity made by the Jesuit Fathers east of the Mississippi. He is sometimes referred to as a convert to the Faith, but this is a mistake, as his father and mother were both Catholics. To the Catholic religion he was ardently attached. He loved its ritual and considered it an honor to be allowed to take part in its ceremonies. He was a staunch supporter of the faith planted in the hearts of his sagamore ancestors by the "black robes," and when, after the Revolution, Protestant missionaries were sent to the tribe to proselytize them, they failed to shake the faith of their fathers.

In figure, he was tall and stately, finely proportioned, with noble bearing, fair hair, blue eyes beningnly penetrating and intelligent—the grand specimen of a warrior, and it is said that in his gait, even in old age, there were a gracefulness and elasticity which at once attracted and marked his superiority. But his breadth of mind, his gentlemanly manners and kind disposition made him a

chief not alone among the Indians but also among the white men, and gave him that distinction which posterity recognizes.

Williamson says that:

His manners were both conciliating and commanding, and his habits worthy of all imitation. For he was not only honest, chaste, temperate and industrious, but his word was sacred and his friendship unchanging . . . Though he was not deficient in courage or any of the martial virtues, he was so fully aware how much wars had wasted his tribe and entailed misery on the survivors, as to become, from principle, a uniform and persevering advocate of peace. He knew, and always labored to convince his people, that they flourished best and enjoyed most under its refreshing shade.

And even after Casgill's murderous assault, Orono, who was then a warrior passed middle age, was still for peace. "To kill the living will not bring the dead to life," said he, speaking of the Owl's Head wicked transaction.

The crimes of few never sprinkle blood on all. Strike the murderers! Let the rest be quiet. Peace is the Voice of God. Everyone is blessed under its wings. Everything withers in war; Indians are killed; squaws starve. Nothing is gained, not plunder, not glory. Englishmen are now too many. Let the hatchet lay buried. Smoke the calumet once more. Strive for peace. Exact a recompense by treaty for wrongs done us. None! Ay, then fight 'em.

Orono could not understand how England could persecute, plunder or enslave her colonies, which he looked upon as her children in a far off land, and he could not conceive how England, professing Christianity, could be a factor in such unnatural a warfare.

There was nothing so dear to Orono's heart, after his religion, as liberty. It was the sweetest sound to the Christian sagamore's ears. "Give me liberty or give me death," was the key note of his soul. On one occasion, addressing his braves, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, before he proffered aid to the Americans, he made use of these noble and patriotic words:

The Great Spirit gives us freely all things. Our white brothers tell us they came to the Indian's country to enjoy liberty and life. Their Great Sagamore (the English King) is coming to bind them in chains, to kill them. We must fight him. We will stand on the same ground with them. For should he bind them in bonds, next he will treat us as bears. Indians' liberties and lands, his proud spirit will tear away from them. Help his ill-treated sons; they will return good for good, and the law of love runs through the hearts of their children and ours when we are dead. Look down the stream of time. Look up to the Great Spirit. Be kind, be valient, be free:—then are Indians Sons of Glory.

Captivated by these patriotic sentiments, his people applauded him and swore fealty to him, whatever cause he espoused. So, when the Revolutionary War broke out, resisting all solicitations of other tribes, he extended his sympathy and proffered the aid of his warriors to the American cause; and at a moment when Indians, in other parts of the state, were threatening to join the English, Orono, with three of his colleagues, as a deputation of the Penobscot Indians, arrived in Watertown, Massachusetts, two days after the battle of Bunker Hill, and tendered their services to the Provincial Congress held there on June 21, 1775.

Orono, addressing a committee of the Provincial Congress among other things, said:

> In behalf of the whole Penobscot tribe I hereby declare to you, if the grievance under which our people labor were removed, they would aid with their whole force to defend the country.

The grievances, spoken of by Orono, were principally trespasses by the whites upon their timber lands and cheating them in trade.

Tho' the smoke of battle of Bunker Hill had scarcely cleared away, the committee of the Provincial Congress said nothing about accepting Orono's offer, but promised him that, "as soon as they could take breath from this present fight" their complaints should be attended to. In the same year the above-mentioned grievances were removed, and, on July of the following year, three of the Penobscot tribes acknowledged the independence of the United States, withheld all succor from the British enemy, and, eventually, some of them engaged in the war, under Captain John Preble, Lieutenants Andrew Gilman, Joseph Munsell and Orono, who then bore a Continental Commission as he led his braves to the field of battle.

When Castine, (the peninsula) was taken by the British in 1779, and other settlements on either bank of the Penobscot were under their sway, Orono proved himself faithful to his engagements and true to the American cause by communicating, with great despatch, to the government important and repeated intelligence, and his zeal to the last was inspiring to his tribe.

The war being over Orono entered into negotiations with Massachusetts. Through him assignments of large tracts of lands, for valuable considerations, were made to the State and the limits of the territory retained by the tribe were agreed upon. He then retired to his island home at Old Town, rich in years, honor and

renown, respected by the commonwealth, loved by the whites and idolized by his tribe.

At that time, Father Romaigne, a French priest, had charge of the Tarratines of this section, who held the faith through weal and woe, defying bribes and threats, since their conversion from paganism more than a century before.

In all the public services of the Church, Orono took a prominent part. His assiduity at Mass, his joining in its Chant, his responding to the litanies, and his recepton of the sacraments, furnshed a grand exemplar of all that was noble and elevating in Christian life, which materially advanced the spirituality of his tribe, by spurring them on to the practice of their religion. Whilst he never peremptorily commanded them to observe the laws of their Church, his example in this regard amounted to the same.

During his lifetime there were very few delinquents in religious matters among the Tarratines of Marsh Island, and it was a pleasure for the "black robes" to expound to them the teaching of the church.

At length, under the weight of over one hundred years, Joseph Orono died, (according to Captain Samuel Lowder, of Bangor) in his wigwam on a Sunday morning, 1801, on the banks of the Penobscot just opposite where Mt. Hope Cemetery now lies, mourned by all who knew him irrespective of creed or color. He retained his mental faculties to the last; and his erect attitude and sickly whiteness of face, flowing white hair and spirituelle aspect, gave him the appearance of a grand old saint.

Captain Munsell of Bangor, who talked with him in his last sickness, says that Orono told him he was 110 years at that time, thus fixing his birth in 1691. Mrs. Hall, who died over thirty years ago in this town, aged 100 years, had a distinct recollection of this chief, and saw his funeral cortege pass by. Captain Lowder says that he was buried on the Jameson farm, upper Stillwater, but more likely he was buried in Old Town, probably on Indian Island; but there is absolutely nothing left to make the spot where his remains were consigned to Mother Earth. All my investigations have failed to discover his grave, and not one of the Indians now on Indian Island knows where their great Chief's dust awaits the resurrection.

That nothing exists to indicate the grave of the celebrated Orono appears incredible, but such is the fact.

Nobody has yet explained what the grand and sonorous name—Orono—signifies, but it will be perpetuated and honored as long as this township exists, which was incorporated March 12, 1806, and called "Orono" in compliment to him.

To my astonishment I discovered a few years ago that the pupils of the public schools here did not know that Joseph Orono professed the christian faith, and to my great astonishment I discovered also that even some teachers, in the higher grades, never heard of Joseph Orono; though the town from which they get their living was called after that worthy chief. Had he descended from the "Pilgrim Fathers" (and held the creed of the "Reformers"), his name in all probability, would be emblazoned in letters of gold in the school rooms of the town; his praises would be sounded for the children, by every teacher in the district, and a monument would have been erected long since, by the citizens to perpetuate his name and speak his renown.

This honor was left for the Knights of Columbus, and on the 12th of October, 1911, the unveiling and dedication of a monument to the memory of the old Indian chief were carried out under the auspices of Joseph Orono Council by whose good work the monument was completed and erected on a lot owned by the writer of this sketch.

When the town was incorporated it is said that some protested against its being name after Orono. The protest came from those who hesitated to have the town named after a Catholic Indian chief, and whose descendants even today, objected to having this monument erected in the little public park of the town because, forsooth, the inscription read:—

Erected
in memory of
Joseph
Orono
—Catholic—
Indian Chief
By the Knights of Columbus
1911

But the shaft is erected to do honor to Orono, whose virtues are worthy of imitation by the noblest and best of our race, and on it is inscribed the word —Catholic— a word which is historic, brought here by the Northmen even before Catholic Columbus

touched the American shores, a word which is firmly rooted in our soil and which will adorn other monuments on this continent in centuries yet to come.

Orono, Maine, May 11, 1917.

MAINE INLAND SCENERY



Ready to climb the Mountain

(*Courtesy of B. & A. R. R. Co.*)

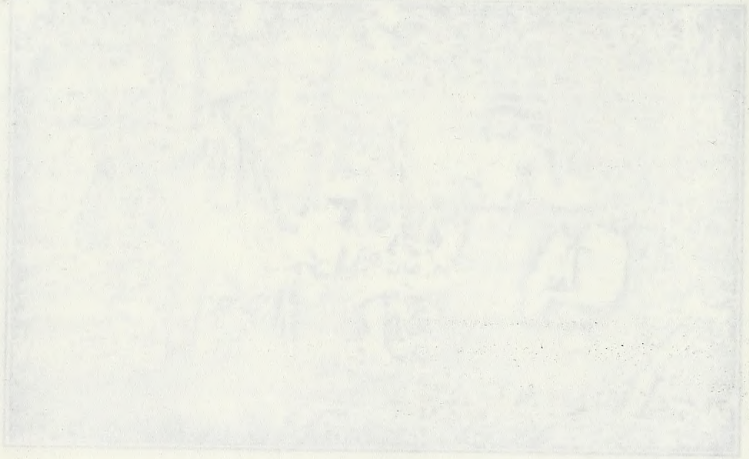
Welchville and Some of Its Early Families

By CHARLES E. WATERMAN.

This historical sketch of the little village of Welchville is not written because it is more important or more picturesque than other places of its size in Maine, but because

> The hills are dearest which our childish feet
> Have climbed the earliest; and the streams most sweet
> Are ever those at which our young lips drank—
> Stooped to their waters o'er the grassy banks.

A further reason for personal interest is that the place might have been called Brownville, with equal propriety, after a paternal



great grandfather, Samuel Brown, who was the first settler in the vicinity. That was in 1795, before there was any village to name. Today, by the roads laid out with authority of the county and town of Oxford, in which Welchville is situated, the ancient domicile and the tomb of Samuel Brown is about two miles distant from the village, on the shores of Lake Hogan; but through the woods which line the shores of that body of water it is but a scant three-fourths mile; and for many years after Brown settled that was the only trail to the falls in the Little Androscoggin River. When the village budded, Brown built a second house near the outlet of the lake into the river, which forms the northern boundary of the village, where several of his children lived successively. The house has disappeared, leaving a depression where the cellar was, and the spring in the river-bank, where passing fishermen yet drink. A son, Cyrus, was a resident of the village his entire life, and a great granddaughter, Mrs. Alice King Wilson, yet lives there.

Samuel Brown came to Oxford (when that town was a part of Hebron) from Middleborough, Massachusetts. He was a Revolutionary Soldier, enlisting February 19, 1778, for three years, in Captain Benson's company, Colonel Putnam's Regiment of Continentals. His wife was Ruth, daughter of Josiah and Mary Deane, of Taunton, Massachusetts. Their children, according to the Hebron records were:

Celia, born August 4, 1789, married Zebedee Pratt;
Anna, born September 8, 1791, married (1st) Samuel Gerrish, (2d) ——— Drew;
Esther, born March 12, 1794, married Guy Bates Waterman;
Samuel, born November 4, 1795, married (1st) Sally Marble, (2d) Mrs Diantha Carr;
Clarissa, born March 9, 1798, married Frederick Dennen;
Henry, born April 17, 1800, married Bethsheba Dennen;
Jacob Deane, born April 1, 1802, married Sally Gardiner;
Ruth, born July 2, 1804, married Moses Chesley;
Mary Staples, born July 24, 1806, married Moses Page;
John, born October 8, 1809, married Hanah Yates;
Leonard, born June 6, 1812, married (1st) Mary Ann Littlefield, (2d) Abby C. Cox;
Cyrus, born April 5, 1816, married Susan P. Noble. They had no children, but brought up a daughter (Hortensia) of John Brown. She married Lorenzo King, and her daughter, Alice, married Frank L. Wilson, who yet lives in the village.

The earlier villages of Maine were of accidental origin, springing up at cross-roads, because convenient converging poitns for

settlers in building or attending churches, or sending their children to school. Here also a blacksmith was likely to set up his forge, and perhaps a cross-roads store was erected. Secondary villages grew up about water powers, when settlers arrived at the stage of abandoning their log cabins for frame houses. The earlier villages of this latter class were more than likely to grow up around small streams, because it presented fewer difficulties in damming, and because sawing lumber and grinding grain were, in their earlier developments, side lines to agriculture. Logs were generally sawed during the high water of spring, while the grinding of grain was likely to be restricted to certain days in the week, the head of water necessary for power being accumulated during the other days. The larger water powers were developed only after transportation facilities were opened. This accounts for the late development of Welchville, which is on the site of a considerable water power.

Roads are a convenience for settlers, consequently earlier roads followed the lines of settlement. The earlier clearings were made on hillls for two reasons. One was because rivers were highways for Indians and settlers wished to get as far away from them as possible. The second was the frequent inundations. Thus the first highways were over highlands, crossing valleys and rivers only to go from one hill to another. The early settlers were not gregarious. Each family formed a unit of society, and produced on its parcel of land all things needful for life—food, clothing, shelter and light. It was only after settlements became thicker that they lost something of this independence, and began to yearn for things not produced on the farm. This gave an impetus to building roads leading to nearby seaports. The people of Welchville and vicinity were not different from those of other localities in Maine, or rather of Massachusetts, of which that district was then a part. The first settlements were made on hills, also the first roads. The first trunk road to Portland, its seaport town, located by the Court of Sessions in 1793, and built soon after, crossed the Little Androscoggin a mile or so south of Welchville.

Road building, and especially bridge building, was not an easy undertaking for pioneers. This is easily proved by the history of the first bridge on this road south of Welchville. The first means employed for crossing was on ice in winter and by a float bridge in summer. The latter was a long raft, anchored to a big granite boulder (yet to be seen) on the eastern bank. During the summer

months it was swung across the stream; but when the water began to congeal in autumn, it was detached from the western bank and allowed to swing parallel with the eastern one.

By and by a permanent bridge was constructed a few rods north of the float bridge, using a small island in the middle of the river as a part of the construction, because two short spans presented fewer difficulties of construction than one long one. It was called "The old Jam Bridge" because at the head of the island was a large jam of logs and other floatsam, which had been accumulating for nobody knows how long.

The building of the road opened up some of the intervale farms in due course of time.

Jacob Tewkesbury Washburn, born December 21, 1807, settled on the western bank near the bridge. His family was a prominent one in Welchville, for after he sold his farm in 1852 to Samuel B. Waterman, a grandson of Samuel Brown, mentioned in the first of this article, he moved to that village and died there. He married Mary M. Marston and had a large family of children, some of whom were life-long residents of the village. A list of them is given below:

Ellen Eliza, born December 5, 1830, married John Richards. He was lost at sea.

Mary Ann, born January 4, 1832, married Josiah Vaux.

Nancy, born May 5, 1833, married Capt. J. S. Crosby. They had Ada, John, Anna and Mary, and lived at Welchville.

Rosanna, born November 10, married Freeman Small.

Diantha Jane, born December 29, 1838, married John Cook. He and his family were killed by Indians at Lock Lake, Minn., in 1869.

Rachel Naomi, born December 29, 1840, married Harrison Wardwell.

Jacob Watson, born September 15, 1842, died in army during Civil War.

George, born December 23, 1845, died unmarried at Welchville.

Susan L., born July 17, 1846, married Emery Andrews.

Isaac, born April 2, 1848, married Anna Lunt.

Emma L., born April 16, 1850, died at Welchville, unmarried.

Angelia, born January 2, 1853, married Albert C. Jordan.

One of the first brick yards in Hebron was located near the Jam Bridge, carried on by Hanson Tarbox, a relative of the Washburns.

Two interesting items about the jam mentioned may be noticed in passing. The foundation for this mass of floatsam were old fashioned "punkin" pine trees, uprooted from the river banks farther up stream by freshets in generations previous to settlement and lodged on the projecting end of the island. Samuel B. Water-

man, mentioned above, sawed up some of the logs, which were three or four feet in diameter, into shingle blocks in the year 1870, and placed the shingles on a barn he built the following year, and where they remain to this day (1916) in a fair state of preservation, having been exposed to the elements for a period of forty-five years. These logs, as they floated down the turbid bosom of the river, possessed both roots and limbs. They were so long they effectually barricaded the eastern channel of the river, forming a kind of screen, through which the silt held in solution by the water was filtered, and gradually settled, filling up the bed, until today there is a mowing field where fifty years ago was a considerable stream of water.

The location of "The Old Jam Bridge" proved unfortunate. Freshets were continually doing damage to it, and it was abandoned in 1834. A new bridge was built that year a few rods above the island, known as "The New Jam Bridge;" but that also proved unfortunate and was discontinued in 1840.

The lots on the western bank of the river, running up to the Court of Sessions Road on Pigeon Hill, were early settled, and that part lying on the hilltop cleared. On the eastern bank, however, the road crossed the river at right angles and passed directly up onto highlands known as Robinson Hill, after Samuel Robinson, first settler. The settlers on this elevation were industrious and far-sighted. They were hard-workers because hard work was necessary in clearing rocky, hilltop farms.

In crossing the "Jam Bridge" they observed the natural meadows along the river-banks, and coveted some of the more easily worked bottom lands, therefore several of them took up lots north of the bridge. About 1820, five men from Robinson Hill, George Robinson, Samuel, Nathan and Ezra Wright, and Benajah Pratt, Jr., put a dam across the river and built a saw mill where Welchville now stands, and the village budded. They operated this as a local saw mill for about fifteen years.

Only two of these men took up residences in the village their energies had founded, and they lived in the outskirts.

George Robinson was the son of Samuel Robinson, who came to Hebron from Barre, Mass. He was born May 28, 1789. He married Hannah, daughter of Stephen March, of Worcester, Mass. Their children were:

George Oliver, born March 13, 1821, a graduate of Bowdoin College and lawyer.

Stephen March, born May 7, 1822, died young.
Milton, born April 19, 1823.
Everlyn Prudentis, born May 16, 1826.
Julia, born August 19, 1828, died young.
Sally Rawson, born January 19, 1831, died young.

Samuel Wright lived on the next farm to the Robinsons. He was a son of Samuel Wright, who came from Plymouth, Mass. He was born in 1790. He married Esther, daughter of James and Rachel Marston. They had these children:

Daniel, born September 22, 1820.
Sarah, born in September, 1822.
Samuel Chandler, born August 27, 1825.
William Clark, born April 27, 1829.
Charles Henry Durell, born February 10, 1832.
Margeret Sutton, born April 14, 1834.
Martha Ellen, born March 15, 1837.
Ellen Louise, born October 18, 1838.
Roscoe Greenlief Green, born October 16, 1840.
Lois, born January 21, 1842.
Emily Sargent, born June 6, 1845.

Nathan Wright, son of Samuel, Sr., was born September 8, 1778. Was a soldier on the War of 1812. Went to California and died there. He married Ruth, daughter of Peter and Joanna (Rider) Durell. Their children were:

Kate, born December 22, 1831.
Almira, born February 22, 1833.
Silas N., born October 31, 1835.
Augusta M., born January 12, 1837.
Susan D., born May 12, 1840.

Ezra Wright, son of Samuel, Sr., was born in 1786, and died in 1873. He held office and was a prominent man in the town of Oxford. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He settled about a third of a mile outside the limits of the village of Welchville. One thing he was remembered for during his later years was the fact that he saw Lafayette on his visit to Portland after the Revolutionary War. He married Esther, daughter of Eliab Richmond. Children:

Chandler, born 1816. Died in infancy.
Chandler, born January 7, 1817.
Ezra Sewall, born July 22, 1819.
Abigail, born September 4, 1821.
Hannah, born November 10, 1822.
John F., born December 10, 1824.

Nathan R., born March 9, 1826.
George W., born May 21, 1829.
Wilson W., born in 1837. Killed in Civil War.
Esther A., born in 1840.

Benajah Pratt, Jr., the fifth man associated in building the first mill at Welchville, was the son of Benajah Pratt, who came to Hebron from Middleboro, Mass. He was born in 1801. He was four times married, (1st) Margaret Steadman, (2d) Ruth Dennen (widow) (3d) Charity Elms, (4th) Mrs. Ruth W. Hall. He built a house in the outskirts of Welchville, near where the Grand Trunk depot now stands, but afterwards moved to Oxford village. He was the agent of the Welches, also of the Grand Trunk Railway. He was prominent in town affairs and represented Oxford in the Legislature.

Horatio K., born in 1825, was a son.

(To be continued.)

The Northeastern Boundary Controversy

On April 2, 1831, John G. Deane and Edward Kavanagh made a lengthy report to the Governor of Maine, relating to various subjects connected with the Northeastern Boundary Controversy. This report is now in the possession of the Maine State Library at Augusta. The following extracts are Appendixes, "A" and "B" to this report. These documents were never before printed:

APPENDIX A.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Deane to the Governor of Maine, dated November 2d, 1831.

In 1782, Pierre Lisotte, then a boy of fourteen years of age, strayed from his home in Canada, and found his way to the Indian settlement at the mouth of the Madawaska river, where he continued during the following winter. On his return to his friends, his representations were such as induced his half brother, Pierre Duperre to accompany him to the same place for the purpose of trade with the Indians, the year following. They commenced their business on the South side of the St. John, from two to three miles below the mouth of the Madawaska river. They were the first persons who commenced their residence at Madawaska.

Two or three years afterwards, say in 1786, the Acadian or neutral French, whose ancestors had been settled at the head of the Bay of Fundy, or in the Country which is now called Nova Scotia, and had been driven from thence and had established themselves at St. Anne (now Fredericton), and in that neighborhood, being disturbed by the introduction of the refugees and the acts of the Government of New Brunswick, which dispossessed them of their farms, fled up the St. John in search of places of residence out of the reach of the British laws and oppression. Twenty or more families moved themselves and settled on the St. John, below the trading establishment which Pierre Duperre made a few years previous. Here they continued in the unmolested enjoyment of their property for some years.

Pierre Duperre being a man of some learning, had great influence with his neighbors, and the British authorities of the Province of New Brunswick, seeing his consequence in the settlement, began early to caress and flatter him, and sometime in the year 1790 induced him to receive from them a grant of the land he occupied. Influenced as well by Pierre Duperre as with the hope of not again being disturbed and driven from their possessions, as they and their Ancestors more than once had been by the British, this large body of Frenchmen were also induced to receive grants from New Brunswick of the land they possessed, for which some were required to pay ten shillings and others nothing.

About this period, 1790, another body of the descendants of the Acadian or neutral French, who had sought refuge on the Kenebeckasis, were there disturbed in their possessions by the refugees and the acts of the Government of New Brunswick, and also quit their possessions and sought in like manner a refuge from oppression with their countrymen at Madawaska. After having resided at Madawaska some years, they were induced, as their countrymen had been, to receive grants of the land, which they had taken into possession, from the Government of New Brunswick.

Single families afterwards added themselves to the settlement. A few families established themselves in 1807, a few miles above the mouth of Madawaska river. They all lived in mutual good fellowship, recognizing and practising the duties of morality and religion, and governed solely by the laws of honor and common sense. They continued to live in this manner at as late a period as 1818. The British had made no grant higher up the St. John than Pierre Lisotte's, and had exercised no other acts of jurisdiction than those already mentioned, unless the transportation of the mail through to Canada and the granting a commission to Pierre Duperre in 1798 as a Captain of Militia, there being no military or militia organization there until 28 years afterwards may be called acts of jurisdiction.

In 1798, the river St. Croix was determined and its source ascertained under the treaty called Jay's treaty. At this period terminate all acts and pretence of acts of jurisdiction in the Madawaska settlement by the British, and for a period of twenty years, and until it was discovered by them, that Mars-hill was the Northwest angle of Nova Scotia, there is not even an attempt to exercise jurisdiction. The course of circumstances now became such as to excite the spirit of encroachment, and they issued two possesses against Citizens of the United States, who had settled in the wilderness, many miles beyond where the British had ever exercised any jurisdiction, before, but these were not prosecuted.

In 1824, Sir Howard Douglass arrived and took upon himself the Government of the Province of New Brunswick as its Lieutenant Governor. In December of that year, he appointed four Militia Captains and a competent number of subbalterns at Madawaska, but the persons appointed did not accept their commissions until July, 1826, and at subsequent time the militia were fully organized. Licenses to cut timber were also granted by New Brunswick.

In May, 1825, Lt. Gov. Douglass granted a tract of land to Simon Hebert, at the mouth of the Madawaska river. In May, 1825, he made another grant to Francois Violette of a tract at the mouth of Grand river. He also appointed and commissioned many other military officers. In 1827, several processes were served against Citizens of the United States, only one of which, that against John Baker, was ever prosecuted, but many of our citizens were driven away by them.

In 1829 or 1830, for the first time, a civil magistrate was appointed in the Madawaska settlement and commenced acting as such. In a word, from the period Lt. Gov. Douglass entered upon the duties of his office, they have been constantly multiplying and extending their acts of jurisdiction.

The French inhabitants of Madawaska say they are satisfied their settlement is within the limits of the United States and that they should like to live under their laws, but the British come and enforce their laws upon them and they have been obliged to submit to their jurisdiction.

In 1820 or 1821, three or four persons went up and established themselves on the banks of the Aroostook. Several from the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine, the following year, joined them. After the commencement of Sir Howard Douglass' administration licenses were granted to cut timber in this region also, and civil processes were served upon the inhabitants. On this river, they have not, prior to his administration, exercised any act of jurisdiction whatever, that region adjoining the line having, in fact, been surveyed and granted by Massachusetts seventeen years before to the town of Plymouth and Gen. Eaton.

In 1792, the Government of Massachusetts contracted to sell the tract of land between the waters of the Schoodiac and Penobscot extending back to the highlands of the treaty. This tract was surveyed under the orders of the Government. The surveyor running and marking his line to highlands North of the river St. John, supposed at the time to be those described in the treaty of 1783.

In 1801, she granted the township of Mars Hill to the soldiers of the Revolution. In 1806, she granted the township adjoining Mars Hill on the West to Deerfield and Westfield Academies. In 1807, she granted a township of land to the town of Plymouth, lying on both sides of the Aroostook and bounded East by the line due North from the source of the river St. Croix to the highlands. In 1808, she conveyed ten thousand acres to Gen. Eaton, bounded East by the last aforesaid grant. All the aforesaid grants were made pursuant to actual surveys, which had been previously made under her authority. In 1808, or before the line from the source of the St. Croix due North was run, under the authority of Massachusetts, as far as the river St. John.

In 1820, an examination and reconnaissance was made, under the authority of Maine, of the whole Country on the Alligash river and on the St. John, from the mouth of the Alligash to the place where the line due North from the source of the St. Croix intersects it. The same year the census was taken in Madawaska, under the laws and authority of the United States.

In 1824, the Land Agent of Maine seized the timber, which had been cut by trespassers on the Aroostook. In 1825, the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts conveyed two lots, one to John Baker, and the other to James Bacon, lying on the St. John, about twelve miles above the Madawaska.

In 1825, the surveyors of Maine and Massachusetts completed the survey of two ranges of townships, extending North from the Monument, at the source of the river St. Croix, to within less than a half of a mile of the river St. John, and the States divided between them, according to the Act of Separation of Maine from Massachusetts, the townships in those ranges, which had not been previously granted.

In 1826, Maine and Massachusetts surveyed and divided five additional ranges of townships, lying West of the two ranges aforesaid, and extending nearly to the river St. John. And there never has been a moment, during which Massachusetts prior to 1820 and Maine since that period, has ceased to assert their jurisdiction over the whole territory.

Appendix B.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Kavanagh to William P. Preble, Esquire, dated November 19, 1831.

I deem it material in treating of the history of the Acadian, or neutral French, to present in prominent relief the facts attending their several migrations which go most conclusively to show that in all their movements, since their exile from Nova Scotia, they have endeavored to place themselves beyond the reach of the British jurisdiction. When their settlement was broken up in Nova Scotia, a few families escaped from the troops and settled themselves on the Kenebeckasis and others near the Bage des Chaleurs; but the young men who were not encumbered by wives and children fled to Quebec, then under French rule, there they remained until the cession to Canada to England in 1763. This event caused them to quit Canada and they removed to a place which they afterwards called St. Anne, where the town of Fredericton has been since built. It was at that time a wilderness. There they hoped to remain unknown. They gathered on that spot some of the remnant of their race, and commenced cultivating the soil, acknowledging no allegiance to any power on earth and most certainly disinclined to court the attention of British barbarity. In 1784 they were discovered and their lands were granted to a disbanded regiment of Refugees, commanded by one Colonel Lee, (of Massachusetts) it is said.

The first notice which those simple people had of the fact, was the appearance of British surveyors in their peaceful region; they remonstrated, and as a matter of special favor they were told that each might retain his dwelling-house and 200 feet of land about it. They soon learned the description of the boundary assigned to the United States in that quarter by the Treaty

of 1783, and their unsophisticated minds pointed out to them, at once, the highlands named in that Treaty. It followed of course in their process of reasoning that the line running due North from the St. Croix, must necessarily cross the St. John, and they retreated to a point more than thirty miles West from the spot where the Eastern boundary of the State, as established in 1798, intersects that river, and in that place, near the mouth of the Madawaska, they seated themselves with the firm belief that the boundary of the United States interposed a barrier behind which they would ever be secure from the tyranny of a power which had for so many years oppressed their ancestors and themselves.

Mr. Deane has explained in his communications the manner in which they were induced, in 1790 and 1794, to receive grants from the Provincial authorities of New Brunswick of the farms which they occupied.

In regard to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction exercised by the Catholic Bishop of Boston in the Madawaska settlement, I learn that the present Bishop, when he took charge of his diocese in 1825, received from the present Bishop of Quebec an offer to interchange faculties on the line dividing the limits of their Sees, and it was done.

Anna Boynton Averill

Born in Alton, Maine, February 25, 1843. Died in Foxcroft, Maine, November 10, 1915.

(By MARY E. AVERILL)

There's a language lost and sweet that we
May never speak in our veiled sphere,
But thrushes sing it and lo, we hear;
The lilies blow and behold we see:

Since she who sang thus began to give the world a token of the music that was in her soul, how delightfully, if tantalizingly near many of us have come to hearing this melodious tongue! She who has heard the thrushes sing with so fine an ear, and seen the lilies blow with so clear a vision, has not only described to us what she has heard and seen, but has herself spoken in that "lost, sweet language"—even though it be to her a language that one

"May never speak in our veiled sphere"—and those who have listened have longed for more.

(Edwin R. Champlin, in Six Maine Poets.)

Many of Miss Averill's poems, notably "Birch Stream," which has since found such favor, "The Wanderer's Grave," "The Wayfarer," and the "Heart of Maine," each of which called forth a letter of commendation from the poet Whittier, first took typo-

graphical form in "The Portland Transcript" when Elwell & Pickard were its editors, and when it was a literary paper of which Maine might well be proud.

Mr. Champlin, now the literary editor of the "Fall River News," Mass., in the sketch mentioned above, calls especial attention to "When the Wood Thrush Sings;" her "Swallow Song;" "Over the Hills"; "The Song of the Wheat"; Before Dawn"; her "Even Song", and quotes from many others, all of which he says

> Are marked by that peculiar combination of purity and sweetness as well as freshness of thought and grace, fluency and poetical strength of expression for which Miss Averill is distinguished in a large group of poets.

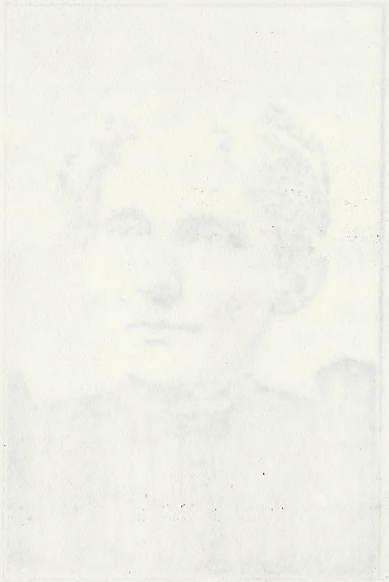


ANNA BOYNTON AVERILL

In a later communication to "The Piscataquis Observer, since her death, he says:

> I could not help rating her from the first as the most notable, lyrically, of all the singers of Maine, living at that time, (1887); there were others equally poetical, but not one so purely and felicitously lyrical; and this standing she maintained, in my estimation, for years.

Her "Swallow Song" attracted wide attention and commendation from all parts of the country. Frances L. Mace, a sister poet and dear friend, sent her the following tribute on its first appearance in print.



O, Loving Poet, the birds will answer,
If robin rapture could flow in speech,
We know by the light in your dear eyes glowing
Though still all hidden the wings are growing,
The sunlight spaces are yours to reach,
Soaring away
Soaring forever as we soar today.

Our springtide gladness will soon be over,
For days will darken and summer die,
But when o'er our dust are the daisies growing,
Thy song O, Poet, the sweeter flowing
Shall float and mingle with sun and sky—
Singing for aye—
Singing forever as we sing today.

Anna Boynton Averill, oldest child in a family of ten, was the daughter of George Averill, a prominent farmer and lumberman of Alton, Maine, who in later life moved to Dover Village, and finally to the farm in Foxcroft, "Sunny Slope," now occupied by his son Luther M. Averill and family.

Anna's paternal grandfather, John Averill, was born at Pownalborough, now Alna, Maine, September 20, 1776. Here 27 years later, he married Anna Boynton, descendant of the Boyntons of Massachusetts, and here his first children were born, viz:—Mahala, Thomas, John, Elihu Baxter, and Luther. When Luther was one year old the family moved to Searsmont, Maine, where George was born, July 1, 1816, and Mary, in November, 1818.

In 1819, the family moved to Alton, Maine. Mahala, the oldest girl, married V. Brown of Oldtown, father of Albert Brown of that city, and the present editor of the "Oldtown Enterprise" is a grandchild of hers.

Elihu Baxter, the fourth child, a beloved minister of the Universalist Church, and well known throughout the state in religious and Masonic organizations, finally settled in Dover Village, building the house at the corner of Grove and Pleasant streets, where his daughters still live.

The youngest daughter of John Averill, Mary, was a well known teacher in both Penobscot and Piscataquis County. She married John Haynes, a lumber dealer of Bangor, who later moved west with his family, and Flora Haynes Loughead of San Francisco, novelist and journalist, is their youngest child.

In 1842, George married Nancy Burrill of Dover, Maine, daughter of Charles and Nancy Carter Burrill, and a granddaughter of

John Burrill, the Revolutionary soldier who sleeps in Rural Grove Cemetery, Foxcroft, Maine.

By a chance discovery in 1895 of an Essex County, Massachusetts document, which showed that on "April 6, 1742, Job Averill of Sheepscot County, York, gentleman" had given the power of attorney to Wm. Shillabar, Salem, to dispose of some land in Middleton, Mass., the first clue was found which united the Jefferson, Whitefield and Alna, Maine, families to those of Middleton, Mass., despite the different spelling of the family name. Then from examination of Essex County deeds, vital statistics and the town and church records of Middleton, it was proven that Job Averill mentioned, was the 4th lineal descendant in America of this branch of the family and that he was the identical "Granther Job" whose doughty deeds and exploits had been handed down in the annals of the family. Many daring encounters with the Indians are told of him.

At one time while threshing grain with a hand flail in his barn floor, two Indians sprang upon him to carry him a captive to Canada, when he killed his first assailant with his flail and turning upon the other put him to flight At another time (1755) during an Indian raid, he was out with his brother-in-law after cattle, was surprised by Indians, his companion shot, himself wounded in the foot, captured and taken up on the mountain in full view of those inside the fort or stockade which surrounded his home, and tortured, but would not confess how many were in the fort. This mountain is still called Job's mountain. He was owner of land and mills, and a manufacturer, and his house had a stockade around it which in times of trouble was used as a fort. For three days he was held there suffering at the hand of the Indians but persisted in saying tthere were many in the fort, when in truth there were only the members of his own family. The Indians then took him to Canada, but he was ransomed after six months. His hair, which was dark when he went away was white when he returned.

An interesting letter of his, a business letter to his brother written in 1760 is preserved in the family of Luther M. Averill, Foxcroft.

He was born at Topsfield, Mass., 1707, and is mentioned in the "Averell, Averill, Avery," genealogy as a very enterprising and ambitious man of more than ordinary ability, and equal to the demands of the pioneer life which he very early chose for himself. Coming from Arundel (Cape Porpoise), now Kennebunkport, to Pownalborough, he was identified with the early history of both places. His direct ancestor was Job (3) of York, Maine, son of Wm. (2) Averell, son of William (1) of Ipswich, Mass., the first

Averill ancestor in America. This William emigrated from England to Ipswich, Mass., before March, 1637, as this is the date on which he received his first grant of land from that town. He was born at Ash, near Farmingham, Kent, England, 1611, son of Nicholas, son of Robert, (mentioned in Chancery, 1638) son of Thomas Averill of Ridley, Kent, England, (mentioned in Chancery) and who died September 11, 1556. Though these ancestors spelled the name "Averell" Tennyson in his "Aylmer's Field," (1793) makes mention of

> When Aylmer followed Aylmer at the Hall
> And Averill, Averill at the rectory.

using the spelling which many of the descendants now use.

The genealogy mentioned above, compiled by Clara A. Avery, of Detroit, Michigan, and published in 1914, contains as a preface to the American branch of the family, the following from the pen of Anna Boynton Averill, written in October, 1906.

WILLIAM AVERILL—1637

William of Ipswich! Art is long
And swift as a shuttle the full years flee.
And we vain would question the shadowy throng,
That peoples the distance from us to thee.

In the halls of silence we stand and wait
For far, faint echoes. We vainly peer
Through fading record and ancient date
To learn of the kindred whose names are here.
O, Vanished Immortal! How soon shall we
Emerge from the shadows to meet with thee,
William of Ipswich!

In the work above referred to, Mr. Champlin says:

Anna was a rugged strong child, but at four years of age, she received a fall by which her spine was injured and she was deformed. Happily, before many years she recovered from the worst effects of the accident and was again well and strong.

The Piscataquis Observer of November 25, 1915, had the following:

At a very early age, Miss Averill began to show uncommon literary taste and ability, writing witty and entertaining articles for school papers which were highly enjoyed by schoolmates and friends. She was always an omnivorous reader, devouring greedily everything printed that came within her reach. Her facility for verse was early disclosed and, naturally, the ambition developed to see something of her own in print. She was suc-

cessful in this attempt, and thus her literary labors were begun. Quiet, unassuming, studiously inclined, a devout lover of nature, and possessed with a keen sense of humor, she grew intellectually and spiritually, and gradually with the years her verses became known, admired and copied in various publications. She attended school at Foxcroft Academy where she was an eager, faithful student, but the calamity of blindness threatening her mother, and her devotion to the family of brothers and sisters who needed her care, prevented her from prosecuting her studies as she would otherwise have eagerly done. She continued all her life to enjoy the best in literature. History and biography have ever been her delight. With her strong sense of humor and her buoyant, contented spirit, she has always been a well-spring of enjoyment to her friends, of whom she had many, some of whom she had known only by long and continued correspondence. Many who have become admiring friends through her poems, finding their pleas for a visit from her unavailing, have journeyed to her home and have never failed to repeat their visits, so much of an appeal did her personality make to them. If, instead of writing as she did from the pure love of expressing herself in verse, she had had the ordinary and not unnatural ambition for wide acquaintance and larger notoriety, she could easily have commanded these with her exquisite verse and peculiarly charming personality. Her poems won the commendation of the most cultured and critical.

Whittier, Bryant, Longfellow, Lucy Larcom and others have included poems of hers in collections compiled by them, while in John Burrough s introduction to his collection of poems, "Songs of Nature," we find his acknowledgment of indebtedness to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., for selection of poems from such authors as Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow, Howells, Celia Thaxter, Mary Clemmer Ames, and in this list is the name of Anna Boynton Averill—truly an illustrious company in which to be immortalized. The poem selected was "Birch Stream" and Burroughs says "This collection represents on the whole my judgment of the best nature poems in the language."

Among the standard magazines which accepted and published other poems of hers, are "The Independent," "Atlantic Monthly," "St. Nicholas," "Youth's Companion" and "The Wide Awake." She was often urged to have a separate volume of her children's poems published.

In 1908 some of her friends who had always been desirous that her poems should be preserved in book form, organized themselves into a club for the purpose of seeing what could be done to accomplish that object. Circulars were printed and sent to old friends, schoolmates and townspeople, and the response was so cordial and satisfactory that the work was entered into with zeal, and the title "Birch Stream and other Poems" was given the volume. The poem "Birch Stream" had found much favor because of its appeal to a sentiment in every heart, an enduring love for some cherished childhood recollection. The stream which she immortalizes in this poem flowed through her father's farm in Alton and that portion of it was very dear to all the family and inevitably so to this true lover of field, wood and river. It was natural that she should idolize and idealize it. In her early life this dearly loved home was abandoned for her father sold his farm

and moved to Dover, in which town and later in Foxcroft, the family has since resided.

Miss Averill saw much sorrow in her life. Losing by death one after another of her nearest and dearest, she knew full well the keenest pangs of grief, but her strong faith and serenity remained undisturbed, a witness to the truth of the beautiful sentiments, which abound in all her poetry, of trust and resignation.

I am free from the bonds of the life I knew,
My beautiful day dreams all are true.

Miss Averill passed from this earthly life, November 10, 1915, the anniversary of a dearly loved brother's birth. All that was mortal of her rests in the family lot in Rural Grove Cemetery, Foxcroft, Maine.

Maine and the Federal Constitution

By Lucilius A. Emery,

Formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine.

The impending constitutional convention to be held in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the present year led me to read the proceedings and debates in the Massachusetts convention of 1788, called to consider the ratification of the proposed constitution of the United States submitted by the convention of 1787. Some facts relative to Maine's part in that convention of 1788 (Maine being then a part of Massachusetts) may interest your readers.

Several towns were not represented and out of a total of 355 delegates in the convention only 46 appeared from what is now Maine. I do not find that any Maine delegate advocated in debate the ratification of the proposed federal constitution, but some few did strongly oppose ratification. On the vote being finally taken the Maine delegates voted as follows:

In Favor of Ratification—Nathaniel Barrall, York; Rev. Moses Hemmenway, Wells; Nathaniel Wells, Wells; Jacob Bradbury, Buxton; Thos. Cutts, Pepperellboro; John Low, Coxhall; John K. Smith, Falmouth; John Fox, Portland; Joseph McLellan, Portland; David Mitchell, North Yarmouth; Samuel Merrill, Yarmouth; William Thompson, Scarboro; John Dunlap, Brunswick; Isaac Snow, Harpswell; John Dyer, Cape Elizabeth; Samuel Ferley, Gray; Thomas Rice, David Sylvester, Pownalboro; Nathaniel Wyman, Georgetown; David Gilmore, Woolwich; William McCobb, Boothbay; Samuel Grant, Vassalboro; Moses Davis, Edgecomb; David Fayles, Thomaston; Dummer Sewall, Bath—25.

Opposed to Ratification—Esaias Preble, York; Mark Adams, James Neal, Kittery; Elijah Thayer, Nathaniel Low, Richard Fox Cutts, Berwick; Thos. M. Wentworth, Lebanon; Samuel Nasson, Sanford; Moses Ames, Fryeburg; Jeremiah Emery, Shapleigh; Rev. Pelatiah Tingley, Waterboro; Daniel Ilsley, Portland; Stephen Longfellow, Jr., Gorham; William Widgery, New Gloucester; David Murray, Newcastle; Samuel Thompson, Topsham; Jonah Crosby, Winslow; Zaccheus Beal, Bowdoinham; William Jones, Bristol; James Carr, Hallowell; Joshua Bean, Winthrop—21.

The total vote in the whole convention was 187 yeas, 168 nays. To this slender majority of 19 in favor of accepting the constitution, Maine contributed 4. The Maine vote by counties was as follows, there being at that time only three counties in that part of the commonwealth. York, yeas 6, nays 11; Cumberland, yeas 10, nays 3; Lincoln, yeas 9, nays 7.

Nathaniel Burrall of York expressed in debate his dislike of the constitution and intimated that a majority of his constituents were opposed to it, but he was satisfied it was the best that could be had and so voted for it. Samuel Nasson of Sanford made a fiery speech against giving Congress the power to raise armies and levy taxes directly on the people and voted against the constitution, but after the vote was taken he declared his acquiescence and that he would strive to induce his constituents to accept the result cheerfully. William Widgery of New Gloucester, who had spoken and voted against acceptance, also declared his cheerful acquiescence and sincere resolution to support the action of the convention.

Samuel Thompson of Topsham, who seemed to have the title of General, was apparently incorrigible. He attacked nearly every section of the constitution in debate, often vehemently, and does not seem to have expressed any acquiescense in the result. During the debate on the final question he insisted that it was unconstitutional to adopt the proposed constitution; that the delegates to the Philadelphia convention of 1787 were not authorized to propose a constitution but only to propose amendments to the articles of confederation; that it was a "wicked" usurpation for them to do anything more. He predicted that the ratification of this work would eventually destroy the liberties of the people.

I do not find that any others of the Maine delegates took any active part in the debates.

Boston University Law School, March 27, 1917.

Maine Shipbuilding

In the last number of the Journal (Vol. 4, p. 318) we published a list of shipbuilding in Maine in 1854, taken from the Maine Register published in the year 1855, by George Adams, publisher, of Boston, Massachusetts, taken from page 255 of that book.

We have received a letter from Mr. George W. Johnson of Bath, Maine, calling our attention to the fact that the compilation in that publication, so far as it relates to the town of Bowdoinham, is inaccurate, and Mr. Johnson adds the following, "taken from a compilation from Bath Custom House and covers the year 1854 and also from 1781 to 1878:"

SHIPS BUILT IN BOWDOINHAM IN 1854

Lavinia Adams	882.77 tons
Juan Fernandex	1,019.44
Geo. L. Sampson	1,005.22
Agamemnon	894.00
Windsor Forest	1,256.22
Brig Rolling Wave	236.75
	5,294.40

FROM 1781 TO 1878 BOWDOINHAM BUILT

50 ships	55,612 tons
7 barks	3,143
18 brigs	5,331
3 schooners	240
Total	64,326

FROM 1781 TO 1878 BUILT AT BATH

1,230 Vessels of all kinds. Tonnage 609,622.

The Lewiston Journal Magazine recently published an interesting article on the "Century Old Drake House in Union (Maine), Occupied by a Real Daughter of the Revolution," from the pen of Lillian Achsah Cole, of Union.

Tombstone Inscriptions

SOME CURIOUS, SOME NOTABLE, SOME COMMONPLACE.

Collected and Annotated by EDGAR CROSBY SMITH

Y 698853

'Tis an old, old grave; the once trim mound
Is level now with the sloping ground;
From the tangled grass the buttercup
With a startled, wild-fawn air looks up,
And the coarse-leaved burdocks make their home
Where the mower's scythe has ceased to come.

BETSEY,
Wife of
Dea. James Cleveland,
Born Dec. 5, 1797,
Married at the age of 20
& lived with her husband
62 years.
The mother of ten children
and lived to see
48 grandchildren,
& 16 great-grandchildren.
Died Apr. 10, 1879,
Æ. 82.
A dutiful wife, a kind mother,
a good Christian.

This interesting bit of personal history inscribed on this tombstone, leaves to future generations an interesting and valuable record. The grave is located in the Main street cemetery, Skowhegan, in that part of the town which was once Bloomfield.

The Clevelands were early settlers of Skowhegan; Joseph Cleveland settling in old Canaan in 1777 or 1778, in that part of the town incorporated as Bloomfield in 1814, and, in 1861, annexed to Skowhegan. Deacon James was an industrious farmer and prominent in the Baptist society. For 57 years he was a deacon of the church.

His wife was Betsey Parker before their marriage.

[FATHER]
Rev.
Elijah Kellogg
1813 – 1901

This simple and unassuming inscription chiseled on a small marble slab in the Western cemetery, Portland, marks the last resting place of a noted citizen of Maine.

An imposing monument was erected at Harpswell, and dedicated to his memory August 28, 1906, but his mortal remains rest within hearing of the roar of the railroad trains at Portland instead of within hearing of the roar of the ocean; that ocean that he loved with every fiber of his being.

Elijah Kellogg was born in Portland, May 20, 1813, and died in Harpswell, March 17, 1901. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1840, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1843; ordained a Congregational minister in 1844 and the greater number of his years of ministration were passed with the little church at Harpswell, Maine.

He was a powerful and eloquent preacher and might have filled high salaried churches, but to their calls he always turned a deaf ear. He was the author of more than thirty books, mostly written for young people, which today are large sellers.

General Joshua L. Chamberlain, who had a summer cottage just across the bay, was an intimate friend of Mr. Kellogg, and a fitting epitaph are General Chamberlain's words referring to the death of his friend.

"Now the black spruces stand in mourning, but our hearts go out with him."

HENRY LELAND
Died
June 26, 1835,
Æ. 74 yrs. 1 mo.
& 26 days.

This inscription on a plain marble headstone erected in the little cemetery at Knowlton's Mills, in Sangerville, Maine, tells no story to the passing stranger. Yet the memory of the man it perpetuates is like unto that of hundreds of Maine pioneers.

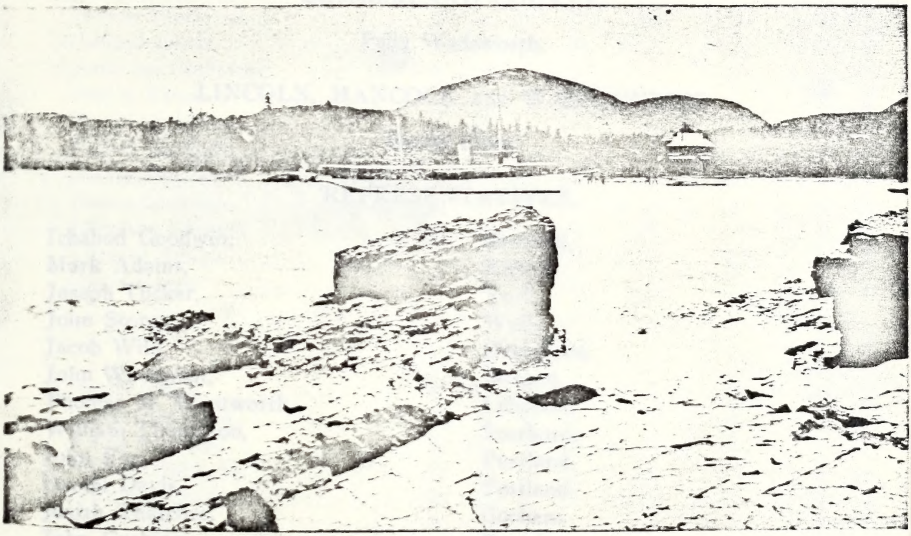
A native of Sherborn, Massachusetts, he came to this little inland settlement in the early part of the last century. He was a hardy

pioneer; a soldier of the Revolution, enlisting when not quite sixteen years of age and served three years. The marble tells nothing of this. The battles of Saratoga and Monmouth, the terrible winter at Valley Forge; he had his share in these; did his work well in war and in peace.

Henry Leland. Peace to his ashes.

(To be continued.)

MAINE COAST SCENERY



Mount Desert from Shore Walk

(*Courtesy of M. C. R. R. Co.*)



Documentary

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE FROM MAINE IN 1793.

From an early Massachusetts Register.

YORK COUNTY.

Simeon Frye.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Pelig Wadsworth.

LINCOLN, HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON.

Daniel Cony.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Ichabod Goodwin,	Berwick,
Mark Adams,	Kittery.
Joseph Tucker,	York.
John Storer,	Wells.
Jacob Wild,	Biddeford.
John Woodman,	Buxton.
Thomas M. Wentworth,	Lebanon.
William Thompson,	Scarboro.
John Fox,	Portland.
Dariel Davis,	Portland.
Josiah Thatcher,	Gorham.
John Cushing,	Freeport.
William Widgery,	
Isaac Snow.	Harpswell.
John Gardner,	Pownalborough.
David Sylvester,	
Jordan Parker,	Georgetown.
Francis Winter,	
Nathaniel Thwing,	Woolwich.
Charles Webber,	Vassalboro and Sidney.
John Farley,	Newcastle and Waldoboro.
William McCobb,	Boothbay.
Samuel Thompson,	Topsham.
Robert Page,	Winthrop and Readfield.
Jedediah Jewett,	Pittston.
Samuel Brown,	

A COPY OF A PARISH TAX (IN WELLS, MAINE) COMMITTED TO CAPTAIN JAMES LITTLEFIELD, PARISH COLLECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1794

(Contributed by Honorable John A. Morrill of Auburn, Maine.)

Names.	Poles		R. Est.		P. Est.		F.		Sum total.		
	s	d	s	d	s	d				s	d
William Boston	1	5	5	10		10				8	1
Joshua Brooks	2	10	6	10	1	3				10	11
Joel Bennett	1	5	4	10	1	0				7	0
John Bennett	1	5								1	5
Lemuel Clark	1	5	4	2		10				6	5
Nathan Clark	1	5	5	6	1	1				8	0
Jonathan Credeford	1	5								1	5
Joshua Eaton			3	11		8				4	7
Daniel Goodwin	1	5				4				1	9
Robert Gatchel	1	5								1	5
George Gatchel	2	10	2	11		6	1	10		8	1
Joshua Gatchel	5	8	14	9	2	3	1	3	1	3	11
Jonathan Gatchel	1	5	6	6		11				8	10
Thomas Hobbs	1	5	5	11	1	1		8		9	1
David Hatch	1	5	2	6		7				4	9
									5	5	5
Daniel Heard	2	10	5	10	1	4	1	8	0	10	8
Daniel Heard, Jr	1	5	0	5	0	2	1	3		3	3
Moses Hubbard	2	10	2	3	0	9	1	3		7	1
William Hubbard	1	5	1	3	0	2				2	10
Jonathan Hatch	1	5	9	7	1	9				12	9
Asa Hatch	1	5				2				1	7
Samuel Hatch	1	5	0	10		4				2	7
Jonathan Hatch, Jr	2	10	4	5	1	1				8	4
Elijah Hatch	1	5	1	10		9				4	0
Dr. Benjamin Hatch			5	8	1	0				6	8
Noah Hatch	1	5				6				1	11
Eliab Hatch	1	5	3	2		6				5	1
Benj. Hatch 3d	1	5				0				1	5
Ebenezer Hatch	1	5		3						1	8
Richard Hatch	1	5		10		3				2	6
									3	12	4

NAMES.	Poles		R. Est.		P. Est.		F.		Sum total.		
Nathl. Hill	1	5	3	8	0	8			0	5	9
Lemuel Hatch, Jr	1	5			0	3				1	8
Barak Kimball	2	10	3	8		7				7	1
Nathl. Kimball	1	5	1	3		5				3	1
John Kennard	1	5	1	7		2		7		3	9
Pelletiah Littlefield	1	5	2	11	1	3				5	7
Richard Laben	1	5		5		3				2	1
Jesse Littlefield	1	5	7	1	1	3				9	9
Captain James Littled	1	5	13	9	1	11	1	11		19	0
Isaac Littlefield	2	10	12	3	1	8				16	9
Elijah Littlefield	1	5				10				1	3
Joseph Littlefield	1	5	8	6	1	6				11	5
Joseph Littlefield, 3rd	1	5			1	3				2	8
Nichs. Littlefield	1	5	1	4		9				3	6
Daniel Littled. 3rd	1	5	4	4	1	8				7	5
									5	0	11
Depandance Littled	1	5	7	5	1	9				10	7
Solomon Littlefield	1	5								1	5
Joshua Littlefield	1	5	11	0	2	3				14	8
Nemiah Littlefield	1	5	7	0	1	3				9	8
Asa Littlefield						8				0	8
James Littlefield, Jr	1	5	1	4		6				3	3
Elias Littlefield	1	5								1	5
Benjamin Morrison	1	5	4	0		6				5	11
Josiah Morrison	1	5	2	6		8				4	7
John Morrison	1	5								1	5
Simeon Merrefield	1	5	2	9		11				5	1
Levi Merrefield	1	5								1	5
John Maxell			6			11				6	11
William Nason	1	5				10				2	3
Isaac Storer	1	5	3	2	1	3				5	10
									3	15	1
Widow Mary Storor and Son	1	5	4	8	1	4				7	5
Nathl. Storer	1	5	11		1	11				14	4
Jeremiah Storor and Son	2	10	7	9	1	7				12	2
Amos Storor	1	5	3	11	1	1				6	5
Josiah Storor	1	5				1				1	6
Dr. Clemm. Storer			4	1		10				4	11
Joshua Staples			3	9						3	9
Nicholas West			4	8		9				5	5
Nicholas West	1	5	1	7		5				3	5
John Winn Jun	4	3	4	2	1	1				9	6
Joseph Williams	2	10	3	8		8				7	2

Names.	Poles	R.	Est.	P.	Est.	F.	Sum	Total.
Thomas Wadley	1	5					1	5
Samuel Williams	1	5	6	0	1		8	5
Ebenezer Grant	1	5	2	3		9	4	5
							4	10 3
							3	15 1
							5	0 11
	13	6	3					
	3	12	4				13	6 3
	5	5	5					
	22	4	0					

To Capt. James Littlefield, Parish Collector, Sir–pay in unto the Revt. Doctor Moses Hemmenway Parish Treasurer the sum of twenty two pound four Shilling agreeable to this list and your warrant herewith committed unto you. Given under our hand this tent day of January 1795.

SAMUEL CURTIS
ISAAC POLE
JOHN STORER
} Parish Assessors.

It is a matter of uncertainty as to what assessment the column "F" refers to. Judge Morrill suggests that it might have been assessed under what was once known as the "faculty" tax. There was also a "field tax." By an act of the General Court of Massachusetts, of Feb. 24, 1786, the proprietors of common fields were authorized to regulate the affairs of their common property, with power to assess taxes and to commit them for collection. [Editor.]

(To be continued.)

AN ACT FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF MAINE INTO THE UNION

Whereas, by an Act of the State of Massachusetts, passed on the nineteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act relating to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts, Proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent State," the people of that part of Massachusetts, heretofore known as the District of Maine, did with the consent of the Legislature of said State of Massachusetts, form themselves into an independent State and did establish a constitution for the government of the same, agreeably to the provisions of said Act. Therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that from and after the fifteenth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, the said State of Maine is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

Approved, 3d March, 1820.

The Desire of the Moth for the Star

Is the title of a beautiful little book of poems from the pen of Charlotte Louise Smith of Patten, Maine, one of Maine's bright and talented writers.

We take the following from this collection:

MELLINOKETT LAKE.

Where wild Aroostook clasps in fear
Her virgin daughters to her breast,
And hears the fatal axe, each year,
Ring closer to her greenest nest,
Caught on the lace of sedge and brake
Shines pearl-like Mellinokett Lake.

Through lonely forests, eager rills,
Thrilled by a thousand vague alarms,
Fly, singing, down the rocks and hills,
To fling themselves in her soft arms;
And there perpetual music make
'Round happy Mellinockett Lake.

When Autumn's carnival is done,
The merry maples by her side
Their faded masks fling one by one
With shout and song upon her tide,
And from her summer dreams awake
Sweet, startled Mellinokett Lake.

Her tranquil waters rest afar,
As soft and deep as twilight skies,
And safe and white as some pale star
The lily on her bosom lies.
The pirate wind scarce dares to shake
The calm of Mellinokett Lake.

In her primeval solitudes
'Twould be no wondrous thing to see,
Along the mosses of the woods,
Slim dryads flit from tree to tree,
Nor hear forgotten Pan awake
Echoes round Mellinokett Lake.

Her limpid tide no rock can hide,
Her gentle bosom holds no grave,
The wild face of the suicide
Has never flashed across her wave;
It seems as if no heart could break
Near peaceful Mellinokett Lake.

Little of earth's despairs she knows,
In her serenity sublime
She recks not how life frets and flows
Above the shifting sands of time.
Oh, that the human soul might make
Harbor like Mellinokett Lake!

The last Legislature enacted a law which becomes operative July 7th, providing that every vehicle on wheels whether stationary or in motion shall have attached to it at least one light so displayed as to be visible from the front and rear, one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise. The only exemption made was vehicles for the transportation of hay, wood, lumber or stone. Anyone driving a vehicle without such lights is subject to arrest and fine. In nearly every other state in the East all vehicles must carry lights. Two years ago New Hampshire enacted such a law without exceptions. While in this state, heavy teams are exempted, as a matter of safety and precaution, they should fall in line with the others.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

Entered as second class matter at the post office, Dover, Maine, by John Francis Sprague, Editor and Publisher.

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Postage prepaid on all items.

Commencing with Vol. 3, the terms will be $1.00 only to subscribers who pay in advance, otherwise $1.50.

I shall be content if those shall pronounce my History useful who desire to give a view of events as they did really happen, and as they are very likely, in accordance with human nature, to repeat themselves at some future time—if not exactly the same, yet very similar.

THUCYDIDES. Historia. i. 2, 2.

The Duty of the State in State Historical Research

At the eleventh and last annual conference of American historical societies held during the meeting of the American Historical Association in Chicago, December 31, 1914, Professor James A. Woodburn read a valuable paper on "Research in State History at State Universities." In this he makes the undeniable statement that

> It behooves the State to collect and preserve the materials of its history, not only for its own sake but for the sake of the country at large.

The State of Maine from 1889 when its legislature began publishing the "Baxter Manuscripts" until the legislative session of 1911, pursued quite a commendable policy along these lines.

During that time it also published a part of the ancient "York County. Deeds," and was in other ways reasonably liberal in aiding town and county research work.

Since 1911 its policy in this regard has ebbed and flowed, ebbing, however, much more than it has flowed until the gate was entirely shut down by the Solons of 1917. Undoubtedly the first wrecking

of these historical resolves was caused by the then novel and somewhat *bizarre* processes of the "budget system;" yet several other worthy objects, notably the public library stipend, shared a similar fate and hung in the balance for some weeks but were finally rescued from peril by kindly hands.

It seems lamentable that the meagre appropriations of this character could not have been saved.

It is unfortunate that the precedent of a complete strangulation of everything connnected with preserving some of Maine's rich historic sources should have been established.

We can only hope this was not done with malicious design, but that it simply happened almost unconsciously and thoughtlessly; and that future legislatures will treat these matters with more mercy and consideration.

From Professor Woodburn's important and interesting paper we make further excerpts as follows:

But a State is a people under some form of political organization, and every organized society, and more especially the State, owes something to its history. A state entirely indifferent to its history would be a sorry spectacle. Such a State is hardly known in the record of human life, because should a State sink to that low level or fail to attain above it, it would cease to have a history and would drop from view. Having lost all interest in its own ancestry it would cease to be of interest to its posterity. The State is under obligation, for its own sake, not only to preserve its history, as found in its materials and memorials, its archives and documents, but to celebrate that history, to publish it, and to make it available to its students, its historians, and its people. The State may, therefore, very properly endow and employ its university for the promotion of this end within limits consistent with the privileges and duties of the university in all other directions. This obligation the State ought to recognize and fulfilll. There is not a better, more efficient, or more constant agency for this work of the State than the State university. It is the obvious medium, in connection with its State historical society and its historical commission, for the prosecution of this function of the State. . . . . The department of history in a State university should be ready and willing, within the limits of its equipment, its powers, and its other duties, to lend its aid and coöperation to every agency in the State toward the promotion of a public interest in, and a knowledge of, the State's history; to an intelligent, public-spirited preservation of historical materials; and toward making the content of this material available in published forms. State and local historical societies, teachers' associations, the public schools, etc., may be sought by departments of history in State universities as fitting instruments for coöperation.

Notes and Fragments

What a shoot was that that England, carelessly, struck out across the ocean, into the waste land which it named New England! Hail to thee, poor little ship MAYFLOWER, poor common-looking ship; hired by common charter-party for coined dollars; calked with mere oakum and tar; provisioned with vulgarest biscuit and bacon; yet what ship Argo, or miraculous epic ship built by the Sea-Gods, was other than a foolish bumbarge in comparison! Thou little MAYFLOWER hadst in thee a veritable Promethean spark; the life-spark of the largest Nation on our Earth.—THOMAS CARLYLE.

According to Hildegarde Hawthorne's "Old Seaport Towns in New England" (Dodd Mead & Co., N. Y. 1916) the first schooner ever built was launched in Gloucester in 1713, and was built by Captain Andrew Robinson. As the construction of the queer looking vessel progressed his neighbors and friends generally laughed and jeered at it and at him, but when she slid into the water a delighted bystander exclaimed, "Oh, how she scoons." All right said the undaunted Captain, "a schooner let her be," and, breaking a bottle of New England rum on her bows so named her.

Soon the most of the Gloucester ship-building was confined to schooners. Today the frigate and clipper, the pride of the brave sailor men of two centuries ago, have all gone, but the schooner remains and sails on every sea.

The same author also in describing Marblehead speaks of wandering down "Orne Street." This street was undoubtedly named for Colonel Azor Orne who was a prominent man there at the time of the American Revolution and the intimate associate of Elbridge Gerry, James Otis and Samuel Adams, and was ancester of Judge Henry Orne, for whom the town of Orneville in Piscataquis County was named.

(See Journal, Vol. 1, pp. 131-6).

Major H. A. Shorey, the Nestor of the weekly newspaper editors of Maine, Bridgton, Maine.

"Sprague's Journal received. Was much interested in your sketch of Sir Hiram Maxim. Do you know that we have one of his machine guns and 200 dummy shells, the latter sent us from London just before the war broke out?"

The Portsmouth Times of May 10, 1917, published quite an extended article, relating to the Journal, under the title of "Maine's Historical Magazine," contributed by Justin Henry Shaw of Kittery, Maine.

Among other appropriate things the writer says:

York County should do its share in encouraging "Sprague's Journal of Maine History" at $1.00 a year in advance, for at this price and with the character and value of contents the work denotes more real devotion than profits.

Sayings of Subscribers

Mr. Charles E. Waterman, Mechanic Falls, Maine:

"I wish to compliment you on the contents and appearance of Volume 4 of the Journal, just ended. I was particularly pleased with the ample index."

Honorable Bert M. Fernald, U. S Senator:

"Yours is a valuable publication."

Captain Daniel I. Gould, Bangor, Maine:

"As I have told you several times, it is a delightful publication, as entertaining and entrancing as a good love story well written. I want you to keep right on sending it as long as you get it out. I have had occasion with pride to point to it many times and think perhaps some have become subscribers on my advice."

Reverend John M. Harrington, Orono, Maine:

"I read with keen interest your article on 'St. Castin.' I feel like thanking you for what you are doing for the history of our state."

Mr. William E. Gould, Editor of the Chase Chronicle, Boston, Mass.:

"I want to say that I have received your last copy and have read it with great interest. It is really a very nice number indeed. I think the best that I have seen of your work, and I have spoken to several people at different times about the magazine and its use, and I hope that you will receive some favors in the future from my interest in your work. You are doing a good work, and you are doing it on the right lines, and it is far wider in its influence than what I am doing, but it is all in the same line."

Honorable Daniel Lewis, Referee in Bankruptcy, Skowhegan, Maine:

"For same reason each number of the Journal as it arrives engages my attention for a time to the exclusion of all other reading matter. Historical value, human touch and accurate descriptions of life in the country as existing more than half a century ago are there. Of much interest have been the sketches of distinguished natives of Maine, including the sketch of David Barker, whose poems I had the pleasure of hearing him read on different public occasions, when I was a boy, and who had the happy faculty of interesting boys as well as elder persons, and including the very interesting sketch of Sir Hiram Maxim in your last number and which is a reminder that it is a far cry from fire arms of early days to the Maxim Gun and other modern inventions in that line, say from the old muzzle loader with percussion cap that I used to handle, and still further from grandfather's old flint lock musket that he used to let me have at times when I did not care to shoot anything. Well, may the machine guns prevent war as predicted, but I am afraid they won't as speedily as had been hoped.

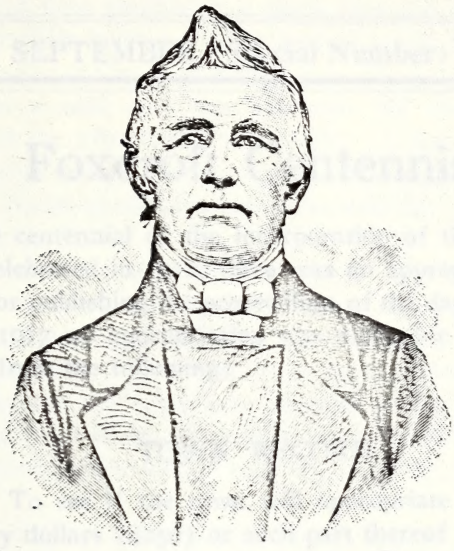
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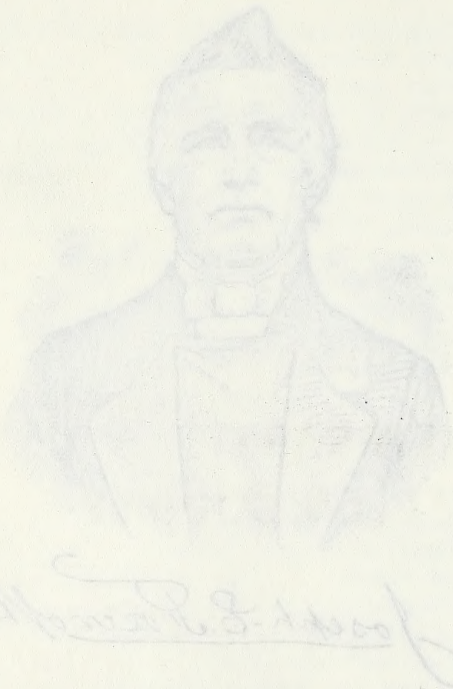
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52 YEARS the Insurance Man of Somerset Co.
Never a Failure---Never a Law Suit---What more do you want?
CHARLES FOLSOM-JONES, SKOWHEGAN MAINE



Joseph E. Foxcroft

The original proprietor of Township No. 5, Range 7, North of Waldo Patent, now the town of Foxcroft, and so named in his honor. Born in New Gloucester, Maine, March 10, 1773, and died there September 1, 1852. (See Vol. I, pp. 150-156, for an extended sketch of Col. Foxcroft.)



Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. V SEPTEMBER (Special Number) 1917 No. 2

Foxcroft Centennial

When the centennial of the incorporation of the town of Foxcroft was celebrated in 1912, there was no appropriation available to be used for publishing the proceedings of the day. At the annual meeting in 1917 an appropriation was made for that purpose, as will appear from the following:

TOWN RECORD.

Art. 49. To see if the town will appropriate the sum of two hundred fifty dollars ($250) or such part thereof as may be necessary to publish in a special number of Sprague's Journal of Maine History the Centennial proceedings of the town of Foxcroft, with appropriate cuts, similar to the number published by the Guilford Centennial, and appoint a committee with authority to arrange and contract therefor.

* * * *

Art. 49. Voted to raise the sum of two hundred fifty dollars ($250) and appropriate so much thereof as may be necessary to publish in a special number of Sprague's Journal of Maine History, the centennial proceedings of the town of Foxcroft, with appropriate cuts similar to the number published by the Guilford Centennial, and that a committee be appointed by the Chair with authority to arrange and contract therefor.

The Chair appointed C. W. Hayes, E. D. Merrill and E. C. Smith, Committee.

A true excerpt from the town record, 1917, Attest,

W. M. Steward, *Clerk of Town of Foxcroft.*

Foxcroft's 100th Anniversary

Foxcroft celebrated the anniversary of its organization October 1st, 1912. The anniversary was August 31st, but belated enthusiasm delayed the celebration until then.

The affair had been planned in a short time and to some of the committees especially belongs a great deal of praise for the efficient work.

Tuesday was a cold, raw day and rain fell during the early morning and in the afternoon and evening. A heavy fall of rain made it impossible to hold the fireworks in the evening. During the passing of the trades parade the sun shone and this parade was the feature of the day.

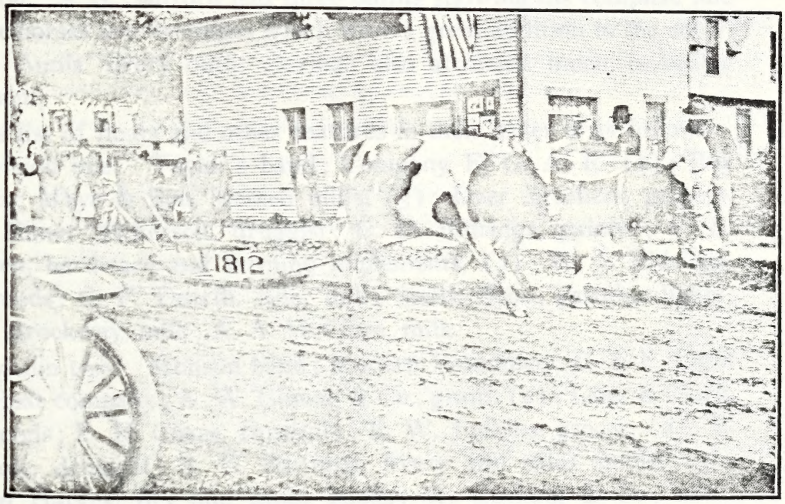
At six in the morning the festivities began. The ringing of bells and the firing of bombs on Foxcroft bridge aroused the blood of every citizen and gave promise of a day of festival enjoyment, in spite of lowering skies. A decorator had been at work for 10 days on the buildings and the appearance of some of the residences and most of the business places, as well as of Foxcroft bridge, which was formally dedicated at noon, was one of gaiety and attractiveness.

It has been estimated by those who made a tour of the towns that there were about five thousand people on the streets during the day.

At nine o'clock the parade of trade floats and antiquities started on Main street, Foxcroft, being formed on this and streets adjoining. There were three bands in the parade and 65 teams, rigs, farming implements and floats. Some of the trade floats were very attractive creations. The first prize was awarded to Josef L. Brockway, florist, who besides having a beautiful creation, carried out a unique idea. The float was drawn by white horses, the harness being trimmed in pink. The entire color scheme was pink and white. The float represented a bridal party. At the front stood the clergyman, Josef L. Brockway, the "happy couple" were Bela Norton and Miss Ruth Day. They stood beneath an arch from which was suspended a wedding bell. The arch and bell were wound with smilax and decorated with pink roses. The rest of the float was occupied by four little flower girls, Rachel and Kathleen Stoddard, Eleanor McNaughton and Mary Moran. The ring bearer was Clifford McNaughton. At the four corners were white posts on which were palms. Other palms, ferns and white doves were part of the dainty, beautiful and artistic piece of work.

The second prize was given to Ober & Clark, dry and fancy goods dealers. The float was a creation of white trimmed with sweet peas. At each corner was a post upon which was an urn filled with asters. In the center was a birthday cake, three and a half feet in diameter bearing candles. The float bore a banner, "Our one hundredth birthday."

Geo. H. Hoxie, taxidermist, was awarded the third prize. His float was very striking. A small forest of green, with the head of a bull moose protruding through the front. In the body of the float was an Indian wigwam with children in costume. Other specimens

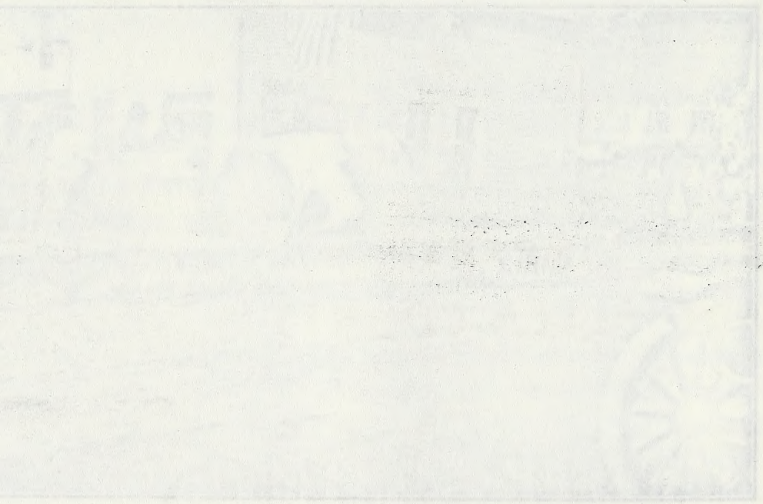


Centennial Parade.
—"100 years ago"—

of taxidermy added to the scheme. Following the float was Peter Bearce in the guise of an old trapper with his gun and coon skins, his hound in leash ahead of him.

The American Woolen company with its four teams added much to the parade. Beginning with a float, attractively trimmed, in which was a sheep in the front and wool in the rear, they showed the industry to the finished product worn by a party of young ladies seated in a neatly trimmed outfit.

The Dover and Foxcroft Light and Heat company had an attractive float. One half showed a fire-place, an old-time hearthstone, with the candles on the mantel. The other side had all the



modern electrical devices for lighting, heating and cooking. The first was presided over by an old time madam and the latter by a modern housewife. The trimmings and signs were pleasing to the eye.

The telephone operatives had one of the daintiest rigs of the day. It was of blue and white and a bower and arch were very attractively arranged. Some of the girls occupied positions on the float, dressed in attractive gowns. This last float got special mention from the committee we understand.

There were many other of the floats which deserve special mention. S. G. Sanford had three outfits showing his complete line of fine horses and carriages which were a great addition to the show. S. A. Annis' livery outfit carriage also attracted much favorable comment.

The list of floats and other features in their order is as follows:

Division one: Taylor's band; Company F, G. A. R. (2); Boy Scouts; Mayo & Son, woolen mills, (3); Dyer Brothers, grocers, (2); Elmer Nickerson, druggist; E. D. Eldridge, painter; V. L. Warren, hardware and farming implements, (2); W. J. Eldridge, dry goods; C. F. Dearth, cider mill; Smith Bros., gasoline lights; C. A. Brockway, milk; A. A. McClure, milk.

Division two: Monson band; Modern Woodmen; D. & F. Light and Heat company; A. W. Gilman & Co., grain, (2); Ober & Clark, dry goods; E. H. Chase, furniture; E. W. Judkins, grocer, (2); E. E. Cole, druggist; S. G. Sanford, livery and sales stable, (3); Lillian Harvey, dry and fancy goods; W. Cushing & Co., coke; Ober, Clark & Thayer, lumber; Will Williams, (driving horse with sleigh 125 years old attached); S. A. Annis, livery stable.

Division three: Guilford band; Eldorado Encampment, I. O. O. F., American Woolen company, (4); N. E. T. & T. Co.; Josef L. Brockway, florist; P. E. Ward & Co., furniture; O. H. Bragg & Co., $2-trousers for $2; five exhibits placed by the committee. oxen and farming implements; Hughes & Son, pianos; J. G. Sawyer, lumber, Wm. Buck & Co., druggists.

Division four: Drum corps; Union Hose Co.; Tiger Hose Co.; Hook & Ladder Co., hand tub; Curtis & Robinson, harness, trunks and bags; Dow & Boyle, clothiers; Lyford & Buck, grocers; J. J. Folsom, lumber; H. W. Thayer, shoes; Mrs. F. E. Gellerson, millinery; Standard Oil Co.; C. A. Harmon, ox team; F. D. Barrows, printer; George Hoxie, taxidermist; A. N. Merrill, Star theatre.

One of the features of the parade which attracted the attention of the reporter was the advertising car of the Voight Milling Co., driven by V. M. Boothby, eastern agent, who made a special trip from Portland to join the parade, which was very much appreciated by E. W. Judkins, sole agent for Voight's celebrated Royal flour.

Following the parade was a ball game at the Central Driving park between Henderson and Newport, the game being won by the latter 6 to 0. In the afternoon the winners were defeated by D. & F. 7 to 2.

Band concerts were given in the various squares at 10.30 by the three bands already mentioned and by the Milo band which arrived on the forenoon train. The work of these organizations has been highly complimented. The Monson band, made up of men from their town only, was deserving of especial mention.

The new Foxcroft concrete bridge was dedicated at noon. The exercises consisted of an address by Hon. W. E. Parsons, music by the band and the display of day fireworks.

The automobile parade at one o'clock was a disappointment, only two or three cars bearing any decorations. W. G. Parker had his Buick attractively trimmed. There was a good display of cars but no finely trimmed ones besides this one.

There was a football game at the park in the afternoon following the baseball game, between Higgins and Foxcroft academy which was easily won by Higgins, 38 to 0.

The historical program carried out in the Congregational church during the afternoon was as follows:

PROGRAM.

President of the Day,	A. W. Gilman
Prayer,	Rev. E. L. Gates
An Original Poem,	Anna Boynton Averill
Historical Address,	Rev. G. A. Merrill
Foxcroft in the Civil War,	Hon. Wainwright Cushing
Clergymen of Foxcroft,	Liston P. Evans
Doctors of Foxcroft,	Dr. Edgar T. Flint
Foxcroft Academy,	Hon. W. E. Parsons
Schools and Schoolhouses,	Supt. W. H. Sturtevant
Custer Command and Ladies of the G. A. R.,	Mrs. S. A. Martin
The Masonic Fraternity,	Hon. J. F. Sprague

In the evening there was a grand ball at Central hall and a dance in the Palace, both of which were largely attended. Kendall's orchestra furnished music for the former, giving a concert which was much enjoyed. The dance committee, B. T. Genthner; chairman, report a very successful outcome of their end of affairs.

On account of the heavy rain the fireworks were postponed to Thursday evening.

The marshal of the day was Walter J. Mayo. He was ably assisted by E. C. McKechnie, Elmer R. Blethen, Dr. E. D. Merrill, F. W. Mason, A. J. McNaughton and E. E. Whitney.

To Elmer C. McKechnie, chairman of the trades parade committee, especially, belongs much credit for the good showing made in this feature. He and the other members promised to furnish carts and horses for floats. They did furnish them; good carts and fine looking horses. If this had not been done the number of floats would have been much less.

Display of Antiques.

The display of antiques was one of the best ever shown at an occasion of this kind, the writer believes. Doctor Mary Lowell's display at her home was a very important part of this line of the day's features. Monday afternoon and all day Tuesday the Doctor entertained many people. The list of articles shown is as follows:

Seventy-eight pictures of some of the oldest residents of Dover and Foxcroft.

Pictures of Mary E. Chandler and Abbie Tower.

Desk set owned by Charles Parsons Chandler in 1828.

Pieces of flag staff and of flag from Marshall house (where E. E. Ellsworth was killed) secured by Col. Chandler.

Autograph letters from Colonel Foxcroft to C. P. Chandler, his Att'y.

Tall hat worn by Charles P. Chandler in 1825.

Muffler worn by Charles Parsons Chandler, 1825.

Umbrella used by Charles P. Chandler in 1825 when preceptor of Foxcroft Academy.

Shoe buckle, Col. Isaac Parsons, New Gloucester

Hand woven table cloth, Mrs. Charles Parsons Chandler, made by her mother, Mrs. Isaac Wheeler of Garland, in 1828.

Hand knit shawl, Mrs. Peleg Chandler St., made about 1780.

Baby bib worn by Emily Chandler in 1831.

Baby's bonnet, worn by Chas. Parsons Chandler who was born in 1800.

Baby's outfit made by Mary E. Chandler.

Pin cushion made by Mrs. Peleg Chandler of New Gloucester, after she was 86 years of age.

Hand made counterpane made about 1820.

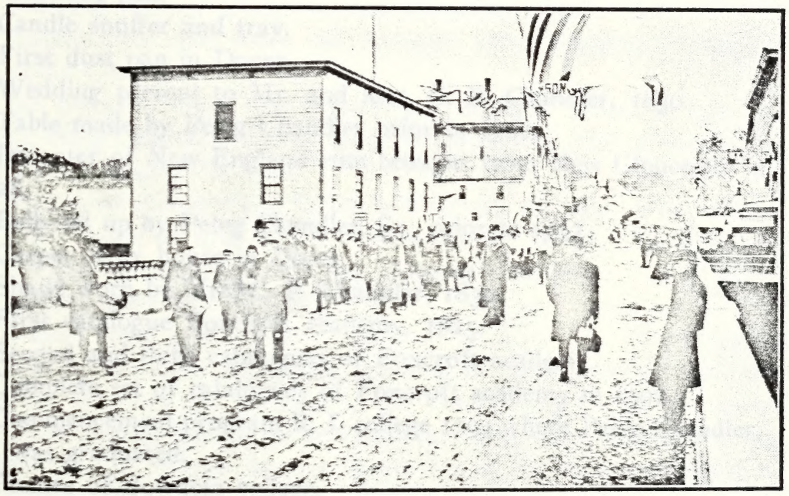
Original bureau scarf.

Solid mahogany bureau, original brass trimmings, 1830.

Card table, Mrs. Chandler, 1830.

Solid mahogany dining table, Mrs. Chandler, 1830.

Feather bed (in cradle) made about 1794.



Centennial Parade.
On Foxcroft Bridge.

Cradle made by Peleg Chandler, 1762, in which Col. Foxcroft was rocked when a baby.

Collar embroidered by Mrs. Charles P. Chandler.

Set of dining-room chairs to match side table.

Side table for dining-room, 1830.

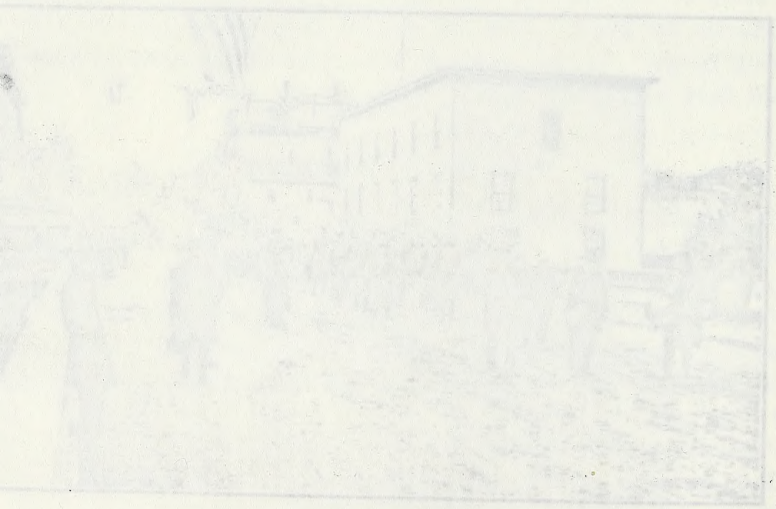
Bedstead used by Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Chandler, 1830.

Beaded bags made by Mary E. Chandler.

Beaded purse made by Mrs. Charles P. Chandler.

Brass cooking kettles. Brass clothes kettle.

Coffee mill brought from New Gloucester.



Brass lamps made for using sperm oil.
Steel knives and forks, dinner and breakfast set, 1830.
Sampler worked by Mrs. C. P. Chandler, 1819.
Syrup jar brought from New Gloucester, used by Col. Foxcroft.
Tea set, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Chandler, 1830.
Dinner set eaten from by Col. Foxcroft.
First dinner set used by Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Chandler.
Vases, wedding presents, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Chandler, 1830.
Soup tureen and platter 120 years old, Peleg Chandler, Sr.
Platter 130 years old brought from New Gloucester by Peleg Chandler, Sr.
Set of dishes 150 years old.
Warming pan.
Candle snuffer and tray.
First dust pan in Dover.
Wedding present to Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Chandler, 1830.
Table made by Peleg Chandler prior to 1762.
Decanter of New England rum brought from New Gloucester in 1828.
Bells set up by Peleg Chandler, Sr., prior to 1793.
Carpet 1830, house in Dover.
Shawl worn by Mrs. C. P. Chandler, 1830.
First catalogue Foxcroft academy, 1825.
Second and third catalogues of Foxcroft academy.
Complete set of catalogues of Foxcroft academy to 1902.
Commencement program R. I. college 1794 where Peleg Chandler, Jr., was graduated.
Picture of Bowdoin college.
Massachusetts hall, Bowdoin college.
First Cong. church, Brunswick.
Pewter porringer given to Charles Parsons Chandler by his grandfather, Col. Isaac Parsons of New Gloucester, with Parsons' Coat of Arms, 1800.
Light stand made by Peleg Chandler, Sr. in 1749.
Desk chair over 100 years old, Peleg Chandler, Esq.
Silver comb and tortoise shell comb, Mrs. C. P. Chandler.
Shaving set, C. P. Chandler, Esq.
Mirror, over 125 years old, Mrs. Peleg Chandler.
Library of Peleg Chandler, Jr., over 90 years old.
Foil picked up on battlefield of Vicksburg after surrender.

Gun picked up on battlefield of Bull Run, Va., by Maj. C. P. Chandler, 1st Mass. Inf.

Rebel sword picked up on battlefield of Williamsburg by Col. Chandler.

Fire-place set and cooking utensils, 1830.

Cane, property of Peleg Chandler, Esq., New Gloucester.

Full set of pictures, five generations of the Chandler family.

Peleg Chandler, Jr.'s journal, kept in 1791.

Toddy glass and spoon brought from Gloucester, England, to Gloucester, Mass., in 1657, property of Geoffrey Parsons, grandfather six times removed of Mary Chandler Lowell.

Teaspoons of six generations back to 1739.

Doll, 1843, Mary E. Chandler, Mrs. Chas. W. Lowell.

Walking stick of Chas. Parsons Chandler, 1830.

Spoonholder, 200 years old, brought from England to Charles Parsons Chandler.

Six pieces of china that came from Duxbury, Mass., in 1701, to Mrs. Peleg Chandler, belonging to the great great great grandmother of Chas. Parsons Chandler.

Picture of eleven young ladies in Foxcroft academy, about 1855.

Chair made in 1728 in No. Yarmouth by Joseph Chandler, Jr., great great grandfather of Chas. Parsons Chandler.

Letters from 1788 to 1839.

Papers from 1788—1837.

One of the most interesting features of the Centennial was the display of relics and antiques in the Cong'l chapel. Many articles of great beauty and of great historical value were shown and the committee in charge deserve great credit for their diligence in searching them out. Unfortunately no list was made by the committee so we are unable to present the names of the articles and their contributors.

Centennial Poem

1812 FOXCROFT. 1912

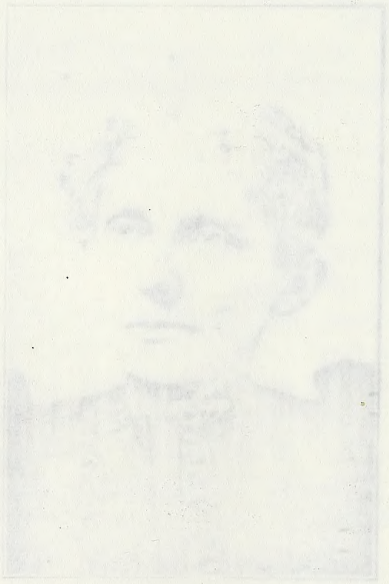
By Anna Boynton Averill.

Fair Foxcroft, throned upon her hills,
Where mountain-lake and forest meet,
The busy village with its mills,
The gleaming river at her feet,
Calls for her children far and near
—To come in her centennial year.
Leave toil and care and gather here
In joyous fellowship to greet
Old friends, old homes, old scenes so dear.



Anna Boynton Averill.

Her sturdy pioneers who came
To wrest from forest lands a home,
Soon saw the rugged wilds grow tame
With bounteous crops of corn and grain.
And grass enclosed with walls of stone.
And then, with foresight of the seer,
From hard-earned store they gave with cheer,
To found a seat of learning here,



Had they foreseen, those sturdy men
(Who toiled with axe and saw and plow,
Seeking the future far to ken)
Machinery's triumph in this glen,
Man's power increased as it is now,
Or heard in e'en their wildest dream,
The motor's honk, the steam cars scream,
And seen the bright electric light
Shining beside these falls at night,
They'd thought the vision, it is plain,
A wild chimera of the brain.

And O, dear mother pioneers,
Now you, unselfish, brave, we see,
As horseback through the woods you came
Undaunted, child at breast and knee,
To share the joys, the hopes, the fears,
And hardships of the coming years.
The creaking ox-carts followed slow,
With precious household goods: and so
The homes you made began to grow.

O, blessed homes! Your smiling fields
A royal wealth of tillage yields,
Where hardy, patient toilers wrought
For years to reach the goal they sought.
And higher riches multiplied
In these loved homes—for side by side
With toil and sorrow, joy and woe,
The treasures of the soul may grow,
And send their silent forces, far
Beyond the walls that seem a bar.

And now from over all our land
From every state, on every hand,
Come words of faithful love and pride,
From Foxcroft's exiles, scattered wide,
But loyal to the lovely town
By her twin sister nestled down
Among the hills. With added years,
Still lovelier she to them appears;
While from the crowded marts of care,
The gay world comes and finds her fair.

And here she stands—a model town,
Triumphant over trials sore,
That in the passing years she bore,
And in their passing lived them down.
The record clear, no touch of blame
Doth tarnish now her honored name,
And in her future, fair, we read
But promised help for human need.

Historical Sketch of Foxcroft, Maine

By Rev. George A. Merrill.

To rescue from partial oblivion the main facts and incidents of one hundred years in the history of a town is no easy task. I claim no special skill in this kind of effort; and I must ask your pardon if any mistakes or inaccuracies have crept into my record. The story of a century, I have found intensely interesting. Much I have been obliged to omit, which I would have included gladly, had time permitted. What I bring before you today will, I trust, awaken old memories, encourage in you all the habit of treasuring up bits of history, which may become invaluable in after years, and increase your love for this beautiful town.

In 1794, the Massachusetts Assembly granted to Bowdoin College as an endowment, six townships in the district of Maine. The town of Foxcroft is one of these six,—being number five in the seventh range, north of the Waldo Patent, or, practically, the northern borders of Waldo County as it is today. The present boundaries of the town are, on the north, Bowerbank, on the east, Sebec, on the south, Dover and on the west, Guilford. At the time of its purchase, it contained 17,915 acres. A part of Sebec Lake is included in it; it is half a mile less than six in width; and a small strip north of the lake has been annexed to Bowerbank, so it falls short considerably of a full township. This deficiency, however, was made up to the purchaser by the grant of half a township in another part of the State.

In the earliest history of this town, one figure stands out more prominently than all others,—Col. Joseph Ellery Foxcroft, the

explorer and original proprietor, for whom the town was named. This man was the son of Rev. Samuel Foxcroft, who was a graduate of Harvard College and the first settled minister in New Gloucester. Col. Foxcroft became a business man of considerable prominence in his native town and was active in military and political affairs. It is well to note that he was a member of the Maine Constitutional Convention in 1819, a member of the Maine Senate 1820-'21, and an Overseer of Bowdoin College from 1821 to 1834. In October of the year 1800, Col. Foxcroft, in company with Thomas Johnson of New Gloucester, set out on a tour of exploration in the untrodden wilds to the North. Securing at Skowhegan a man by the name of Stephen Weston as guide,—who was also a competent surveyor,—they proceeded on horseback as far as Cornville. Leaving their horses here they pushed on on foot the remainder of the way, camping wherever night overtook them. Arriving at length upon the southwest border of the township they were seeking, they followed the river nearly down to the falls. In a letter, April 3, 1853, Col. Foxcroft says: "We crossed the river a little above the falls. This was a pleasant spot, many names marked upon trees, but all a wilderness, no sign that anyone ever intended to dwell there. We went down the river to the southeast corner of the township, and near it, upon the intervale, we found an opening occupied by Abel Blood and, I think, a hired man with him, but there was no family. They had corn growing, and garden roots. I well remember the large turnips and beets which they had raised, and thus the virgin soil and vigorous nature greeted these first efforts of husbandry with liberal productions."

Being favorably impressed by his explorations, Col. Foxcroft bought the township for $7,940, or about forty-five cents per acre. The Committee of the College Trustees, William Martyn, Rev. Elijah Kellogg, and Isaac Parker, deeded the land Jan. 22, 1801, taking a mortgage back, which was cancelled fourteen years later. The college imposed as a condition the settlement of twenty-four families within a given period. This was no easy task, and it is a tribute to the energy and enterprise of Col. Foxcroft that the conditions were fully met. The town was first lotted by Moses Hodsdon of Levant in 1801. It was divided into two hundred acre lots, at a cost of $200. In June of the same year, Samuel Elkins of Cornville was hired to clear twenty acres of land,—which was on lot nine, range one,—one of the lots on which the village is located. In 1802, Col. Foxcroft offered forty-six rights of two hundred acres

each, for sale, to be assigned by lot; and several were soon bought. These purchasers met in New Gloucester, legally organized as proprietors, and took measures to secure settlers.

Some of the first individuals and families to take up lots in Foxcroft located on the hilly portions of the town in the region of what is now known as the Centre. For several years permanent residents came in rather slowly. In 1802, the first road was cut out across the township, running from what was known as the "old Chandler place" to the "four corners," now Foxcroft Centre, and thence to "Morse's landing" on Sebec Lake. A number of clearings were made in 1804 and 1805; and in 1806, the first permanent settler, John Spaulding, came with his family from Norridgewock and settled in a log house near the falls. He was soon followed by his two brothers, Eleazer and Seth, who also moved their families from Norridgewock and occupied log houses near by. For some time the settlement was known as Spauldingtown. The first saw and gristmill, built by John Spaulding and Abel Blood, was in operation by Jan. 1, 1807. This was done at the special instance of Col. Foxcroft, who offered to deed a lot and the mill privilege to anyone who would build a mill and agree to keep it in repair for ten years. In 1807, the first framed house, with a brick chimney, was built by Samuel Chamberlain and Ephraim Bacon, near the site of the present soldiers' monument. The bricks were made at Abel Blood's brick yard at what is now East Dover. The same year the first barn was built by Eliphalet Washburn. The first child born in Foxcroft was Joseph Foxcroft Spaulding, a son of John Spaulding, and named for the proprietor. The date of his birth was April 16, 1806; but he died at the age of six years. Had he grown up he would have been presented with a lot of land by Col. Foxcroft. The second child was Sally J. Chamberlain, born Aug. 18, 1808. She became in after years the wife of Samuel Greeley and the mother of Miss Lizzie Greeley and Samuel Greeley of this town. Her death took place only a few years ago.

Among the early settlers were Joseph Morse, Tristram Robinson, John Chandler, Samuel Chamberlain, Ephraim Bacon, John Bigelow, Jesse Washburn Nathan Carpenter, Nathaniel, William, Moses and Daniel Buck, Gilman Greeley, John Bradbury and Joel Pratt. Tristram Robinson settled on the farm, later purchased by Cyrus Holmes and now occupied by his grandson, Irving Holmes. Cyrus' brother, Salmon, at a later date, occupied the land now owned by A. W. Gilman. The home of Nathan Carpenter was the well-known

Herring place on Park street. Eliphalet Washburn settled on a farm near the Averill place on the road to East Dover. Another early settler, David Moulton, father of Mr. Isaac Moulton, a prominent citizen of La Crosse, Wisconsin, who lately visited this place, lived on the farm now owned by Mrs. George Lebroke.

In the early twenties, William Stedman, William Shaw, and Daniel Fullen came from Hebron, Maine, and settled in this town. They were later followed by the Leavitts, Harmons, and Hazeltines from Buxton. The Howard brothers, Asel and Asaph, cleared the farms now occupied by E. A. Bolton and C. A. Foss respectively. Along with William Stedman—who cleared the place now occupied by Joseph King, came a young man by the name of Andrews, who made a beginning on the farm now occupied by F. S. Getchell. Young Andrews was engaged to a sister of Stedman. While he was busy in this pioneer work, she sent him some apple seeds; he planted them; and quite a nursery was the result, from which several orchards in the region of Foxcroft Centre were supplied with trees. A few of these old trees are now standing. The young lady who was responsible for this benevolent act died not long after, and young Andrews plans were changed. He sold his farm to Capt. Timothy Hazeltine, who, with his son, Timothy, Jr., occupied the place until their death.

Abram Bolster and Jacob Lebroke came from Paris, Maine, to Foxcroft in 1824. Jacob Lebroke was the son of James Lebroke, who was born in Paris, France, and came to this country with the French fleet, to fight under Lafayette, serving one year in the Continental army. He met his death by falling off the roof of a building when he lacked only one month of being one hundred years old. Jacob Lebroke moved here soon after the birth of his son, Augustus G., who in after years became one of the most able, eloquent, and influential lawyers in the State, and a prominent citizen of Foxcroft for many years. The oldest house in Foxcroft is located on North street and was built by Andrew Blethen in 1818. Mr. Blethen afterwards built the first mills at Greeley's landing, Sebec Lake, and also the Dennis Brawn home.

Eleazer Spaulding, with his two brothers, John and Seth, built not only the first mill, but the first dam across the Piscataquis River. We must realize that this work was done with the greatest difficulty in those early times. Hardly a horse could be found to haul the timber; every board and timber had to be hewed by hand; all the machinery and tools had to be hauled from Bangor, and for

twenty miles the road was nothing but a trail through the forest; the streams and bogs were not spanned by bridges; the load was hauled on two lang shafts, the ends of which dragged on the ground, making progress slow and tedious at best. In spite of all these difficulties, the dam and mill were finished according to the contract; but the dam was so leaky that the mill could be run only at high water, and people had to go elsewhere sometimes, to get their work done.

In those days "spirituous liquors" were considered a necessity whenever any task of importance was to be performed. When Samuel Chamberlain was about to raise his first large barn, which must have been about 1809, he announced that he should supply no rum. The prevailing opinion was that he would have no raising. In face of this direful prediction, however, a bountiful dinner was prepared, and the barn went up without a hitch.

In 1810, the population returned for No. 5, Range 7, was sixty-five; and three years later there were twenty-five voters for State officers. The people had made sufficient progress in 1810, to lead them to petition the Massachusetts Legislature for an act of incorporation. Mr. Nathan Carpenter carried this petition, signed by seventeen residents, to Paris, and sent it to Col. Foxcroft for him to approve and forward to Boston. I will read a copy of the petition.

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, A. D. 1811:

"We, your humble Petitioners, Inhabitants of township N, five, Seventh Range of Townships North of the Waldo Patent, County of Hancock and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Humbly shows that we labor under disadvantages by reason of living in an unincorporated Plan., the most essential one a want of Roards, schools, and many other difficulties incident to new countries, but needless to mention to your Honors.

"We therefore pray your honors to incorporate us into a town that we may have some way to remedy (in a measure) the difficulties that attend us. It is our unanimous wish to be incorporated into a Town by the name of Foxcroft—as in duty bound will ever pray."

(Signed) Eleazer Spauldin, Joel Pratt, Benj. Kittredge, George Harvey, Jeremiah Rolf, Joseph Morse, John Spauldin, John Coxe, Jesse Washburn, Met. Towne, Samuel Chamberlain, Nath'l Buck,

Junr., John Bradbury, Nathan Carpenter, Daniel Buck, Wm. Buck, Wm. Thayer.

Two years later, Feb. 29, 1812, this petition was granted, and Foxcroft became a legally incorporated town, being the second in what is now Piscataquis County,—Sebec being the first and just one day older. The final form of the Bill of Incorporation as it was approved in the Massachusetts Council Chamber, is as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year of Our Lord, One thousand, eight hundred and twelve.

AN ACT to establish the town of Foxcroft, in the County of Hancock.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the township numbered five in the seventh range, North of the Waldo Patent, in the county of Hancock, be, and hereby is established as a town by the name of Foxcroft, and by the following boundaries, viz., East by the township number four in the same range, South by the river Piscataquis, West by number six in the same range, North by number seven in the eighth range. And the said town of Foxcroft is hereby vested with all the corporate powers and privileges, and subjected to the like duties and requisitions of other towns, according to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 2. And be it further enacted that any Justice of the Peace for the County of Hancock, is hereby authorized, upon application therefor, to issue a warrant, directed to a freeholder and inhabitant of the said town of Foxcroft, requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof, to meet at such convenient time and place, as shall be expressed in said warrant, for the choice of such officers as towns are by law required to choose, at their annual town meetings.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 29, 1812.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

E. W. Ripley, Speaker.

In Senate, February 29th, 1812.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

Samuel Dana, President.

Council Chamber,

29th February, 1812.

Approved. E. Gerry.

At the time of Incorporation Foxcroft was as will have been noted, part of Hancock County. Piscataquis County itself was not incorporated until 1838. It contains more than one hundred full townships, with an area of 3780 square miles.

Foxcroft's first town-meeting was held on Aug. 31, 1812. I will read the warrant, as it was posted.

"To Samuel Chamberlain, one of the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Foxcroft, County of Hancock,
Greeting:

You are hereby required in the name of the commonwealth of Massachusetts to notify and warn the inhabitants of the aforesaid town, qualified to vote in town-meeting, to meet at the Dwelling House of Mr. Gilman Greeley, on Monday, the thirty-first day of the present month, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.:

1st, to choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2d, to choose a town clerk.
3rd, to choose three or more selectmen.
4th, to choose three or more assessors.
5th to choose a treasurer.
6th, to choose a collector.
7th, to choose a constable.
8th, to choose what other officers thought necessary.
9th, to act upon all other necessary business.

And you are to make returns of this warrant and your doing thereon on or before the said 31st instant.

Hereby fail not.

Given under my hand and seal at Plantation No. 3, range sixth, this fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Nath'l Chamberlain,
Justice Peace.

A true copy.
Attest:

John Bradbury,
Town Clerk.

Some of the officers chosen at that first town-meeting were: Joel Pratt, Moderator; John Bradbury, Clerk; Joel Pratt, Samuel Chamberlain, William Thayer, Selectmen; Nathan Carpenter, Treasurer. About every voter in town had an office. The collectorship was given to Nathaniel Buck for three-fourths of a mill on

a dollar. At the annual town-meeting the next year, $150 was raised for the support of schools; and it was voted to build a town-house, 20 by 25 feet. One hundred dollars was voted as a sufficient sum to build this house. It was located near the place where W. J. Eldridge now lives. This same year it was "voted to accept one-half acre of land for a burying ground, laying on the south side of the road running northerly from the mill, about seventy rods from the corner of the road near Greeley's Mills." This location was at the junction of Main and Green streets. The yard was removed about 1854. Conveniences in the homes of these first settlers were extremely limited. One family of four daughters had only one needle. A frequent inquiry was, "Where is the needle?" An incident that may be recalled by some of the older residents belonged to this period. The Spauldings owned some steers, which in playing around an iron kettle used for washing purposes on the river bank, got their horns entangled, and, in trying to get away, pushed themselves into the river and were drowned. In 1812, a whiskey distillery was erected near the present site of Merrill's blacksmith shop in the village, and A. Blake began the making of potato whiskey. This gave a market for the farmer surplus potatoes; but it could hardly be called a worthy adjunct to the town. It did not pay either, and after a few years its fires died out. The building, known as "the old still house," was used for other purposes until destroyed by fire in 1830. In 1813, John Bradbury built a store, the first in town, on the corner now occupied by the Blethen block. The building was afterwards moved away to the corner of North and Summer streets. In 1816, Samuel Beal started a tannery, which was on the river bank between Clark and Thayer's saw-mill and Curtis and Robinson's harness shop.

On Sept. 2, 1816, the town voted, 15 to 5, in favor of separation from Massachusetts; and three years later, when the matter came up again, the vote was 19 to 1 in favor of separation. In 1820, there were forty voters in town, and the first Governor of the State, William King, received 30 votes.

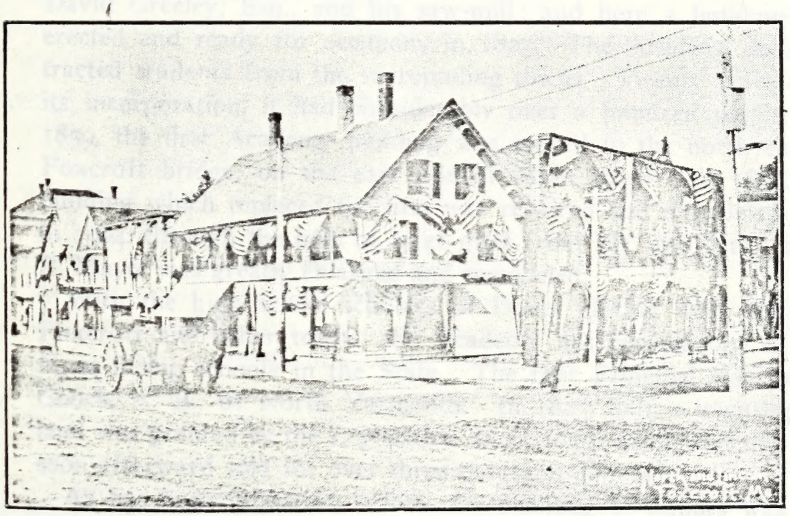
Samuel Chamberlain was elected a delegate to the Convention to frame a constitution for the new State; and John Bradbury was Representative to the first Legislature in 1820, and also in 1821. In 1819, the town voted to raise $150 to build a bridge across the Piscataquis River and $500 more to be paid in labor. During this and the following year a substantial bridge was built and soon paid for by taxes, labor and grain.

Previous to the incorporation of the town, Col. Foxcroft visited the rising settlement on business, and, though not himself a professor of religion, advised the people to hold meetings on Sunday and conduct them as they could. This proposal was readily accepted, and the first meeting was held at the house of Eli Towne. Mr. William Mitchell, an old school-master, led the service, but no one was found to pray until Mrs. Mitchell consented to do so; and the Piscataquis settlement was devoutly dedicated to God by a woman's public prayer. In 1814, Mrs. Nathan Carpenter and Mrs. William Mitchell united with the church in Garland, then consisting of nine women and two men. These two women constituted the nucleus of the Congregational church of Foxcroft and Dover. Meetings were for a time held in the log house of Abel Turner and later in another log house. Here on Sundays Joel Pratt read the sermon and Deacon Carpenter read the Scriptures and offered prayer. As the cold weather came on and the snow became deep, those living at a distance could not come and the attendance dwindled to two, who came one Sunday morning and found the place cold and deserted. They remained through the day, despondent and dejected, but finally decided to make it the subject of prayer, and if no one came the next Sabbath they would give up. The next Sabbath came, the house was warm and well filled, and they took fresh courage. Subsequently the place of meeting was changed to the small town-house, standing, as I have said, on the lot where W. J. Eldridge's house is now situated. Occasionally, Rev. John Sawyer of Garland would visit the settlement and preach for the people. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1815 by Mrs. Carpenter, and is supposed to be the first in the county.

July 13, 1822, the town voted "to settle the Rev. Thomas Williams as our town minister on the following conditions, viz., that he is to have the public lands reserved for the first settled minister in Foxcroft. He is likewise to have the privilege of being absent one-third part of the time." Jan. 1, 1823, Mr. Williams was installed as pastor of this church, and the minutes of the installing Council are in the town records, signed by the town clerk. Quite a number of other ministers attended this installation, and so large an assembly was attracted, that the old schoolhouse would not hold all of the people, so Blake's "still house" was fitted up for the occasion.

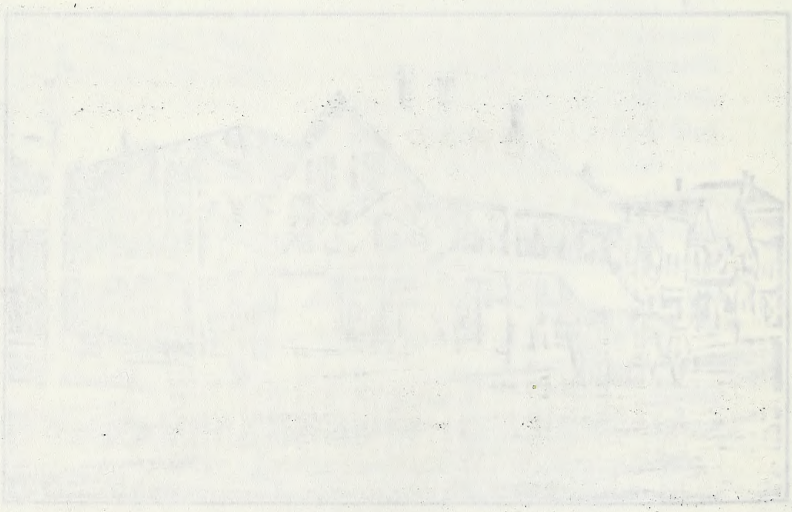
Rev. Thomas Williams, long a prominent and influential citizen of Foxcroft, lived in a house on Park street, on the lot now occupied

by Mr. Chandler. Dec. 30, 1822, Mr. Williams, with the help of Rev. John Sawyer, organized eighteen members who had been dismissed from the church at Garland into what was called the Congregational Church of Foxcroft and Vicinity. Until the organization of the Christian Scientists a number of years ago, this was the only church in town. The first church edifice, erected in 1824, on the spot now occupied by Mr. Elbridge Libby on Lincoln street, was destroyed by fire Jan. 15, 1835, the day following its dedication. The members of the church were about to celebrate the Lord's Supper, when the house took fire. The weather was extremely cold, and the stoves, standing in the entry at the north end, were kept intensely hot, communicating fire to the partition. The wind drove the flames directly up into the belfry; it was impossible to save the building and it was soon laid in ruins.



Centennial Decorations.

The second meeting-house ,built in the summer of 1835, stood on the lot on North street, where Mr. Charles L. Merrill now lives. This, too, was destroyed by fire, Oct. 21, 1850. After the burning of this church services were held for a while in the Academy. The present house of worship was built during the summer of 1851 and dedicated Oct. 22 of the same year. The present chapel was erected in 1875 and was largely the gift of Deacon J. G. Mayo. During the pastorate of Rev. H. A. Loring (1875-'80) the meet-



ing-house was extensively repaired, its seating capacity increased and a steeple erected, in which a town-clock was placed.

Previous to 1822, there has been no schools above the grammar grades, but this year, Mr. J. S. Holmes, a graduate of Brown University, opened at Foxcroft the first law office in the county, and being deeply interested in education, organized a high school in the village and was its first principal. A charter for an Academy was granted Jan. 31, 1823, and Foxcroft Academy then became the first incorporated school of this sort in the State, and lacked only three years of being as old as the State itself. The school has been, all through its history, as is stated in the act of incorporation, "for the promotion of literature, science, morality, and piety." The proprietor of the town gave $50 toward the Academy's endowment. The site was a "half acre of land lying between the house of David Greeley, Esq., and his saw-mill; and here a building was erected and ready for occupany in 1825. The Academy soon attracted students from the surrounding towns. Twenty years after its incorporation, it had considerably over a hundred pupils. In 1859, the first Academy building was moved to the north end of Foxcroft bridge, on the east side of Main street. In 1891, the building which replaced the first was repaired and remodeled, and in 1904, through the help of large gifts from Mr. and Mrs. Josiah B. Mayo, was greatly enlarged and remodeled.

With the high school scholars of Dover uniting with those of Foxcroft and other towns, the Academy has become one of the finest fitting schools in the State. The first Principal was James Gooch, A. B., of North Yarmouth. In 1825, half a township of land was granted by the Legislature as an endowment, and this was soon afterward sold for over three thousand dollars.

As has been intimated before, the drinking of liquors was not uncommon in the early part of the last century. We find in the Foxcroft town records that on Feb. 3, 1829, "Josiah Spaulding of Dover was licensed as a retailer of spirituous liquors at his store in Foxcroft for the space of four months." Similar licenses were issued later to other individuals. There was however, quite a strong sentiment against this business; and in 1832, it was voted that "the selectmen should not grant license to retail spirituous liquors," yet for some reason or other one person was licensed that same year. At a considerably later date, Elder Bartlett owned and occupied a store at the end of the bridge, in what has been known as the Brockway Block. He always sold liquors; and his son said his father

"sold large quantities of the Piscataquis river." The story is told of two neighbors, both of whom had been drinking and quite unsteady on their feet, who were walking up the street together, when one remarked that he would not be seen walking with a drinking man, and managed with difficulty to get himself into a near-by yard. The first temperance society, a branch of "The Sons of Temperance," was organized in the hall of the old Exchange in 1844 by a Mr. Dockham, who at that time was settled here as a tailor.

Every year from the beginning of the town's existence liberal provision was made for the poor. For the greater part of the time they were boarded in different families. For instance, in 1833, it was voted "to set up Elisha Gibbs and his wife at auction to the lowest bidder." "After several bids,"—and these are the words of the record,—"Elisha Gibbs and wife were struck to Silas Paul for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty cents for one year, to be maintained free of any expense to the town during said time." Evidently the "high cost of living" was no problem in those days as it is now. For some years the town maintained a poor farm which was on the shore of Sebec Lake near Steadman's Landing.

In the Act of Incorporation of Piscataquis County, approved March 23, 1838, it was enacted that the town of Dover should be the shire town of the county. There was considerable rivalry between Dover and Foxcroft, as to which should be the shire town. By a bill passed in the Legislature of 1841, the question was referred for final settlement to a vote of all the towns in the county. Feeling ran high, and when the votes were counted, on the second Monday of September, 1841, it was found that Dover had received 1097 to Foxcroft 1067. The vote not being decisive, the matter was again submitted to the people in 1842, and the result was that Dover received 1138 votes, Guilford standing next with 784 and Foxcroft third with 311. Foxcroft's records give the vote of Foxcroft at that time as 114 for Foxcroft, 33 for Dover, and one for Bowerbank.

The industrial development of Foxcroft is a most interesting chapter in its history. In 1820, the old mill built by the Spauldings was taken down by Daniel Greeley and replaced by a large saw and grist-mill. This was on the north side of the river near the site of the extension of Mayo's woolen mill. Two years later a mill for cloth dressing and carding was erected near by. This was first put in operation by Mr. E. R. Favor, but was not long after conveyed to John Bradbury, who in 1826 combined this business with that

of a saw-mill, which he erected on the southern end of the dam. This whole business was bought by Vaughan and Brown and when they started their factory in 1836 in Dover, they in turn sold out to Messrs. Jordan and Crockett, who kept up the business for many years. Deacon L. O. Farnham's tannery was also in operation about this time, a building which was twice burned and twice rebuilt. A fork and hoe factory, constructed of brick, was erected by Maj. J. Crooker and was operated for several years. In 1844, Hon. J. G. Mayo came to Foxcroft, and together with James Bush and E. J. Hale, bought the privilege for a woolen factory of Vaughan, Bush, and the Chamberlains, and erected a mill on the northern side of the river. Not long after, Mr. Mayo became the sole owner, and eventually secured control of one-half the water power,—associating with him in the business his son, Josiah B. Mayo, under the partnership title of J. G. Mayo and Son. In 1859, the upper story of the mill was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt at once and another story added. Since that time the business has steadily increased, the mills have been enlarged and improved, and a few years ago a splendid reinforced concrete building was added to the plant. At present the mill gives employment to over one hundred men and women.

The waters of the Piscataquis river have occasionally been quite turburlent. Heavy freshets have done great damage from time to time. The freshets of 1854 and 1857 will always be remembered by those who witnessed them. Both swept away the Foxcroft bridge. The freshet of April 7, 1857, as related by an eye-witness, was caused by a jam formed at the island. It came down to what was then called "Goose Island" and rested there. For some time small cakes of ice were seen coming up from under the main body of ice. The tremendous weight of water finally pressed the whole body of ice across the cove and over South street, undermining the brick hoe and fork factory and carrying away also the grist-mill, then situated above Mayo's woolen mill. The bridge was taken and much more damage done. At this time a boy, living about three miles above Foxcroft, in some way got afloat on some driftwood, passed down the river, and was captured by his father shortly before he reached the dam. Soon after this great freshet the covered bridge was built, last year replaced by the splendid concrete structure. For a long time a boat and rope were used by passengers while the bridge was being constructed or repaired. Rather than go across on this boat, one clear-brained young woman walked

across on a girder of the bridge then being built and carried her small child on her back.

Previous to 1870 a spool factory had been established in Foxcroft, and that year it was bought by L. H. Dwelley & Co., which company also increased their business by purchasing and operating the saw-mill built first by Andrew Blethen at Greeley's Landing, Sebec Lake. This spool factory was burned in 1877, but was soon rebuilt, this time of brick; and since that time, under the able management, first of Mr. Dwelley and later of the McGregors, father and son, the business has largely increased and gives employment to many hands throughout the year.

In February, 1866, Thomas F. Dyer came from New Sharon, and together with John F. Hughes, who came the previous year, purchased the interest of Jordan and Carr in the building at the north end of Foxcroft bridge, formerly the old Academy building, now occupied by Thomas & Weatherbee. They remained here one year. In the summer of 1867, the Foxcroft Foundry Co. erected the building, now occupied by J. H. Steward and Son, which they leased for five years. In 1872 they built the store on Lincoln street now occupied by Sanford Ritchie, remaining there until 1885, when they sold their grocery and hardware business and devoted their time to manufacturing. Soon after coming to Foxcroft, Mr. Dyer, who had formerly worked at the organ business, commenced the manufacture of organs and melodeons in a building which stood where the Gilman & Co. mill now stands, working alone most of the time for the first year. Meeting with much encouragement, Dyer and Hughes built a small mill on Mechanic street in 1869, where they added to their business as it expanded year by year, until 1889, when they began the manufacture of pianos, and erected the present factory. In 1894 Mr. Dyer retired from the firm, transferring his interest to Mr. Hughes, who now operates it with his son under the name of Hughes and Son. A good number of expert workmen are employed and a very fine grade of piano is manufactured.

Mr. Reuben D. Gilman, who died a few years ago, was for many years a well-known and successful business man in this town. In 1854, returning from an extended stay in California, he purchased the lumber mill now run by Clark and Thayer and operated it for nearly half a century. Besides this business he was also extensively engaged in lumbering and agriculture.

Cushing's Perfection Dye Works was started in 1881 by Mr. Wainwright Cushing, who later associated with himself his son,

C. H. Cushing. The present factory, 100 by 60 feet, was erected in 1892, and for twenty years a large manufacture and trade in high-grade dyes have been built up, packages being sent all over the United States and to foreign countries.

The H. J. Dexter Wood-Working Company, established in 1886, was a successful business plant up to three years ago, when it was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Since then it has not been rebuilt.

Until about 1850, there were no bands from the present day standpoint, in any of the small towns in this and adjoining states. Previous to that time the music furnished at musters and parades was the fife and drum, and occasionally a clarinet and key-bugle were added. The first organization that was formed in Foxcroft, as I am told by Mr. Thomas Dyer, was Hale's band, organized in 1858, and was in existence five years. The members of the band were: E. J. Hale, Damon and Albion Brockway, Gilbert Chandler, Fred Kimball, Will and Bert Haskell, George Colcord, Frank Lougee, Henry Warren, Nathan McKusick, William Waterman, Frank Good, Sewall Shaw, Joe Porter and a Mr. Sanborn. In 1867, Major McKusick, who was a veteran of the Civil War, returned to Foxcroft and soon after formed a "Drum Corps," known as "The McKusick Drum Corps." This organization was composed of some eighteen or twenty men, but only the following names can be recalled: Nathan McCusick, James T. Roberts, Thomas P. Elliott, Isaac, George, and Joseph Colcord, Tim Lougee, William Waterman, James Bush, Austin Pratt and Charles Sherburne. This Corps served until after the Presidential campaign of 1872, when they did vallant service. Dyer's band was organized April 3, 1875, at a meeting held at Temperance Hall, with the following officers: William W. Miller, President; Fred D. Barrows, Secretary, William Brown, Treasurer. Members: Thomas F. Dyer, Will W. Dow, W. W. Miller, Fred D. Barrows, Geo. E. Mitchell, Thos. P. Elliott, Stacy, Wooster and Charles H. Mansfield, James T. Roberts, Ben Vaughan, Arthur S. Brown, Sewall C. Shaw, William H. Waterman, Charles Dow and George H. Jennison. They met for practise and rehearsal the following summer in a room in the organ factory. Their first public appearance was in September to serenade Senator-elect, S. O. Brown. Later they added to their membership until the band numbered twenty-four. This organization lasted for twenty years, when it disbanded, leaving behind this record: in all its life and its many public engage-

ments, it never had a member under the influence of liquor while on duty.

About twenty years ago, a drum corps was formed by some young men of the town, in connection with The Sons of Veterans. This organization was disbanded two years later.

The first Post-master of this town was John Bradbury, who held office from June 19, 1821 to July 29, 1833. He was followed by these individuals who are named in the order of their service: R. K. Rice, Moses Swett, George V. Edes, Melvin Stevens, Moses Swett, Hiram Doughty, D. D. Vaughan, William Paine, O. E. Crooker, Jonathan Roberts, J. D. Brown, James M. Weymouth, H. C. Prentiss, John F. Arnold, C. S. Ham, G. L. Arnold, A. P. Buck, Grace W. Buck, and Edward B Buck. Of these, Mr. Prentiss held the office for the longest period, over twenty-four years, from March 19, 1861 to Aug. 3, 1885. The last three incumbents have held the office since 1898, Mr. A. P. Buck holding it two years, his daughter four years, and his son, since 1904.

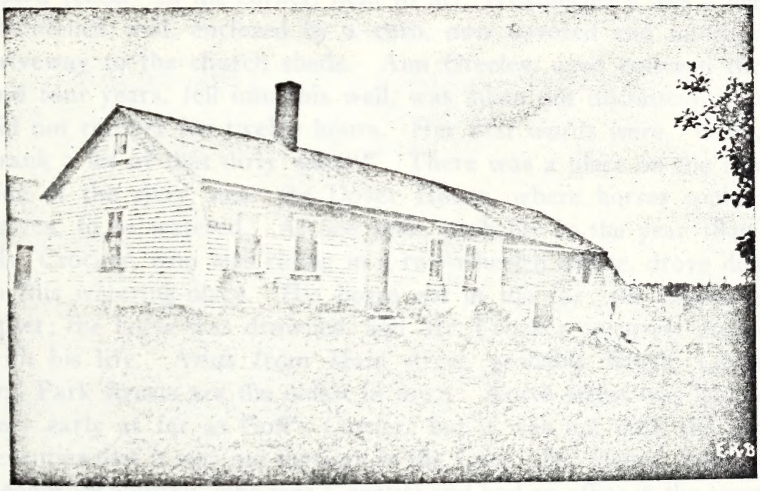
Among the important characters in the early history of Foxcroft should be mentioned the town's first lawyer, Mr. J. S. Holmes. He was, as I have said, a graduate of Brown University, Principal of the first High School in town, and an able and influential man in all town affairs. He was a brother of Cyrus and Salmon Holmes who came to Foxcroft in 1818. For a while he was a law partner of Hon. J. S. Wiley, who was at one time a Representative to Congress from this district. The story is told of Esquire Holmes that, at one time, in trimming trees, he sawed off the limb on which he was sitting, letting himself heavily to the ground. Getting up and shaking himself, he expressed in vigorous and emphatic language, his opinion of the man who sawed off that limb. In 1838, George V. Edes came to Foxcroft. He was a printer by trade and came from a race of printers, his great uncle, Benjamin Edes, with John Gill having published the Boston Gazette during the Revolution; and another uncle was active in the publishing business in Rhode Island and Maine. George V. learned the trade with his uncle Peter in Hallowell. Going from there to Norridgewock in 1823, he published the Somerset Journal for fifteen years, when he came to Dover and started the Piscataquis Herald, the name of which was afterward changed to the Farmer, and then to the Observer. After a brief residence in Dover, he moved to Foxcroft, where he resided until his death in 1875. Mr. Edes' first printing was done with considerable difficulty, with a Franklin hand press, and, as

he had very little help, the work was often arduous in the extreme. His pay came from almost everything the surrounding farms produced. In 1839, J. S. Wiley, Moses Swett, A. M. Robinson and others started "The Democrat-Republican," which for a while competed with the Observer; but it was not a financial success; and in 1843, Mr. Edes purchased the whole outfit, and no further effort was made to establish another newspaper. In company with his sons Mr. Edes continued in business for many years. It has been stated on good authority that the first type set in the county was set by him in a building then located near Mayo and Sons' office in the village.

It is not my purpose to enter largely into the biography of the prominent men and women who have made large contributions toward the progress of our town. The lives of some of them will be quite fully treated in papers that are to follow. Before closing this section of my address, however, I wish to pay tribute to the late John G. Mayo and his descendants, who have done so much for the business, educational and religious advancement of Foxcroft. The Congregational church owes much to the benefactions of the elder Mr. Mayo; and the church and the Academy, as well as many other worthy objects have been largely aided by the benevolent-minded family. The good of the church and the school was uppermost in the thought of Mrs. Josiah B. Mayo, who went to her reward a few years ago; and her husband and husband's brother, though far advanced in years, are still actively interested in all that makes for the welfare of the town.

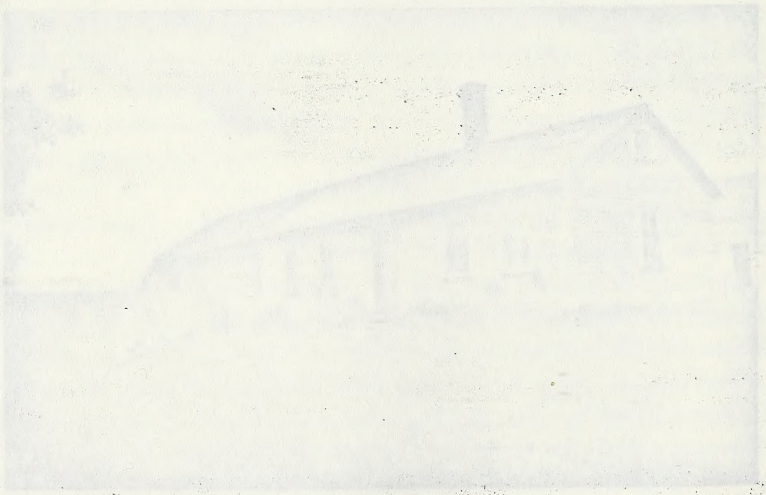
Previous to 1869, Dover and Foxcroft had no railway facilities. If one wished to take the train he was obliged to go by stage to Newport; and for a long time, before Waterville and Bangor were connected by railway, a stage was run all the way to Waterville. In 1869, the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad, now the Bangor and Aroostook, reached Dover. Foxcroft subscribed largely to its stock. At first, over $17,000 was subscribed, and later, $11,000 more. The first train reached Dover, Dec. 16, 1869. In 1871, the road was extended to Guilford, and eight years later it had reached Greenville. The building of the Dexter and Piscataquis branch of the Maine Central, brought through to Foxcroft in 1888, was a very great benefit to this town. The road could not have been built, had it not been for the untiring efforts of Col. Joseph B. Peaks, J. B. Mayo, S. O. Brown, and a few others. With the

completion of this road, our mail, express, freight, and passenger service improved greatly. The first telegraph instrument was installed in Foxcroft post-office Aug. 4, 1873 and was operated by Mr. H. C. Prentiss, then postmaster. The office was at that time, as it was for many years located in the center of the Hale Block. Foxcroft began to be lighted by electricity in 1891, when the original plant of the D. & F. Light and Heat Company was installed. The water-power at East Dover was bought in 1895, and a very efficient system of electric lighting has been maintained ever since. Before this improvement, the streets were lighted by kerosene lamps set on poles. The present water system was established in 1887, and the telephone company was organized a few years later. In case of fire, previous to 1887, water had to be taken from cisterns, reservoirs, wells, brooks, or, if it was near enough, from the river.



The Oldest House in Foxcroft.
No. 86 North St. Built by Andrew Blethen, 1818.

A comparison between the conditions existing in the earlier days of Foxcroft's history and those existing today is interesting and instructive. Before the fifties there was only one dwelling-house on the north side of Main street above the old Holmes place now occupied by Dr. C. C. Hall, Jr. That house was owned by Dr. Laughton, and is now owned by Mr. S. A. Annis. All the land was farms owned by Mr. Holmes, the Greeley heirs, and Mr. Paul as far as Dr. Tucker's, where Mr. Oakes now lives. These farms furnished pasturing, and nearly every family kept one or more



cows, so most of the dwellings were enclosed by high picket fences. The old part of the Exchange was the first public house. Before the railroad came there was much teaming from the up-river towns to Bangor, and a daily stage, one day up, the next back, making business for the inns. The old Favor House in Dover was the only other hotel until the Blethen House was opened. Before the Exchange was built where the main part of the buliding now stands, was a small office occupied by J. S. Holmes. This was burned, and with it may of the town records. On the south side of Main street, before the fifties there was no dwelling above that owned by Mrs. Lewis Bryant. Above this, as has been stated, the first burial ground was located. Where the church and chapel now stand were two cottages, one among the first in town, and for many years occupied by the family of Daniel Greeley. This was surrounded by a board fence. In the corner, next to Mr. Weatherbee's was a deep, abandoned well, enclosed by a curb, now covered and under the driveway to the church sheds. Ann Greeley, aged between three and four years, fell into this well, was taken out unconscious, and did not recover for twelve hours. Her first words were, "O pa, I drank a lot of that dirty water!" There was a place on the south side of the river, near the Dover House, where horses could be driven, to be watered. At one time, probably in the year 1840, a Mr. Crocker, who was riding in a two-wheeled chaise, drove down to this watering-place. His horse got in too far; the chaise was upset; the horse was drowned, and Mr. Crocker narorwly escaped with his life. Aside from Main street, probably North, Lincoln and Park streets are the oldest in town. North street was laid out very early as far as Goff's Corner; but it was not until the early seventies that it was put through to the Lake. Dr. Henry, father of Leonard Robinson, who was a dentist and had an office in the second story of the building now occupied by his son, named all the streets in town. He had signs painted at his own expense and put up at all the corners. Only a few of these signs are now in existence. Deacon H. C. Prentiss' father worked in a joiner's shop over where Curtis and Robinson are now located. He built a schoolhouse on North street, on the site of the present home of Mrs. Julia Vaughan. When the Foxcroft Grammar school building was erected in 1873, the land where it stands was exchanged for the old site by Mr. B. B. Vaughan, who was a trader and prominent citizen in town for many years. Previous to the building of the Congregational chapel, a store, kept by E. D. Wade, was located on its site.

These are only a few of the changes in outward appearance which have taken place in a century. It will be seen that none are now living who were alive when this town was incorporated. All honor to those sturdy pioneers who laid so nobly and well the foundations of our beautiful town. Though they have passed from earth, they are still calling upon us to walk worthily, cherishing their memories and imitating their virtues. May the historian of a hundred years hence be able to chronicle in a far better manner than I have done, the deeds of his fathers; and may he find inspiration in our lives, and a record worthy of those who have preceded us.

Foxcroft in The Civil War

By Hon. Wainwright Cushing.

Foxcroft was ever a loyal and patriotic town, and when repeated calls came from President Lincoln for men to go Southward to aid in surpressing the rebellion it sent forward its bravest and best.

The total number of men that were furnished to these repeated calls was 135, and in addition to which at least twelve residents of Foxcroft served on the quotas of other states. In all probability there were other residents of the town temporarily absent who entered the Union service of whom no record can be found. When President Lincoln issued his first call for 75,000 men there was a general uprising all over the loyal North. I can give no better illustration of the patriotic fervor that animated the boys of '61 in the Piscataquis valley than by quoting from Col. Charles A. Clark's admirable paper entitled "Campaigning with the Sixth Maine" read before the Iowa Commandery Loyal Legion of the United States. "On the 24th of April, 1861, I piled up my Greek and Latin books and enlisted. My fellow students very generally did the same. The classes in the old Foxcroft Academy were broken up. For ten days our recitations were a farce. When the news of the firing on Fort Sumpter came we went to Col. Paul's woods by night and felled two of his tallest pines. We hauled them by hand to the Academy grounds and all night long we wrought to splice and raise them. This made a liberty pole for that town for the war, and with the first gleam of dawn in the east we run up the stars and stripes with hurrahs which awakened the sober citizens. On that

very spot now stands a beautiful monument surmounted by a granite statue of an American soldier with arms at parade rest, forever telling of my comrades of that night who sealed with death their devotion to the cause for which our hearts then throbbed so hotly. I tossed a coin with Gray my chum and room mate to determine who should have the honor of placing his name at the head of the first enlistment roll of Piscataquis county in that mighty war, and I won first place. His name followed mine and as Captain of Co. A, he died like a hero in our charge upon Mayre's Heights at Fredericksburg, Va., in May, 1863."

First Company Raised.

The first company raised in Dover and Foxcroft was recruited by Charles H. Chandler, Addison P. Buck and Charles Kimball. This company later was merged with the Brownville Rifles and became Co. A, 6th Me. Vol's. The 6th Me. Regt. was mustered into the U. S. service July, 1861, and formed a part of the Army of the Potomac and was in nearly every battle in which that grand army had a part. Recruits from Foxcroft who served in the 6th Maine Vol's:

Charles H. Chandler, mustered as 1st Lieut. Co. A., promoted to Capt. and Lieut. Col. Died in Seattle, Wash.

Addison P Buck, mustered as 2d Lieut. promoted to 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster. Served on the staff of Maj. Gen. Sedgwick of the 6th Corps, as Chief Forage Master, was serving his second term as Postmaster of Foxcroft when he was finally mustered out. Edward L. Emery, Sergt. Co. A was a resident of Foxcroft at the time of his decease.

Oliver L. Brown, Corp'l Co. A, afterwards served as Sergt. in the 13th Maine. Died in Auburn, Maine.

James S. Holmes, Corp'l Co. A, promoted to Principal Musician. He was a son of James Holmes the leading legal light in Foxcroft before the war, and has joined the silent majority.

Wellington Besse, Private. Discharged for disability. Deceased.

Newton Blanchard, private, was severely wounded and discharged. A resident of Abbot at the time of decease.

Otis Chamberlain, private, discharged for disability. At the time of his decease was Ass't Engineer in the U. S. Navy.

Franklin H. Daggett, private, discharged for disability, deceased.

Geo. W. Dawes, private, was killed at Spottsylvania, C. H., May 10th, 1864.

Charles E. Edes, Corporal, was transferred to the Navy. Comrade Edes had the honor of having served under Commodore Perry in Japan prior to the war. At his decease was living with his brother, S. D. Edes.

Hiram F. Lebroke, private, was wounded at Mayre's Heights and died from the effects of his wounds.

Joseph D. Mansfield, private, afterwards served in the 16th Maine. Was a resident of Worcester at the time of his death.

Ichabod Macomber, private, discharged for disability, deceased.

Fernando G. Pratt, private, served his full term of enlistment. Was a resident of Foxcroft until his decease March 11, 1911.

Fred E. Plummer, private, served his term, disappeared on his way home and was last seen in New York city.

William G. Sewell, private, lived in Fresno, Calif., passed away May, 1912.

Rufus G. Chase, private Co. A. Joined regiment Dec. 4, 1861. Killed at the charge at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 10, 1864. Comrade Chase was a devout Christian.

Thomas M. Chase, private, discharged for disability. When last known was living in New Hampshire.

Dr. William Buck, appointed Ass't Surgeon 6th Maine Vols. Promoted to Surgeon. He served in the Maine Legislature and filled many offices of trust in town. He was a faithful, conscientious physician, and at his decease was sincerely mourned by his townsmen.

Dr. Freeland S. Holmes, a son of Salmon P. Holmes, Esq., one of the early settlers of Foxcroft. He was commissioned Surgeon of the 6th Maine. His wife was a sister of the War Governor of Maine, Israel Washburn, Jr. Dr. Holmes died in the service, and was succeeded by Dr. Wm. Buck.

Geo. T. Holmes joined the 6th Maine Reg't at Hospital Steward, serving with his brother, Dr. Holmes, and with Dr. Buck, deceased.

First Maine Cavalry.

The next regiment to enter the service with members from Foxcroft was the 1st Maine Cavalry, which was mustered into service Dec. 31st, 1861. This regiment was in more battles and skirmishes than any other regiment in the Army of the Potomac.

Charles S. Sturgis, Sergt. Col. M, discharged for disability. He married a daughter of Col. Samuel Pillsbury and is a resident of Haverhill, Mass.

Alonzo B. Briggs, private, Co. M, discharged for disability, deceased.

Henry D. Thayer, private Co. M, discharged for disability, deceased.

Cyrus M. Geary, private, Co. M, died from effects of wounds.

Geo. W. Plummer, enlisted in D. C. Cavalry, transferred to 1st Maine Cav. Now living in Dover.

The 7th Maine Regt. was mustered into service Aug. 21st, 1861. It had a distinguished record in the Army of the Potomac. The only citizen of Foxcroft who served in this regiment was Henry F Daggett, who served in this regiment as Sergt. and Q. M. Sergt. Is now living in Milo.

The 9th Maine Infantry was mustered into the service Sept. 22d, 1861, and saw active and meritorious service in South Carolina and Virginia in the Army of the Potomac.

Justin E. Batchelder, private, Co. D, 9th Maine, was severely wounded and lost an arm. Died in Barnard, Maine.

Joseph Tucker, Co. D, wounded and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. No record since the war.

John A. Hoyt, private, Co. I, discharged at close of war, deceased.

The 13th Maine Volunteers.

The 13th Maine Volunteers was mustered into the U. S. service Dec. 4th, 1861. This regiment saw active service in the Dept. of the Gulf. Was in the Red River Campaign and at the siege of Vicksburg was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, where it did valiant duty under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

Alfred E. Buck was commissioned Captain of Co. C, 13th Me., and was promoted to Colonel in a colored regiment. After the war he settled in Georgia, and was virtually at the head of the Republican party in that state. Served in Congress and was U. S. Marshal for the northern district of Georgia, and at the time of his death was serving as U. S. Minister to Japan.

Chas. M. Buck, Co. C, 13th Maine, served with credit, was always on duty. Resides at Dover.

Chas. D. Labree, Co. C. Re-enlisted, transferred to Maine Vols. No record since the war.

Harvey Judkins, Co. C. No record since the war.

Cyril N. Walker, Co. C, deceased.

Thee 14th Maine Infantry.

The 14th Maine Infantry was mustered into U. S. service Dec. 11th, 1861. Served in the Dept. of the Gulf and was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, where it distinguished itself in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign under Sheridan.

Chas. E. Washburn, Co. C. Died in New Orleans, Oct. 14, 1862.
Chauncey C. Lee. Corporal Co. E, 14th Maine Since the war has resided in Foxcroft for 37 years. Has been a school teacher. For seven years he was an officer in the reserve militia of Maine.

The 18th Maine, also known as the 1st H. A., was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 25th, 1862. Served in the defences of Washington until May, 1864. Received their baptism of fire May 18th, 1864, where the loss in killed and wounded was heavy. In Grant's famous campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg the 18th Maine lost more men killed and wounded than any other regiment in the Army of the Potomac.

Ervin Chamberlain, Co. E. Wounded May 18th, 1864. Lived in Lacrosse, Wis., after the war, where he served with his cousin, Isaac H. Moulton, Esq., as Ass't Station Agent, deceased.

Thomas O. Eaton Sergt. Co. E. Now living in Montana.

Charles Eaton, Corp'l Co. E. Went to state of Washington after the war. Now deceased.

Leonard H. Washburn Co. E, was severely wounded and mustered out of the service. Resides in Foxcroft.

Daniel V. Plummer, Co. F, transferred from 17th Maine. Now living in Williamsport, Penn.

Lauriston C. Parsons, Co. E died of disease Feb. 16th, 1864.

Stacy T. Mansfield, Co. H. Mustered as a recruit Dec. 9th, 1862. Is a resident of Foxcroft.

Benjamin Weaver, Co H, wounded May 18th, 1864. No record since war.

William W. Warren, Co. H. Joined as a recruit. Discharged for disability. Resides in Dover.

Leonard W. Lee, Co. H, 1st H. A. Joined the regiment Dec. 4th, 1863.Killed in action in front of Petersburg June 18, 1864. At the time of his death was only 17 years of age.

The 20th Maine Infantry.

The 20th Maine Infantry was mustered into the U. S. Service, Aug. 29th, 1862. Fresh from their homes they saw their first

service under fire at Antietam and the record of the Army of the Potomac would be a history of the 20th Maine. At the battle of Gettysburg on Little Round Top they earned undying fame their thin line withstood the attack of three lines of battle. Phineas M. Jeffords, Capt. Co. B, resigned in 1863, went West after the war and settled in Illinois, where he died. His widow lives in Genoa, Ark.

John S. Jennison, Sergt. Co. B. Died in the service, July 24th, 1863.

Cyrus G. Pratt, Sergt. Co. B. Discharged for disability in 1863. Resides in Foxcroft.

Job S. Bearce, Co. B. Wounded. Discharged at completion of service. It a resident of Foxcroft.

William C. Brown Corpl. Co. B. Served until the end of the war. Is now living in the state of Arkansas.

Thomas Daggett, Co. B. Mustered out June 15, 1865. Resides in Foxcroft. Has been a prominent agriculturalist and for some years a member of the Maine Cattle Commission.

Benj. R. Field, Co. B. Served his term of enlistment. No record since the war.

Jared F. Millet, Co. B. Transferred to the Invalid Corps. Died in Foxcroft.

Hudson S. Oakes, discharged with regiment. Lived in Foxcroft up to the time of his decease.

Alonzo Z. Parsons, Co. B. Killed in action, May 6th, 1863.

Randall H. Spaulding, Co. B. Mustered out at the expiration of his term of service. Deceased.

Andrew C. Deering, Sergt. Co. C. Re-enlisted. Discharged June, 1865. No record since the war.

Wm. H. Jackson, Co. B. Joined the regiment as a recruit, Oct. 2th, 1862. Discharged for disability. No further record.

Wm. H. Jennison, Co. B. Discharged for disability, March 13th, 1863. He re-enlisted and served as sergeant. Discharged June, 1865. Co. K, 31st Me. Comrade Jennison enjoys the unique distinction of being the oldest citizen of the town, being in his 88th year, and is in possession of the Boston Post gold headed cane.

Danville B. Oakes, Co. B. Discharged for disability, Jan. 3rd, 1863. He was an honored citizen and passed away at the ripe old age of 83 years.

Wm. Towne, Co. B. Discharged for disability. Was a resident of Dover at the time of his death.

The 22d Maine.

The 22d Maine was mustered into the U. S. Service, Oct. 10th, 1862, and for nine months served in the Dept of the Gulf. Was in the Red River campaign and at the siege of Port Hudson, where they were commended in General Orders.

Gilman E. Fisher, Sergt. Co. I. Graduated from Colby University after the war; has been prominent in educational matters, and is an authority on geography. He is now superintendent of schools in Detroit, Mich.

Love H. Ball, Co. I. Died in service, March 15, 1863.

Ebenezer Earl, Co. I. Served his term of enlistment. Deceased.

Samuel R. Gary, Co. I. No record since the war.

John H. Gould, Co. I. Son of Lincoln Gould. Died in Louisiana.

B. F. Pratt, Co. I. Served his full term. He was an honored citizen and passed away in July, 1912.

Edwin N. Pratt, Co. C. Served his term of enlistment and then re-enlisted in the 18th Maine. Died in the service. He was the only son of Roswell Pratt.

The 31st Maine.

The 31st Maine Infantry was mustered into the service, April 29th, 1864. They took an active part in the Wilderness campaign and in the final work about Petersburg, which resulted in the end of the war. Their loss in killed and wounded was greater than some of the three-year regiments.

Joseph S. Harlow, Capt. Co. K. Mustered into service, April 29th, 1864. Killed in action, Sept. 30th, 1864.

Asa F. Davis, Sergt. Co. K. Discharged for disability, May 22d, 1865. Was a respected citizen of Foxcroft for more than thirty years, until his death.

Alanson Bullard, Co. K. Mustered into service, April 29, 1864. Killed in action, Oct. 4th, 1864.

William C. Kenyon, Co. K. Served his term of enrollment. Deceased.

Coast Guard's Infantry.

Lyman U. Lee went to Boston and enlisted in Co. M, 2d Mass. H. A.; went out as 1st Sergt. and later was commissioned as a Lieut. by Gov. Andrew and served during the war. He was present at the Foxcroft centennial.

Mellen G. Prentiss, Co. B. Served from January 6th, 1865, to May 15th, 1865. Resides in Brewer.

James T. Roberts, musician, Co. F. Served from Jan. 6th, 1865 to July 7th, 1865. Resides in Dover.

Geo. F. Mayhew, Co. F. Served from Jan. 6th, 1865 to July 7th, 1865. No further record.

Aid furnished Soldiers Families from 1862 to 1865. 70 families, 209 persons total amount $2,796.29.

Total bounties paid by the town of Foxcroft during the war. $20,425.84.

Contributions from citizens of Foxcroft to aid the Sanitary and Christian Commission $1200.00.

Drafted Sept. 24th, 1864—Seth Brawn, furnished substitute; Alonzo H. Chandler, furnished substitute; Orin C. Dunham, furnished substitute; Hiram S. Davis, furnished substitute; Augustus W. Gilman, furnished substitute; Andrew J. Hammond, furnished substitute; Henry A. Robinson, furnished substitute.

Drafted and held for service—John S. Arnold, Co. E, 8th Maine; Chas. V. Bolton, Co. C, 8th Me.; Leonard F. Blood, 4th Co., unassigned; John P. Folsom, Co. C, 8th Maine; Isaac M. Parsons, Co. C, 8th Maine.

Drafted March 25th, 1865—John J. Bailey, furnished substitute; Augustus F. Chandler, furnished substitute.

Drafted and held to service—Alfonso B. Cole, 14th Maine; Samuel H. Gower, 14th Maine.

The population of Foxcroft in 1860 was 1102. It is estimated that one in five are liable to military duty, so that in the year 1861 there were approximately 220 citizens who could be called upon for military duty. The town of Foxcroft furnished 135 recruits during the Civil War or about 60 per cent.

When the great struggle was ended and the men who had fought for the integrity of the Union returned to the pursuits of civil life, societies were formed by the survivors to keep alive the memories of that great war. In 1881 C. S. Douty Post No. 23, G. A. R. (named for that gallant cavalry leader who as Colonel of the 1st Maine Cavalry gave up his life for his country at Aldie, Va.) was organized in Foxcroft and had its home for some years in the old Academy building at the end of Foxcroft Bridge. For many years its meetings have been held in Dover, its present headquarters being in Sampson's Hall. In 1893 while I was serving my term as Department Commander of the Dept. of

Maine, G. A. R., Charles Peleg Chandler Post was organized, and for many years held its meetings in the building now owned by C. S. Douty Circle Ladies of the G. A. R. Its ranks becoming decimated by death they surrendered their charter. Charles Peleg Chandler for whom this Post was named was the only son of Charles Parsons Chandler, the first Principal of Foxcroft Academy, an eminent lawyer and foremost in his profession in the county. Charles Peleg Chandler was born in Foxcroft, Jan. 4th, 1835, graduated at Bowdoin in 1854 and at Harvard Law school in 1857. He was in the law office of the War Governor of Massachusetts, John A. Andrew, from 1875 to 1861. He was commissioned Major of the 1st Mass. Infantry May 22d, 1861, later promoted to Lieut. Colonel and his commission as Colonel reached the camp the day he was killed at Malvern Hill, Va., June 30th, 1862. Comrade Chandler was the highest type of a citizen soldier. and who filled every station to which he was called with fidelity. His life filled with successes that came to him as a reward for honest endeavor, uprightness of character, and devotion to duty must serve as an inspiration to his surviving comrades.

List of Comrades who have become residents of Foxcroft since the War:

Osgood P. Martin, Sergt. Co. F, 20th Maine Vol. Infantry. Is now serving as Dep't Commander of the Union Veterans Union. In politics he is a Progressive.

James R. Martin, Sergt. Co. F, 20th Maine Vols. Was a resident nearly forty years until his death.

Isaiah B. Davis, 1st H. A. Lives on Main street. Has served as 1st Dep. Commander U. V. U.

Erastus T. Monroe, Co. E, 1st H. A. Is one of the Centennial Committee. Is serving his fourth term as Colonel of Custer Command, U. V. U.

Elbridge T. Crockett, Co. A, 6th Maine. Has passed to a higher life.

John H. Herring, Sergt. Co. M, 1st Maine Cavalry, deceased.

W. Cushing, Co. A, 6th Maine Vols. One of the Centennial Committee.

J. H. Manter, Co. D, 9th Maine. Has served as Post Commander C. S. Douty Post.

Wm. M. Hutchins, served in a California regiment. Was a resident of Foxcroft at the time of his death.

In conclusion I wish to thank all who have assisted in making this Centennial observance such a glorious success.

Clergymen of Foxcroft

By Liston P. Evans.

I have assumed that I was expected to write of the clergymen who have been connected with the Foxcroft church. Ministers who have served the Dover churches have lived in Foxcroft, but it would not be possible to ascertain who they were.

My work has been made easier than it could otherwise have been by a paper prepared by the late Major C. H. B. Woodbury on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the institution of the Foxcroft and Dover Congregational church, Jan. 2, 1898, and he gave credit to a sermon delivered by Rev. J. H. Gurney on the 50th anniversary of the institution of the church.

The first minister in the town of Foxcroft was Rev. Thomas Williams, who was installed Jan. 1, 1823, over what was called the Congregational church of Foxcroft and vicinity.

He was to have no salary, only "the use of the lands located for the use of the ministry in said town" and likewise one-third of the time to be appropriated in such a manner as he might think proper. It is no wonder that Mr. Williams, in accepting the call, said that the prospects of providing for his family under the above conditions were by no means flattering, for the land was wild and the people too poor to give him additional support.

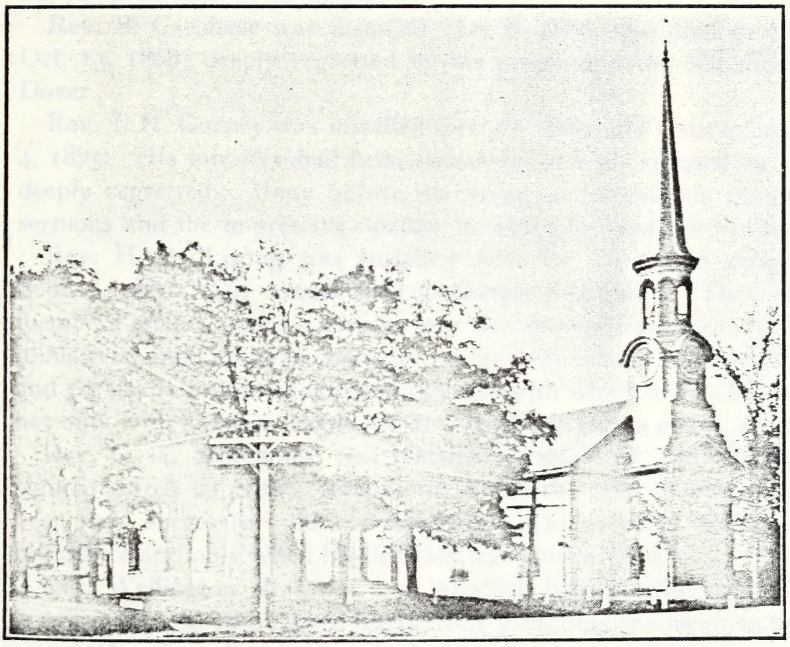
Mr. Williams' pastorate continued until April 3, 1835, 12 years and three months. During that time, in addition to the 20 original members, he received into the church 115 members, an average of about nine each year. He also baptized between 110 and 120 children.

Elias Wells, Jr., was called direct from the Seminary and was ordained and installed Nov. 7, 1837. His salary was $300, with wood and a house, or part of one, and a vacation of three months. He resigned July 24, 1842, the principal cause being sympathy for the slave and hostility to the institution of slavery, which he denounced from the pulpit. He had no support in this position among his people and his resignation was inevitable.

Rev. Wooster Parker was installed Nov. 9, 1842. His salary was to be $450. It would seem that Mr. Parker was wise to the experience a minister might have, for among the conditions of acceptance were these: 1st, that the salary should be understood as money; 2d, that such articles of produce and merchandise as he might re-

ceive should be at cash prices; 3d, that the payments should be made promptly.

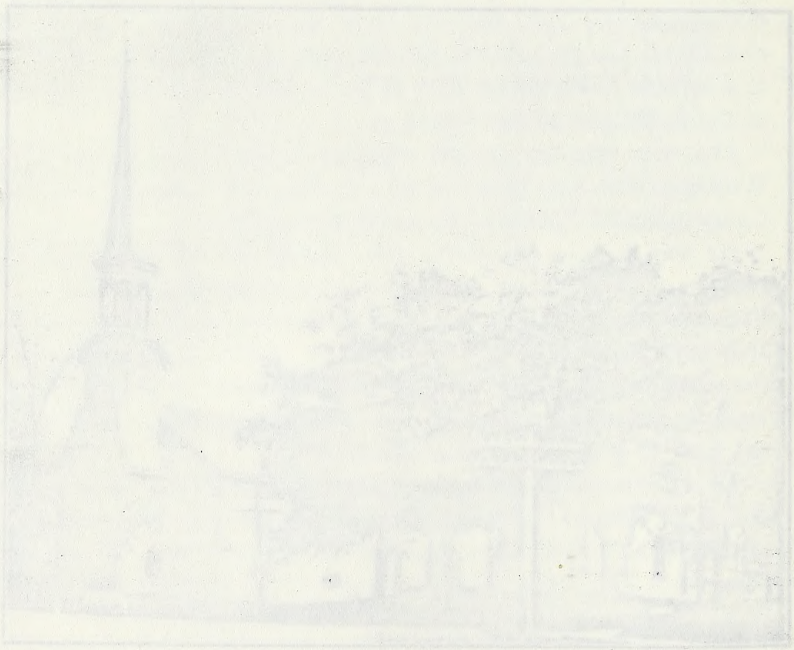
The salary was to be raised by subscription, but in case a sufficient sum was not pledged, the following persons agreed to be taxed in proportion to their means to make up the deficiency: Gilman Clark, S. P. Brown, Dominicus Mitchell, Nathan Carpenter, Jotham Ryder, G. W. Sawyer, L. Harmon, Lyman Lee, Joel Pratt, Caleb Prentiss, Benjamin Johnson, Gideon Dawes, James Bush, Samuel Greeley, Samuel Mitchell.



Congregational Church and Chapel.

Mr. Parker resigned August 28, 1856, after a pastorate of nearly 14 years. It was during his pastorate that the second meeting-house was destroyed by fire.

One hundred persons were admitted to the church during his pastorate, 65 on confession of faith. Among the number was his son Edwin P., who has but recently resigned as pastor of the South Church, Hartford, Conn., after serving with great success over 50 years.



Rev. E. S. Palmer was installed Oct. 13, 1857, and resigned Oct. 7, 1858, a reason assigned being "the prospect of inadequate support for the future."

There was a great revival throughout the country during his pastorate and 46 persons were admitted to the church during the year, 40 at one time.

Rev. Calvin Chapman was installed pastor of the church Oct. 26, 1859. His ministry did not prove successful and closed Jan. 1, 1862.

Rev. W. E. Darling was installed May 20, 1862, and resigned Jan. 20, 1864, because of ill health.

Rev. B. C. Chase was installed May 8, 1866, and died in office Oct. 13, 1868; deeply regretted by his people and the churches of Dover.

Rev. J. H. Gurney was installed Oct. 19, 1869, and resigned April 4, 1875. His ministry had been successful and his resignation was deeply regretted. Many before me today will recall his eloquent sermons and the impressive manner in which he read the hymns.

Rev. H. A. Loring was installed June 10, 1875, and resigned Sept. 1, 1880. The council held to dismiss him said: "They (the members of the council) wish to bear the strongest testimony to his ministerial and Christian character, to his faithfulness as a preacher, and especially to the earnestness and zeal with which he has labored, not only with his own people but also in all the region round about."

Rev. D. A. Morehouse was installed October 18, 1881, and resigned March 24, 1889, because of ill health. His pastorate had been very successful and his resignation was accepted with great reluctance and only when his decision was known to be final.

Rev. Wellington R. Cross was installed June 5, 1890, and died in office Sept. 5, 1891, three hours after preaching the morning sermon. Mr. Cross had been a faithful minister and his death was a great sorrow to his people.

Andrew L. Chase was installed Dec. 31, 1891, and resigned May 9, 1896.

Mr. Chase had been untiring in his efforts to advance the charitable and philanthropic phases of church life and the church is undoubtedly profiting today by his efforts along those lines. He was also an earnest preacher and devoted to all the interests of his people. It was largely through his efforts that the money was raised for remodeling the church building as it is today.

Rev. Norman McKinnon commenced his pastorate in June, 1896, and resigned February 24, 1900. Mr. McKinnon and his people

had worked together very harmoniously and the church had prospered under his ministration.

Rev. V. M. Hardy, D. D., was called to the pastorate July 22, 1900, and resigned Nov. 19, 1904. Dr. Hardy was an able preacher and, as the council on dismissal expressed it, "a worthy, devoted and faithful Christian minister."

Rev. George A. Merrill accepted a call to the church June 3, 1906, and is its minister today. The future church historian will be able to speak well of his work.

Doctors of Foxcroft

By Dr. Edgar T. Flint.

In attempting to give a brief history of those physicians who have practiced in Foxcroft, the chief obstacle has been that there are no records or documents available to which reference might be had, and it has been necessary to depend, with few exceptions, upon the memory of those now living. In such instances the information has been largely of a fragmentary character and somewhat speculative as to dates and names.

The time alloted to this task was very limited for such an undertaking and no claim is made for completeness or absolute accuracy.

It is hoped that with what few facts are here recorded the information and corrections which will undoubtedly come to our attention subsequent to this occasion, it will be possible to compile a better and more complete history of this profession.

Loring's history of Piscataquis mentions one physician, Josiah Hobbs, regarding whom no information can be obtained, and in the absence of such mention of him is hereby made in connection with the rest.

Loring's history records the fact that in 1808 Capt. S. Chamberlain being ill of a fever sent to Bangor for Dr. Rich, who made the trip up in twenty-four hours, presumably by horseback, and charged fifteen dollars. One year later a Dr. Winthrop Brown came here from Berwick, but his field was so limited that he soon sought another and until 1818 the settlers were without a local physician. At this time Jeremiah Leach came to Foxcroft and fortified his income by the manufacture of potash, but his health soon com-

pelled him to seek aid in Boston and in 1818 Dr. Stacy Tucker located here and remained until his death. He was a man of considerable consequence in the early history of the town, being identified with all public enterprises and holding many offices. He built the house on Main street now owned by William P. Oakes and had two sons and three daughters, Martha Tucker, Mabel Warren and Frank Turner, grandchildren of Dr. Tucker, still reside in this community.

Dr. Sumner Lawton settled in Foxcroft somewhere about 1840, at which date he was one of the founders of the Baptist church in Dover. He lived first on Lincoln street in a small house which was demolished some twenty-five years ago and which stood near the site of the residence now owned by Leo Libby. He later built and occupied the house on Main street owned by Stanley Annis, it being at that time the next house on that side of the street to the James S. Holmes residence, later occupied by Dr. Preston Fisher and at present by Dr. C. C. Hall, Jr.

Dr. Lawton enjoyed an extensive practice here and in 1849 moved to Bangor. He married Mary A. Parker and their children were Frances L. Mace, who went to California and was somewhat celebrated as a poetess, and F. M. Lawton, an ex-mayor of Bangor.

Dr. Josiah Jordan came here in 1848 and the next year bought the practice and good will of Dr. Lawton, who was about to leave as above stated. He built the residence on North street now occupied by Dr. Chamberlain, where he continued to reside until 1865. Dr. Jordan was a man of very engaging personality and had a wide practice, but in 1857 or '58 his two children died of diphtheria and he became so impressed with the futility of medical science in the face of disease at that time, that he gradually relinquished his practice and in 1858 was elected Register of Deeds for this county, a position which he held until 1862, when he enlisted in the army. was made surgeon and served until the end of the war. Subsequent to his being mustered out of the service he moved to Springfield, Mass., where he died. Dr. Jordan had two sons, Charles of Chicago and William of Massachusetts.

Dr. James Edgecomb came to Foxcroft in 1853 and remained about seven years. He first located in the village but later married Miss Julia Howard and moved to the farm cleared by her father, Asaph Howard, where they continued to reside until 1856, when the records show that it was sold to Ansel Crockett and the Doctor and Mrs. Edgecomb moved to Turner.

Dr. Freeland Holmes was a native of this town, a son of Salmon Holmes. In 1858 he located here to practice his profession and ultimately bought and occupied the house of Dr. Jordan on North street. Dr. Holmes enlisted in the army, was made surgeon and was killed on the field while in line of duty.

A diary kept by Mr. Henry Prentiss of this town makes note of the sad occasion when Dr. Holmes' body was brought home from the front for burial. A Rev. Mr. Godfrey preached the funeral sermon and the interment was in the Foxcroft cemetery.

Dr. Holmes was a popular practitioner and a public-spirited and patriotic gentleman, and his death was a sad blow to the community. He married a Miss Washburn, sister to Gov. Israel Washburn and to two other brothers, one a congressman from Illinois, the other a congressman from Minnesota and the founder of the Washburn flour mills.

In 1863 Dr. Joseph W. Cook, a homeopathic physician, came to Foxcroft, and resided on Lincoln street in a house now owned and occupied by John F. Arnold. Dr. Cook practiced here for a number of years and afterward moved to Dover. He corresponded for the Observer and reported many political meetings in the surrounding county, it being a time of political strife. He had one son and two daughters. Dr. Cook's reputation for professional ability was excellent.

In 1864 Dr. Costello Hamilton opened an office here and remained a short time. But little can be learned of him except that he was not in full sympathy with the government in relation to the Civil War and it is due chiefly to this fact that any record of his presence here was preserved.

Dr. William Buck was a native of Hodgdon, Maine, and received his medical degree in 1859. After serving as surgeon and being mustered out with the Sixth Maine Regiment, he spent a year in New York and located here in 1865. For many years he was a familiar figure about town and a welcome visitor to the sick, a public-spirited, kind-hearted and skilful physician and a surgeon of marked ability.

Dr. Buck occupied various municipal offices and represented this class in the legislature in 1877; he also served the county as treasurer for six years and was United States examining surgeon for thirty years. He was a member of the Maine Medical Association and a contributor of original articles to the County Medical Society. Dr. Buck died at his home on Main street in August, 1908, aged 75

years. He left beside his wife, a daughter, Anna, and a son, Lieut. Guy M. Buck, all of whom still reside in the old home. The pharmacy which the Doctor established in 1865 on Monument Square is still operated by his son.

Dr. Evelyn G. Buck, wife of Dr. John Buck, came here from Philadelphia soon after the death of her husband in 1870 and began the practice of medicine according to the homeopathic school. Dr. Buck remained here until 1879, having an office and home in the Masonic block over what is now Batchelor & Sawyer's store.

In 1879 she married Lyman W. Keene and moved to Atkinson, returning to Foxcroft in 1884, where she continued to reside and practice until her death in 1901.

The Doctor was licensed as a physician under the act of 1895. She resided at the time of her death at her farm on the North and South road near Foxcroft Center.

Dr. J. B. Cochrane, a native of Fayette, Maine, came here from Minnesota in 1873 and married Elizabeth M. Cochrane of Dover. He located in his present residence, the Cochrane homestead on Lincoln street, near the site of Piscataquis Falls and on the town line between Dover and Foxcroft.

Dr. Cochrane received his degree in 1866 and did general practice, serving between 1882 and 1883 as pension examiner, being secretary of the board. Dr. Cochrane retired from active practice several years ago and devotes much of his time to agriculture and the raising of small fruit.

Dr. A. T. Walker came here from Sebec Village in 1875, where he had been in practice since 1870. He boarded at the Exchange while building his residence on North street, the next above Osgood Martin's.

Dr. Walker remained in Foxcroft until the spring of 1883, when he removed to Falmouth, Mass., ultimately retiring in 1889 and now residing in Woburn, Mass. The Doctor sends greetings to his old friends and expresses the hope that the centennial will be a grand success in every way. While here Dr. Walker enjoyed an extensive practice and the reputation of a successful business man.

About 1877 Dr. T. H. Merrill came to this place and built the house on Main street now owned by W. L. Sampson. His office was in the apartment now occupied by Dr. W. G. Buswell as a dental office.

Dr. Merrill had several children, among whom was a son Fred, now a Congregational minister in Massachusetts. About 1890, Dr.

Merrill moved to Tacoma, Wash. He is now a resident of Brockton, Mass.

Dr. Preston Fisher came here in 1885 from California and resided in the James S. Holmes house on Main street. He remained about ten years and moved to Jamaica Plains, Mass.

Dr. Fisher had a wide practice here and in surrounding towns, was a practical, conservative man and one of good judgment although somewhat eccentric and the author of many original tales. His father practiced in Corinna, where Dr. Preston was probably born.

Dr. E. D. Merrill was born in Dexter, Maine, 1866, received his degree in medicine in 1885 and located here in 1886. He married Miss Lora Dyer of Foxcroft and maintains his office and residence on Winter street. Dr. Merrill is of the Homeopathic School, is a member of the Maine Medical Association and treasurer of the Piscataquis County Medical Society. He enjoys the distinction of being the senior physician in active practice as regards the date of his location in this community.

Dr. A. H. Chamberlain, son of Chester and Minerva (Spaulding) Chamberlain, was born in Foxcroft in 1861, received his degree in medicine in 1888 and located here in 1891. Dr. Chamberlain resides in the house on North street built and occupied by Dr. Jordan and later by Dr. Holmes. He attends to general practice but specializes to quite an extent in diseases of the eye and ear.

Dr. F. W. Merrill, son of Adams H. Merrill of Williamsburg, came here early in 1895 from Winn, and for two years occupied the W. L. Sampson house on Main street.

At this time there were registered in Foxcroft five physicians and some time in 1896 Dr. Merrill returned to Winn. While here he occupied as an office the rooms in the Opera House Block now occupied by the E. E. Whitney Insurance Company.

In 1894 Dr. A. H. Stanhope moved from Milo to Dover and opened an office in the Opera House Block in Foxcroft. He continued in this town until 1897 when he moved his office to Dover, where he still resides and practices. Dr. Stanhope is a member of the Maine Medical Association and an ex-president of the county Medical Society. Dr. Stanhope received his medical degree in 1887.

Dr. Harold C. Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Osgood Martin and a native of this town, was born Oct. 23, 1870. He received his medical degree in 1895 and after serving as surgeon for the Canadian Pacific Railroad and house physician at the Kineo House, Moose-

head Lake, he located in his home town in 1900, where he had an office in the building on North street moved from the site of the present Opera House Block.

Dr. Martin died of angina pectoris the year that he came here. He was an able, competent physician, a man of exceptional brilliance, and his untimely death was mourned by a host of friends who remember him for his many fine qualities and companionable nature. Dr. Martin was a member of the Maine Medical Association.

Dr. M. O. Brown, a native of Dover, after practicing in Aroostook county for several years, located in Foxcroft in 1908, maintaining his office and residence in the Masonic Block on Union Square. In 1911 he moved across the street into Dover, where he now resides.

Dr. Brown received his medical degree in 1902, is a member of the Maine Medical Association, and at present president of the Piscataquis County Medical Society.

In 1910 Dr. C. C. Hall, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Hall of Dover, having received his degree in medicine, located in Foxcroft and purchased the James S. Holmes house on Main street, formerly occupied by Dr. Fisher. Dr. Hall maintains an office in the Opera House Block formerly occupied by Dr. E. D. Merrill, is a member of the Maine Medical Association and at present vice-president of the Piscataquis County Medical Society.

Dr. Edgar T. Flint, son of Henry B. and Caro E. Flint of this town was born June 2, 1877. He received his degree in medicine in 1901 and practiced ten years in Aroostook county, coming here in 1911, residing at his old home on Lincoln street and maintaining his office in the Masonic Block. Dr. Flint was a member of the First Maine Regiment in the Spanish-American war and is a member of the Maine Medical and County Medical Society.

History of Foxcroft Academy

By Hon. W. E. Parsons.

Hon. Willis E. Parsons gave the following address upon Foxcroft Academy.

Foxcroft Academy.

Fellow Citizens of Foxcroft:

We observe today the centennial of this thriving municipality, not so much for our own pleasure, as that we owe it to the fathers, those sturdy pioneers who blazed the way, cleared the forest, let in the sunshine and the warmth, and here upon the banks of this beautiful river built their homes.

Through hardships and privations wholly unknown to the present generations, they persevered in establishing a settlement, which by their heroic efforts soon developed into a community worthy a charter from the General Court of Massachusetts.

We are now interested in the contrast between the log cabin and school house of those early days and the palatial residences and commodious school buildings of our own time, but more and above all we are interested in the character and unselfish motives of those noble men and women who then wrought so valiantly for themselves and posterity. They were not satisfied with a mere subsistence for themselves and their dependent families, but believed in a proper development of the mind, such training of their children in both heart and intellect as would fit them for the great battle of life and make them valuable citizens of the republic.

What big hearted men and women, what self-sacrificing fathers and mothers. We realize their characters and lofty purpose as we remember, that with all the burdens of a new town, the building of highways and bridges, schoolhouses and supporting schools, the town was only eleven years old when in 1823 they established here and where we now are an institution of learning that for 89 yars has been of untold value to our own people and the whole State.

Of this institution, Foxcroft Academy, I am requested to speak. Owing to the length of the program, only a brief outline of its history can be given.

The town of Foxcroft, which is one of the six townships granted to Bowdoin College by the Massachusetts Assembly in 1794, and

purchased of that college by Joseph Ellery Foxcroft in 1800, received its first permanent settler in 1806.

Although incorporated as a town six years later, or February 29, 1812, clearing the forest and establishing homes in the wilderness proved a slow process, even for the sturdy pioneers of those early days, and when the act of separation from Massachusetts took effect in 1820, Foxcroft numbered but 211 souls.

Common schools, furnishing the rudiments of education, were then supported by Foxcroft and surrounding towns, but nothing like a high school was attempted until 1822.

Early in that year James Stuart Holmes, a brilliant young lawyer and graduate of Brown University, opened at Foxcroft the first law office in the county. Presumably while waiting for his first clients and seeing the great necessity of a higher branch of learning in the county, Mr. Holmes organized a high school in Foxcroft, acting himself, as preceptor.

This high school immediately became the Mecca of learning for the more advanced students of Foxcroft and other towns, and so much enthusiasm was created among the inhabitants by this young lawyer, that the next Legislature was asked for a charter for an academy, which was promptly granted, January 31st, 1823.

That charter the institution is still working under; hence, Foxcroft Academy lacks but three years of being as old as the State and it was the first one incorporated after Maine became a separate commonwealth.

By the act of incorporation certain conditions were imposed, which, if not complied with, would render the charter nul and void. From a perusal of that act we may understand something of what this then poor and sparsely populated town had to contend with in order to establish for themselves and posterity this higher institution of learning or what they termed "poor man's college."

Act of Incorporation.

State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

An Act establishing Foxcroft Academy.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled: That William Emerson, Daniel Wilkins, Thomas Williams, John Bradbury, Samuel Chamberlain,

James S. Holmes, Philip Greeley, Joshua Carpenter, Joseph Kelsey, Samuel McClanathan, Samuel C. Clark and Jason Hassell and their successors forever, be and they hereby are constituted a body politic by the name of the Trustees of Foxcroft Academy, with power to prosecute and defend suits at law; to have a common seal and to alter it at pleasure, to establish an Academy at Foxcroft, in the County of Penobscot, for the promotion of literature, science, morality and piety; to make any bylaws for the management of their affairs, not repugnant to the laws of the State; and to choose such officers as they may deem proper, to hold any property, real and personal, by gift, grant or otherwise, the yearly income of which shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars, and to receive all property which may heretofore have been given or subscribed for the benefit of such Academy.

Section 2d. Be it further enacted, That said Trustees may at any time remove any one of their number whom they shall adjudge incapable of discharging such trust, and choose additional Trustees, and fill vacancies in said board by ballot. Provided, however, that the number of said Trustees shall at no time be less than nine, nor more than fifteen, any five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3d. Be it further enacted, That Joshua Carpenter, Esquire, is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of said Trustees, in such manner as he shall deem proper; provided, however, that the Legislature shall at any time have power to alter or repeal the provisions of this act; and provided further, that unless the said Trustees shall within one year from the passing of this act, be in possession of funds or property for the use of said Academy or vested in a building for the same purpose which together shall amount to at least fifteen hundred dollars, and have also commenced instruction in said institution, within that time, the powers granted by this Act shall be nul and void.

How to Raise $1,500?

It will be seen by the act that the trustees must, within one year from its passage, have in possession funds or property for the use of said academy, or vested in a building for the same purpose, which together should amount to at least $1,500, and also commence instructions in said institution within that time.

The voters of Foxcroft in 1823, as shown by the records of the town meeting held in April of that year, numbered but 57. The whole assessment for town purposes in 1823 was but $1,140, of

which $900 was to be paid in work on the highways, $100 was for schools, $90 for town charges and $50 for powder and balls. The records do not show whether the powder and balls were to be used for bears or Indians, but the aggregate was $1,140, or $360 less than was required to be raised by subscription for the academy in a single year. The same ratio above our assessment last year would have given a fund of over $35,000.

A meeting was promptly called, however, on Feb. 22, 1823, by Joshua Carpenter, esquire, as authorized in the act, at the house of John Bradbury, located where the Exchange now stands, and the trustees proceeded to organize under the act.

David Wilkins, esquire, was chosen president, and James S. Holmes, secretary, which position he held for many years, and Samuel Chamberlain, esquire, was chosen treasurer.

At this meeting a committee consisting of John Bradbury, Joshua Carpenter, Samuel McClanathan, Jason Hassell, Thomas Williams, Samuel C. Clark and Daniel Wilkins was appointed to ascertain "what sum of money could be obtained for the purpose of erecting a building for an academy and as funds for the use and benefit of the same."

And the records further say that "Nathaniel Chamberlain, Esq., then came before the board of trustees and informed the president that Joseph E. Foxcroft, esquire, had deposited in his hands $50 to be paid over to the treasurer of the board of trustees of Foxcroft Academy for the use and benefit of said academy, provided the trustees should fulfill the requisition of the act establishing the same."

Other meetings were held in rapid succession to hear reports of committees on subscription and to discuss generally ways and means of raising the coveted amount. The subscriptions were made to be paid in labor, boards, shingles, and other necessary materials, with small sums of money, and so much encouragement was given that on March 8th of the same year a committee consisting of Joshua Carpenter, John Bradbury and Rev. Thomas Wilkins was appointed to select a site for the building.

Chose the Site.

This committee a few days later reported in favor of a half acre of land "situate and lying between the house of David Greeley, Esq., and his sawmill." This half acre was secured and is the present site of the academy. The house of David Greeley, Esq., stood

where the Congregational Chapel is now located and his saw mill occupied the present site of Mayo & Son's woolen mill.

On the 28th day of the following May, Col. Joshua Carpenter was appointed agent to superintend the erection of a building for an academy, and a general superintending committee from whom the agent should receive instructions, was appointed, composed of John Bradbury, Thomas Davee and the Rev. Thomas Williams.

Work was soon begun, but the building was not ready for a school until 1825, although it was let for religious services as early as October 1, 1824.

One of the provisions of the act of incorporation was that instruction should be begun within one year from the passage of the act, and December 31, 1823, at a meeting of the trustees, a committee consisting of James S. Holmes, Thomas Williams and Thomas Davee, was appointed to notify the legislature that they had complied with the conditions of the act, showing that a fall term must have been held in 1823, although not in the academy building.

The First Teacher.

The records also disclose the fact that James Gooch taught from March, 1824, until the following June, as a committee was then appointed to settle with him; and no other teacher being mentioned, it is presumed that he taught the previous fall term.

Then followed Charles P. Chandler, as preceptor, for several terms and Foxcroft academy was well launched on its long career of usefulness.

That the trustees understood the value of continuous educational work, is shown by the by-laws, which provided for three terms a year of twelve weeks each; and that they also stood upon a proper amount of decorum is evidenced by the fact that one of the first of the bylaws provided that no trustee should speak in any meeting of the board without first rising and addressing the president.

Half Township of Land.

In 1825, a half township of land was granted to the academy by the legislature, being what is now the north half of the town of Springfield. This half township embraced 11,020 acres and was sold the same year for 30½c. per acre, thus creating a fund for the use of the academy of $3,361.10. A small tuition of $2.50 per term was charged, but in some instances even this was abated.

At the annual meeting in 1829, James S. Holmes, Charles P. Chandler, Thomas Williams and Thomas Davee were chosen a committee to "look into the propriety of purchasing some land to be connected with the academy whereby scholars, if they desire, may have the privilege of working thereon and thereby pay a part of their expenses, and further to consult the public opinion on that subject."

A Mechanic Shop.

Two years later, in 1831, a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of having a mechanic shop connected with the academy. So much interest was manifested that the committee was reappointed the next year although no such building was erected. They did, however, by their action anticipate instruction in manual training which is a comparatively new idea among educators in this country.

In 1832, a committee was chosen "to finish off the chamber and entry of the academy."

That the academy was formerly used by the preceptors as a stepping stone to the professions is shown by a vote taken in 1838, not to engage as preceptor any person "who is or may be studying for any profession or engaged in any other business than the care and attention of the academy." Certain it is, as will be seen by a perusal of the list of preceptors annexed to this article, that many did rise to professional distinction in later years.

The academy in the early days, the same as now, was a great blessing to the entire community. Students gathered within its walls from near and far and in 1843, there were 130 pupils. Young men did not cease their attendance on arriving at the age of twenty-one. Not having the present advantage of thirty-six weeks a year in the common schools but only a short term in the fall and winter, or winter and spring, rarely more than two terms a year, the young men and women were usually of a maturer age on entering the academy than now.

I remember well of hearing my father, Levi Parsons, who fitted himself for teaching in this institution, speak of the young men who attended after they had become voters.

The students had their exhibitions and one was given in 1840, which continued six hours. It does not state whether the auditors sat on benches or in cushioned pews.

Debating Societies.

The young men had, too, their lyceums, or debating societies. The first one in the academy was organized Oct. 4, 1842, and it may interest the good people of the present day to know that the first question opened for debate was in relation to temperance. "Resolved That the Old Temperance Society Has Done More Toward Advancing the Temperance Reformation Than the Washingtonian Society, Now in Operation."

A story is told of A. G. Lebroke, when a student in the academy, that indicated at least that masterly oratory for which he afterward became famous. He had entered into the spirit of one of the debates with such vigor that it was promptly decided in his favor. He thereupon asked for the privilege of speaking again, which was granted. He then took the other side, tore his former argument into fragments and won that side of the question, the students then and there voting that he had beaten himself.

Larger Building Erected.

In 1859, the first academy building, which had long been inadequate to the needs of the school, was removed to the north end of Foxcroft bridge on the east side of Main street, where it is now occupied as a store and workshop, and in 1860, a much larger and more commodious building was erected. Although this was done partly by subscription, it reduced very materially the funds of the institution.

In 1868, by Chapter 277 of the Resolves, the legislature granted one thousand dollars to the trustees of the academy to be deposited in the treasury of State the annual interest to be paid annually to the trustees of said academy. The annuity of sixty dollars, thus created, is received regularly by the trustees.

The second academy building, like the former, stood on stone posts and was heated with stoves. Its rooms were ill arranged, with poor ventilation, and in 1891, the trustees voted to make general repairs. A cellar was dug, a good stone foundation put under the building, large furnaces installed for heating, and the rooms generally remodelled at an expense of about 2,500, which was paid out of the balance of the funds and liberal subscriptions of the citizens. Also a large piazza was thrown across the front end of the building, adding much to its architectural appearance as well as the comfort of the students.

The piazza was the liberal gift of the late Eliza Ann Mayo, who later joined her husband, Hon. Josiah B. Mayo, in presenting to the trustees the imposing three story structure which, annexed to the former, makes one of the finest academy buildings in the State.

Many students from Dover as well as Foxcroft fitted for college, or completed their education in this old institution, and for many years there was a strong feeling on the part of some that it would be an advantage to both towns to unite in support of Foxcroft Academy.

Finally, in 1903, the voters of Dover discontinued their high school and voted to expend their free high school money in Foxcroft Academy to pay tuition for such of their high school scholars as wished to attend that school.

By this move the student body was increased about one-third and, although additional seats were provided and everything done that could be to make room for the increase, the old building proved wholly inadequate, and an enlargement of the building became absolutely necessary. Architects were employed to draw plans and specifications for a new building on the front of the old and annexed to it so as to make one large school building.

At a meeting of the trustees held March 4, 1904, the plans were examined and approved by the trustees but, as the academy had no funds for the purpose, the erection of a large three-story structure provided with an expensive heating plant, school furniture and necessary equipment, seemed an almost hopeless undertaking. It must be done by voluntary contribution.

While the ways and means were being discussed, one of the trustees Edward J. Mayo, in behalf of his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah B. Mayo, made the following offer.—That if the trustees and other citizens would raise a fund sufficient to put in a good heating plant, build the foundation for the new building and thoroughly equip the school, that Mr. and Mrs. Mayo would erect the building, according to the architects' plans.

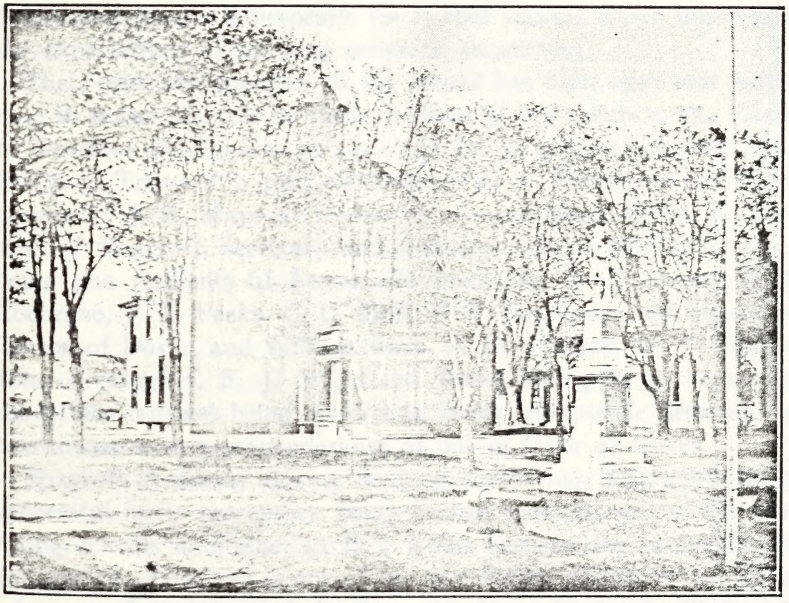
The generous offer was promptly accepted and an earnest vote of thanks and hearty appreciation of the same then and there spread upon the records. Two of the trustees, James Bathgate and W. E. Parsons acted as soliciting committee, and not only the trustees but citizens of both towns responded generously, raising a fund of about $3,100 for the purpose.

Three trustees, E. J. Mayo, C. C. Hall and W. E. Parsons, were appointed a building committee, and work was immediately begun on the new building and the next year saw the present large and beautiful structure which faces Foxcroft Square, fully completed and thoroughly equipped as one of the best fitting schools in Maine.

New Building Dedicated.

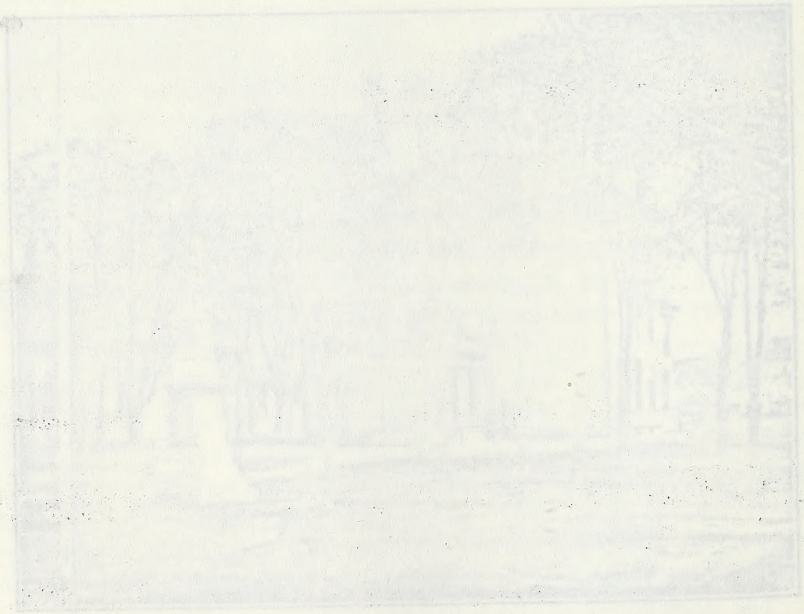
In June, 1905, the new building was dedicated and formal presentation of the keys made by J. B. Mayo to the treasurer, W. E. Parsons, in the presence of a grateful throng of Dover and Foxcroft citizens.

In addition to the contributions previously spoken of, John G. Mayo gave $600 for the purchase of a laboratory, which is of great advantage in physics and chemistry.



Foxcroft Academy and Soldiers Monument.

The school is now thoroughly equipped and in a prosperous condition, being well patronized by the surrounding towns. What it needs most is an endowment fund. Some years ago a small endowment fund was raised of about $2,700, of which Josiah B. Mayo and Sarah C. Vaughan gave $1,000 each. Hannah E. and Julia R.



Gilman by soliciting made up largely the balance, while Evans S. Pillsbury, one of its alumni, gave $100. This fund was invested in the new dormitory.

The school has always been non-sectarian and has gathered within its portals for mental training and advancement the well meaning seekers of knowledge of every sect or denomination in the country. It has ever been the aim of the trustees to furnish a school where students could not only fit for college but where the great majority who could not afford to attend higher institutions of learning, could equip themselves for business and the great duties of life, and well they have succeeded.

The long list of illustrious names among its alumni testifies to that success. After the early struggles of this institution, followed by a noble career of usefulness, its future seems now assured. Its commodious building, its thorough equipment, and loyal support of Dover and Foxcroft bespeaks for it that success which must meet the expectations of its most sanguine supporters.

The recent development of the school has been such that reference to it can scarcely be made without giving credit to the Board of Trustees who labored so zealously for its accomplishment. The Board of Trustees in 1904 consisted of E. A. Thompson of Dover, president; J. B. Mayo of Foxcroft, vice-president; Willis E. Parsons of Foxcroft, secretary and treasurer; the remaining trustees being also residents of Dover and Foxcroft; S. O. Brown, J. B. Cochrane, J. B. Peaks, C. C. Hall, F. E. Guernsey, and Henry S. Towne of Dover, and William Buck, A. W. Gilman, W. T. Stubbs, John F. Hughes, E. J. Mayo and James Bathgate of Foxcroft; the fifteen trustees being divided as nearly as possible between the two towns, with a preponderance of one in favor of Dover.

Foxcroft Academy during its long career has been remarkably successful in its preceptors, being ranked today as one of the best fitting schools in Maine. In fact, it has been on the preferred list for several years, and is one of the few fitting schools of our State whose graduates are admitted to the New England colleges on certificates without examination.

A four years' commercial course is now well established, whose graduates are qualified to perform intelligent work in offices and business houses, for, unlike business colleges, no one can be admitted who has not had at least two years in the academy or its equivalent. No grammar school scholars can gain admission to the commercial department.

School City Government.

A feature of the school is the school city government, introduced by Principal Fred U. Ward in 1905, with consent of the trustees which has proved a great success, and was the first to be undertaken by any school in Maine. It is no longer an experiment. Space will not permit an explanation of its workings, but by it the students take pride in not only maintaining the best of discipline in the assembly room, but in all departments of the school, so that the expense of one teacher is practically saved to the institution each year. And the students are also getting valuable training in the forms and duties of municipal government.

The graduating class of 1906, at an expense of $100, furnished with desks and chairs a room in the third story of the academy for the school city government.

Other gifts have been made by friends of the institution. The Cosmopolitan club gave the institution $50 for shelves and furniture in the library, and recently $50 towards furnishing a reception room in the dormitory, the balance required to be made up by the club as needed.

The C. S. Douty Circle, No. 11, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Foxcroft, gave $75 for furnishing an additional recitation room; the citizens, $105 to furnish cabinets for the laboratory; and the Carnival committee gave a balance on hand of $30 to the academy. Hon. J. B. Mayo donated some electric lights, and Sarah J. Lebroke a cluster of electric lights in the library in memory of her deceased husband, A. G. Lebroke, and daughter, Harriet Beecher; these gifts showing the kind regards which the people have for the academy. This substantial aid from time to time is greatly appreciated by the trustees.

This article would not be complete without a list of those trustees who in the past have given liberally of their time and moneys that it should not falter but be preserved in all its usefulness to future generations.

Trustees.

A list of the trustees not previously mentioned, and date of their election:

Trustees eletced: Feb. 22, 1823, Thomas Davee; May 28, 1823, Oliver Crosby and Nathaniel Robinson; Nov. 17, 1824, Samuel Whitney. Nov. 15, 1825, Isaac E. Wilkins; Nov. 15, 1826, Isaac Macomber and Charles P. Chandler; Oct. 15, 1823, Costillo

Hamlin, Nathan Carpenter and Nathan W. Sheldon; Nov. 24, 1829, James Norcross; Oct. 20, 1830, David R. Straw; Oct. 19, 1831, Dennis Lambert, Anson Hubbard and Solomon Parsons; Oct. 17, 1832, Moses Greenleaf; Oct. 16, 1833, Jonathan C. Everett and John H. Loring; Oct. 15, 1834, Gilman Clark and Abram Sanborn; Oct. 21, 1835, Gilman Burleigh; Oct. 19, 1836, Jonathan F. Page, Caleb Prentiss and Harvey Evans; Oct. 18, 1837, William Oakes, Benjamin P. Gilman and Stephen P. Brown; Oct. 17, 1838, Calvin Chamberlain; Oct. 16, 1839, Richard K. Rice and James S. Wiley; Oct. 20, 1842, Salmon Holmes; Oct. 21, 1846, Benjamin Johnson; Oct. 15, 1850, Wooster Parker and Alex M. Robinson; Oct. 16, 1855, Simeon Mudgett and Elihu B. Averill; Oct. 19, 1858, Thomas S. Pullen; Oct. 15, 1861, Ephraim Flint; Oct. 21, 1867, Edwin P. Snow, Stanley T. Pullen and S. Orman Brown; Oct. 18, 1870, Elbridge A. Thompson, Theodore Wyman and David R. Straw, Jr.; Oct. 15, 1872, Elias J. Hale and William Buck; Oct. 21, 1873, William P. Oakes; Oct. 19, 1875, Ezra Towne and Benjamin F. Hammond; Oct. 17, 1876, Augustus W. Gilman; Oct. 15, 1878, Augustus G. Lebroke; Oct. 19, 1880, Josiah B. Mayo; Oct. 18, 1887, Willis E. Parsons, James B. Cochrane and William T. Stubbs; Oct. 15, 1889, Joseph B. Peaks and John F. Hughes; Oct. 25, 1892, Crowell C. Hall; Oct. 30, 1894, Edward J. Mayo; Oct. 23, 1895, James Bathgate; Oct. 27, 1898, Frank E. Guernsey; Oct. 29, 1900, Henry S. Towne; Oct. 31, 1906, Charles W. Hayes; Oct. 29, 1908, Walter J. Mayo; Oct. 25, 1911, Liston P. Evans; Sept. 27, 1912, F. C. Peaks.

Much credit is due to those members in the early days, who, living at a distance, were constant at the meetings of the trustees and active in their support of the institution, notably Colonel William Oakes of Sangerville and Joseph Kelsey of Guilford, both of whom were at different times president of the board.

The presidents of the board, in their order have been Daniel Wilkins, Thomas Williams, Nathaniel Robinson, Abram Sanborn, Thomas Davee, Joseph Kelsey, Dennis Lambert, James S. Holmes, William Oakes, Elihu B. Averill, Stephen P. Brown, Ephraim Flint, Elias J. Hale, Calvin Chamberlain, Alexander M. Robinson, Elbridge A. Thompson and the present incumbent, Josiah B. Mayo.

The secretaries have been six in number, James S. Holmes, Thomas Davee, John Bradbury, Caleb Prentiss, James S. Wiley and Willis E. Parsons.

In 87 years there have been seven treasurers, Samuel Chamberlain, Charles P. Chandler, James S. Wiley, Freeland S. Holmes, Ephraim Flint, James S. Wiley, Willis E. Parsons and Walter J. Mayo.

The Teachers.

From the records of the secretary and books of the treasurer, a list of preceptors is gleaned and here given in the order in which they were employed and approximately their terms of service:

James S. Holmes, 1822-3; James Gooch, spring of 1824; Charles P. Chandler, fall of 1824 and until 1827; Samuel H. Blake, spring of 1827; Charles P. Chandler, fall of 1827; Randall A. Sanborn, Mr. Richardson, Dr. Stevens, William H. Ropes and James S. Wiley, then fill up the time to 1838; Thomas Moulton, fall term of 1838; Robert Wyman, spring term of 1839; and Samuel Johnson, fall term of 1839; Mr. Dole, 1840; Ezra Abbot, 1841; Thomas Tash from 1842 to 1848; in 1845, David Bugbee, late of Bangor, held his first writing school in the academy. Samuel F. Humphrey taught, 1848 to 1851; J. F. Butterfield, 1851-3; Freeland S. Holmes, 1854; Warren Johnson, fall of 1854; Silas Hardy, 1855; F. C. Davis, 1856-7 S. C. Belcher, 1858-60; Mark Pitman, 1861-3; Stanley T. Pullen, 1864; William S. Knowlton, 1865; M. C. Fernald, 1866-8; J. G. Soule, 1868-70; James S. Rowell, 1871-3; Thomas N. Lord, 1873; William S. Rix, 1874; William Goldthwaite, spring of 1875; James R. Brackett, fall of 1875 to 1878; Edwin P. Sampson, 1878-83; Stephen A. Lowell, 1883-4; Frank Rollins, 1884; R. E. Donnell, 1885-88; C. E. B. Libby and G. H. Libby, 1888-90; Eugene L. Sampson, 1890-4; William F. Sims, 1895: W. R. Fletcher, 1896-8; Lyman K. Lee, 1898-1903; Fred U. Ward, 1903-1907; 1907 to September 1911, Louis B. Farnham: 1911, G. W. Cole.

Famous Alumni.

Among the alumni of Foxcroft Academy have been many who have distinguished themselves in civil and military life. Hon. Josiah Crosby, late of Dexter, is remembered for his great ability and legal acumen. Hon. N. A. Luce, once State superintendent of schools, is still remembered.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union received her early training in this academy as did Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, late distinguished mem-

ber of Congress; the late Hon. Samuel F. Humphrey of Bangor, Hon. Alfred E. Buck, late minister to Japan, now deceased; the late Hon. A. G. Lebroke of Foxcroft, and Hon. A. M. Robinson of Dover. The late Hon. Lewis Barker, the lawyer, and David Barker, the poet, were both educated in this institution.

M. C. Fernald, so long president of the college of Orono, received a part of his training here, and there were the military heroes, General Jameson, Col. Calvin S. Douty, Col. Charles P. Chandler, Col. Lowell, Col. Clark, and a hundred more gallant defenders of the Union in her hour of peril, better qualified to serve their country by reason of the instructions received in the old academy.

The roll of honor embracing many, many distinguished citizens both living and dead, is a long one, too long to be given here, as I must close.

Already Maine is indebted to this academy as to but few others within her borders, and may the years to come increase its powers and prolong its usefulness to the State and nation.

It stands today a monument to those sturdy pioneers, who, by great sacrifice and heroic devotion to the cause of education, wrought valiantly in establishing for their own and succeeding generations such an institution of learning.

Schools and Schoolhouses

By Supt. W. H. Sturtevant.

The space of time allotted to me for the preparation of this article prohibits the careful study necessary to establish the accuracy of certain valuable historical information; while any attempt to give the complete history of the common schools of Foxcroft would simply weary the listener.

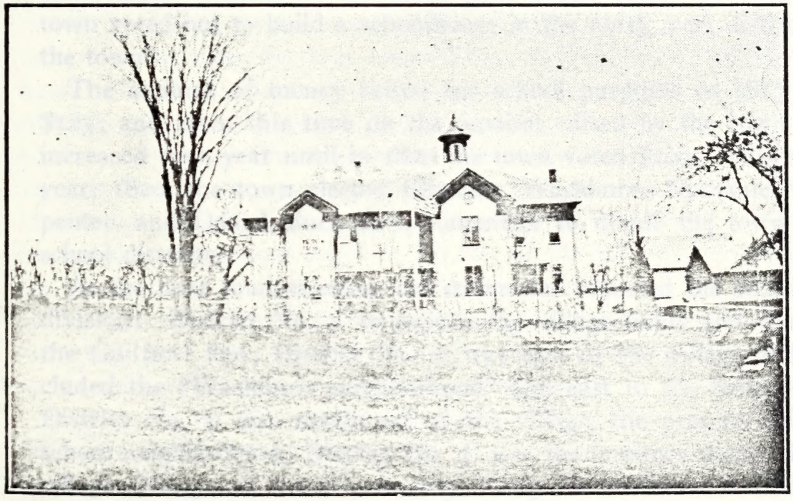
I shall at this time give just a brief account of our earliest common schools, the location of some of the first schoolhouses the names of early teachers, a flash light picture of school conditions in the town of Foxcroft nearly one hundred years ago, and contrast with that picture school conditions of the present, and allow some historian of the future to fill out the intervening space.

The earliest schools were, no doubt, held in private houses, or in barns, and in some of the school districts of Foxcroft there were no school houses until about 1830, or even later. In fact, persons

are still living in town who were fifteen or sixteen years of age before they ever entered a school house. The school in their district having been in a private house until they had reached that age.

It is stated that the first school in Foxcroft was kept by Miss Betsey Mitchell, the daughter of William Mitchell of East Dover, in a barn which stood on what is now the farm of Albert H. Boss. Miss Giddings of Brunswick also taught in this barn.

The settlers in the southeastern part of the town, which is now East Dover, but which at that time was considered a part of Foxcroft, sent their children to a private school in the house of Eli Towne. It is said and verified that one of those who taught here

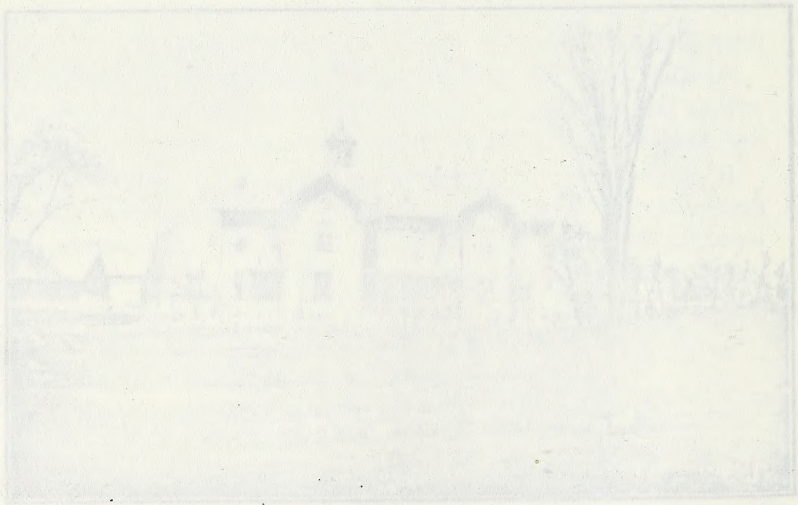


Foxcroft Village School.

was a man who brought a jug of rum with him each morning and kept it behind the door in the hall, occasionally slipping into the hall to test its quality. In what is now the village limits of Foxcroft, there was also a private school which at one time was located in what is now the old part of Foxcroft Exchange.

The first school building erected by the town was in 1813 when a townhouse was built to be used for schools and also for religious and town meetings.

This building which was twenty by twenty-five feet cost $100, and was located on upper Main street, where the residence of W. J. Eldridge now stands. This building in all probability continued



to be used for school purposes until 1822, when it was sold at auction.

At about this time, Eli Towne erected a school house in the East Dover settlement opposite where Henry Towne lives at the present time. This was a square room with a square roof. For seats, planks were placed along the walls. No desks were in the house. Books were few, necessitating that many use the same copy. The room was not finished inside. Spruce studs were used with the bark on them, only being scored down on one side with an axe so that boards could be nailed to them. This building was later moved nearer the upper village, and finally was destroyed by fire.

This schoolhouse probably accommodated the scholars in the southeastern section of the town until about 1822. In 1814 the town voted not to build a schoolhouse in the north west district of the town.

The amount of money raised for school purposes in 1813 was $125; and from this time on the amount raised by the town was increased each year until in 1820 the town voted $200. This same year, 1820, the town elected Eliphalet Washburn, Nathaniel Carpenter, and Daniel Buck as a committee to divide the town into school districts.

At the next town meeting the committee reported the following division: District No. 1, to include the village limits and west to the Guilford line; District No. 2, was east of the village and included the "Washburn neighborhood" and east to the Sebec line; District No. 3, was northwest of the village, the present Gilman school neighborhood; District No. 4 was the territory north of the village; No. 5 and No. 6 were respectively the northeast and northwest sections of the town.

As to how many scholars were in these districts in 1820 I am unable to ascertain but in 1827, District No. 1, had 47 scholars; No. 2, had 34; No. 3 and 6 which were combined had a total of 61; District No. 4 had 45; District No. 5 had 19 and District No. 7 had 13, a total of 219 scholars for the town; and the instruction of these pupils for the year cost the town $312.31.

In 1824 the people of Foxcroft Center, District No. 5, engaged Samuel Palmer of Dover to teach a winter school. This was taught in Mr. Hersey's house, and the following summer a school was held in a barn a little east of the house of C. A. Harmon's. During this summer (1825) the old school house at Foxcroft Center was built. As its location was near the center of the town this

building was used for a great many years for religious and town meetings. This schoolhouse served the pupils of the district until 1903 when it was replaced by the present modern structure.

The records of the Gilman school District begin in 1828 and at the first meeting in May of that year, the voters deliberate as to whether they shall sell or repair their old schoolhouse. The building then stood opposite where Harrison Chandler lives. For years the question of location and whether to build a new schoolhouse or repair the old was discussed in nearly every meeting of the district. It was not until 1849 that the present Gilman school house was erected. The voters of the district not being able to agree upon a location the selectmen of the town were finally called into the district meeting and after hearing both sides decided the schoolhouse should be located upon the spot where it now stands.

As to what time the first schoolhouse in "Washburn neighborhood," District No. 2, was built, I am unable to ascertain, but it was probably between the years 1822 and 1830. In 1822 we find the scholars of Deacon Washburn and Major Crooker, the two leading families of the neighborhood, attending school in the Dow schoolhouse then located one-half mile south of East Dover. When erected the schoolhouse stood at the top of the hill northeast from the residence of Luther Averill. It was later moved toward the north until it stood half way between the two roads upon the farm owned by Mr. Lee. Still later it was moved still farther to the north and became the present "Lee schoolhouse."

In the village, the old schoolhouse, or town-house, erected in 1813 served the district until about 1822, and at about this time a second building was erected, but just where this building stood, I am unable to find any record. Tradition has placed it upon the west side of North street on the lot now occupied by B. A. Thomas. Wherever it stood, it was replaced by a new school building which was built in about 1840, and which is the "old schoolhouse" which many of the old inhabitants remember as standing upon North street on the Vaughan lot.

This building was outgrown and in 1873 the present grammar school building was erected.

The wages of the teachers in these early schools as well as the price of board form an interesting contrast with present conditions.

The winter term was generally kept by a "master," and was 10 weeks or in some cases, eleven weeks in length. The summer term, kept by a "mistress" was generally a ten weeks' term, and

for her salary she received the magnificent sum of one dollar per week and board, or if experienced and of especialy ability, as high as one dollar and seventy-five cents per week. The teacher's board was bid off at the annual meeting of the district. For the board of the "master," the town paid $1.50 or $1.75 per week, while the "mistress" was bid off for about 90 cents. If the price paid for board is any indication the "teacher" was desired for the social rather than the financial gain.

The furnishing of wood for these early schoolhouses came up at the annual district meeting and was generally bid off by some person in the district. The prices paid for fuel ranging from 60 cents to 90 cents per cord for wood delivered and piled at the schoolhouse. The studies which occupied the attention of the pupils were for the most part the "three R's" reading, writing and arithmetic with spelling and grammar for good measure. History and geography were in the making and the pupils learned these at home by listening to the conversation around the fire place rather than from a text book at school. The old time lyceum and the spelling bee must not be forgotten in a historical picture of these early days, but each would require more time and space than could be given here.

Some of the teachers who taught in the town of Foxcroft between the years 1826 and 1836 are the following: Alphonso Whitman, Sarah S. Sprague, W. Godwin, George C. Campbell, Ira Allen, Estsy Dwinell, Samuel Palmer, Elisha Daggett, R. K. Rice, Thatcher Blake, Jr., Sally Buck, Minerva Garland, Jane Thayer, Susan P. Greeley and Ruth Daggett.

I cannot close this paper without showing what Foxcroft is doing along educational lines at the present time.

In 1813 the town of Foxcroft had one schoolhouse valued at $100. In 1912 the estimated value of our school buildings and equipment was $16,000. In 1813 the town of Foxcroft expended $125 for common schools, this past year we expended over $6800. In 1812 there were probably about 80 scholars in the town, the census of 1912 gives us 457. In all educational matters there has been a corresponding growth and the pioneer spirit of early days is still manifest in the desire to place Foxcroft schools in the front ranks. We were the first towns in the county to introduce regular instruction in music and drawing. Music being introduced into the Foxcroft schools in 1900 and drawing in 1910. At the present time, Dover and Foxcroft hire a special teacher as supervisor of

music and drawing. For the sake of improving their schools, Dover and Foxcroft formed a union in 1903, the second district to be formed in the State for professional supervision of schools..

We were one of the first towns in the State to send boxes of books from the public library into the rural schools, and also one of the first to send pupils to the library for regular instruction.

We have in our town a high school that practically governs itself, the only school in the State where the School City form of government exists. During the past year manual training has been introduced into our schools.

Our citizens are all interested; our teachers are trained and experienced; our schools are the equal of any in the State.

The spirit of self sacrifice and progressiveness in educational matters, shown so clearly by the early settler of Foxcroft, is still an active force in the town of Foxcroft in 1912.

Patriotic Societies of Foxcroft

By Mrs. Sarah A. Martin.

Organization, 1886—C. S. Douty, W. S. R. C., No. 42, was organized in Favor's Hall, Foxcroft, May 13th, 1886, with twenty-four charter members. President, Mrs. Sarah Lucas Martin; Secretary, Mr. Abbie Z. Holmes.

Qualification for Membership, and Change of Name—The membership of this organization consisted of wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of soldiers and sailors of the Civl War. This kind of membership, restricted to wives, mothers, daughters and sisters, it has always maintained, though in process of time, for loyal reasons, the name was changed to that of C. S. Douty Circle, No. 16, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, which name it now bears.

Employment of New Name.—Although this change of name was not made until Nov. 5th, 1905, and although until that date, the organization was working under the name of C. S. Douty, W. S. R. C. No. 42, to avoid confusion the name of C. S. Douty Circle, No. 16, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, will hereinafter be employed in this paper, no matter to what period of the history of the organization reference is made.

Removal to Dover, 1889.—With the ease which has characterized organization in these twin villages, although our charter named Foxcroft as our home, owing to the increase in our membership and the inadequacy of Favor's Hall, after about three years we removed without any special formality to Dover. Our first meeting was held in Sampson's Hall on March 20th, 1889, where we resided in peace and ever increasing prosperity for a period of about four years.

Material Prosperity.—We added much to our household goods, but the first record I find of money deposited in the bank, was from the proceeds of a Centennial Observance of Washington's Inauguration, April 30th, 1889. Later the net receipts of a lecture by Mary A. Livermore of $30 was added thereto, and a Trades Carnival in February, 1890, yielded net $270.

Incited by this, we began to treasure thoughts of a hall for ourselves and the soldier organizations. We gave suppers and held entertainments in Sampson's Hall, all liberally patronized, and laid up much pelf.

Communication from Knights of Pythias.—Then the Knights of Pythias, having leased the hall, we were astounded at receiving the following communication from them under date of Feb. 24, 1893:

"By vote of the Lodge it has been decided there shall be no refreshments of any kind in the lodge-room. Neither shall there be any public entertainment in the lodge-room. Voted that the janitor shall be instructed not to open the hall for any such purpose.

C. H. Cushing, C. C.
R. W. Hughes, K. of R. & S."

Return to Foxcroft, 1893.—Our means of acquisition thus being torn from us, I find this vote appearing in the same record of the Ladies of the G. A. R., "Moved, seconded and voted that we remove immediately to Town Hall in Foxcroft." We did so, returning to the town of our birth and the cradle of our liberty, the record of the first meeting in Town Hall being on March 10, 1893.

This action, so innocent in appearance and intent, was fraught with consequences of importance.

C. S. Douty Post Separated from Us.—The birth-place of C. S. Douty Post, like our own, was in Favor's Hall, Foxcroft, and its charter named Foxcroft as its home. Like us it had migrated informally to Dover. We had assisted them on Memorial Days and divers other occasions through the period of seven blissful years.

They now looked with disfavor on this independent act, and took unto themselves another organization, not restricted to wives, mothers, daughters and sisters.

Organization of Charles Peleg Chandler Post, 1893.—Hence on Nov. 21, 1893, a petition from E. T. Crockett, O. P. Martin and twenty-one others for the formation of a Post in Foxcroft was granted by Wainwright Cushing Department Commander of the G. A. R. of Maine, and on Nov. 23, 1893, was organized with twenty-three members under the name of Charles Peleg Chandler Post, for Major Charles Peleg Chandler, a citizen of Foxcroft, a graduate of Harvard and a gallant soldier, killed on the battlefield.

Incorporation, 1893.—For many reasons it seemed wise that the Ladies of the G. A. R. should become incorporated. This was consummated on August 11, 1893. State President Mrs. Samuel L. Miller of Waldoboro and State Inspecting Officer Mrs. Atwood of Auburn were present. Hon. Willis E. Parsons acted as legal advisor and in the record of Aug. 25, I find recorded a copy of his receipted bill for his professional services, freely given us. A vote of thanks is recorded which we wish to renew in this paper.

Dedication of Soldiers' Monument—On Oct. 21, 1893, under the direction of the G. A. R. occurred the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, situated in the square, where drilled the boys of '61-'65 in preparation for going to the front. I have no record of the exercises of that day, but our book shows that the Ladies of the G. A. R. served a free dinner to some four hundred people, the citizens of Foxcroft generously contributing with supplies. The rooms of the entire second floor of the Opera House were used as dining-rooms.

Purchase of Present Home.—In December, 1895, the organization having long desired a home of their own purchased of Timothy L. Jennison his shop situated on North street, Foxcroft, for $1200. The building was but a shell and extensive repairs as well as remodeling were needed. With a membership of 82 and a bank account of $942 this was undertaken. One hundred dollars of this sum was the gift by will of Mrs. Emily S. Douty, a valued member and widow of Col. Calvin S. Douty, for whom our organization is named.

The building was insured for $1000. One thousand dollars was obtained by loan from the Building Association, who held the mortgage. A building committee, consisting of Mrs. Sarah Buck Davis, Mrs. D. M. Whittredge and Mrs. Sarah Lucas Martin, was appointed, who invited from the Post to assist them, Comrades

O. P. Martin, A. P. Buck and J. H. Steward. To these comrades they were deeply indebted.

A committee on ways and means was also appointed, namely; Mrs. A. P. Buck, Mrs. Ellen Ober and Mrs. Eliza Ladd. The first floor was fitted up as a store and readily leased.

Charles Peleg Chandler Post fitted up the third floor as a Post-room and continued to occupy it as such until they disbanded on May 26, 1906, about 13 years after their organization.

Placing of Cannon.—It was through Chandler Post, Comrade Martin acting as committee, that the cannon on the monument grounds were obtained from the Navy Yard and placed in position.

Memorial Gift to Charles Peleg Chandler Post.—The evening of Dec. 23, 1908, was a most pleasant occasion. A beautiful and valuable memorial volume was presented to Charles Peleg Chandler Post by the brothers J. B. and J. G. Mayo and their sons, Edward J. and Walter J., in memory of their father and grandfather, the late Hon. John Gould Mayo. In the volume are now inscribed the war records of the veterans. The volume is deposited in Thompson Free Library.

Disbanding of That Post.—We are indebted to Charles Peleg Chandler Post for aid and courtesies and many pleasant social hours through those busy years. On disbanding they turned over to the Ladies of the G. A. R., tables, chairs and flags, also the picture of Major Chandler which holds an honored position in our room.

The first meeting of the Ladies of the G. A. R. in their new building, the second floor, was Feb. 14, 1886.

The repairs immediately necessary when completed, as reported by Mrs. Davis, the careful and exact chairman of the building committee, amounted to $934.16.

Completion of Payment for Home.—We pass swiftly over the following eleven years, to the joyful payment of the last assessment in the Building Association and the burning of the mortgage on July 16, 1907.

During that time we had further improved the building.

Custer Command, Union Veterans Union.—For sixteen years, Custer Command, Union Veterans Union, has been a most pleasant and profitable tenant, also good comrades. Their meetings are held in the same room on alternate Tuesdays from ourselves. Twenty of their number are honorary members of our organization and many of them are members of our former companion organiza-

tion, C. S. Douty Post. The free use of the small hall on the upper floor we have voted to Cvil War veterans as a club-room.

Real Object of the Organization Being Carried On.—We are pleased to note that through those years, with debt upon us, we then, as now, forgot not the prime nature of our organization; the aiding of the needy, the sick and the sorrowing of families of soldiers and sailors.

We did some other things as well: A benefit for the band netted some $80. We instituted the first successful efforts to resurrect the old Cemetery Association, and paid the first $25 toward putting the water in the cemetery.

We have placed flags in every schoolroom in Foxcroft and furnished a room in the Academy at an expense of $80. We share the labors and duties of Memorial Day and forget not the graves of our own dead. We send each autumn some gift to the Good Will Home, for there, sons and grandsons of veterans are under its fostering care.

Present Membership and Officers.—We now have a membership of 76 active and 22 honorary members. We are out of debt with a little surplus. The efficient chair officers at present are:

President, Mrs. Nancy Bearce.

Secretary, Mrs. Lola B. Hayes.

Treasurer, Mrs. Evelyn D. Buck.

Conclusion.—With the fleeting years, the mothers who so loyally and unselfishly gave to our country their sons, have passed.

Duty of Daughters and Granddaughters—The wives and sisters are keeping step adown the hill of life with the aging veterans. Upon the daughters and the granddaughters rests the duties and the privileges which have been ours.

When one hundred years more shall have passed, and at our second Centennial some one shall stand where I now stand and tell the story of the years, it will be her glory as a descendant of a Civil War veteran to say, "I am a daughter of the Grand Army of the Republic."

Brief Sketch of Custer Command.

Organization, 1896.—Custer Command, No. 16. Union Veterans Union of Battle-field Soldiers, Department of Maine, was instituted in Town Hall, Foxcroft, April 30, 1896, by Col. F. E. De Merritte, National mustering officer, assisted by Lt. Col. Lewis Selbing, chief mustering officer, Department of Maine.

Charter Members—The charter members were twelve in number, namely:

Wainwright Cushing, William W. Miller, Osgood P. Martin, Leonard H. Washburn, John G. Herring, Edward L. Emery, Fernando Pratt, Isaiah B. Davis, Sewall C. Shaw, Asa S. Davis, Job S. Bearce, William W. Warren.

Five of these charter members have answered to the last roll call. The next meeting was held in the Post room of Charles Peleg Chandler Post on North street, Foxcroft, May 12, 1896. At this meeting was received a communication from the C. S. Douty, W. S. R. C., now C. S. Douty Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., offering the Command the use of their hall free of rent for all future meetings, paying only for heating, lighting and janitor service. The Command extended a vote of thanks for the generous offer and friendliness, but voted instead to pay full value for its use and have occupied it continuously ever since, over sixteen years in perfect harmony and to their mutual advantage.

Colonels of the Command.—The Colonels of Custer Command have been: Wainwright Cushing, 1896; J. G. Herring, 1897, Osgood P. Martin, 1898; Wm. W. Warren, 1899; Volney A. Gray, 1900; Wainwright Cushing, 1901; Job S. Bearce, 1902; Elbridge T. Douglas, 1903; W. W. Miller, 1904; E. T. Crockett, 1905; E. B. Fox, 1906; E. T. Monroe, 1907; E. T. Monroe, 1908; E. C. Morrill, 1909; E. T. Monroe, 1910; E. T. Monroe, 1911; E. T. Monroe, 1912.

Qualifications for Membership.—The organization of Union Veterans Union is peculiar in that it is composed only of those who on land or on sea actually battled for a nation's life; who have rendered at least six months' continuous service in the army or navy and have faced the enemy in battle.

Marked Growth of the Command.—Such is the membership of Custer Command. Organizing with but twelve members, they have prospered and grown in membership till now they are the largest Command in the United States; substantially proving that here in this little corner of the old State of Maine, went forth many who stood shoulder to shoulder where bullets hummed and stricken comrades fell.

Membership Statistics.—Custer Command has mustered in its ranks 180 in all. The largest membership at any time was 118. The number of members at the present time is 111.

Conclusion.—The days of active mustering of battle-field soldiers are well over. To the sons and grandsons must they look for recruits in an honorary membership to aid and maintain when the "keepers of the house shall tremble." Yet still they sing in unbroken voices:

"We've stood on many a battle-field
A firm unbroken line
And faced the foe and scorned to yield
In days of Auld lang syne.

And as the years roll swiftly by
And weaker grows the line
Let's keep together till we die
For the sake of Auld lang syne.

The Masonic Fraternity

By JOHN F. SPRAGUE.

Mosaic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, was granted a charter by the Grand Lodge of Maine, July 16th, 1827. Charles Fox was Grand Master, George Thatcher was Senior Grand Warden, Robert P. Dunlap, subsequently Governor of Maine, was Junior Grand Warden, and William Lord, Grand Secretary.

The charter members were William Frost, Moses L. Hobbs, Joseph Kelsey, James S. Holmes, Salmon Holmes, Tolman Cary, Hiram Folsom, Solomon Cushman, Andrew Cushman, Samuel Roby, John McLaughlin, George Haskell, Jedediah P. Leland and Samuel Pingree.

The first meeting of this Lodge was held at Carleton's Hall in Sangerville on the 19th day of November, 1827.

The members present were William Frost, W. M., Samuel Roby, S. W., Jedediah P. Leland, J. W., Joseph Kelsey, Tyler, Samuel Pingree, John McLaughlin, Solomon Cushman, Salmon Holmes and James S. Holmes, Addison Martin, Appolos Pond and Orrin Morse.

James S. Holmes was chosen Secretary, Joseph Kelsey, Treasurer, Orin Morse was S. D., Jedediah P. Leland, J. D., John McLaughlin, S. S., and Salmon Holmes was J. S. The following were

made a committee to draft and report a code of by-laws: J. S. Holmes, Moses L. Hobbs, Pierce P. Furber and William Frost.

The second annual meeting was held December 17, 1828, when Samuel Roby was elected W. M. and John McLaughlin Secretary. Samuel Roby was re-elected W. M. in 1829. In 1830 Pierce P. Furber was elected W. M., and 1831, John McLaughlin was elected to this office.

The intense and bitter opposition to Free Masonry which had such a strange and almost phenomenal growth for several years throughout this country, extended to the State of Maine, and the lodges here suffered as elsewhere. It is evident from the few meetings which it held during the year 1831 that it was in a struggle for existence.

At the annual meeting December 14th, 1831, it was voted to suspend the operation of the sixteenth article of the by-laws which provided for the payment of annual dues of one dollar a year.

At this meeting James S. Holmes was elected Worshipful Master and John McLaughlin Secretary. The last meeting of that year was held February 15th, in Carleton's Hall in Sangerville, when there were present James S. Holmes, W. M., Samuel Roby, S. W.; Woodman W. Magoon, S. D. pro tem; William R. Goodwin, Secretary pro tem; B. Haskell, S. D., and Salmon Holmes, J. D.

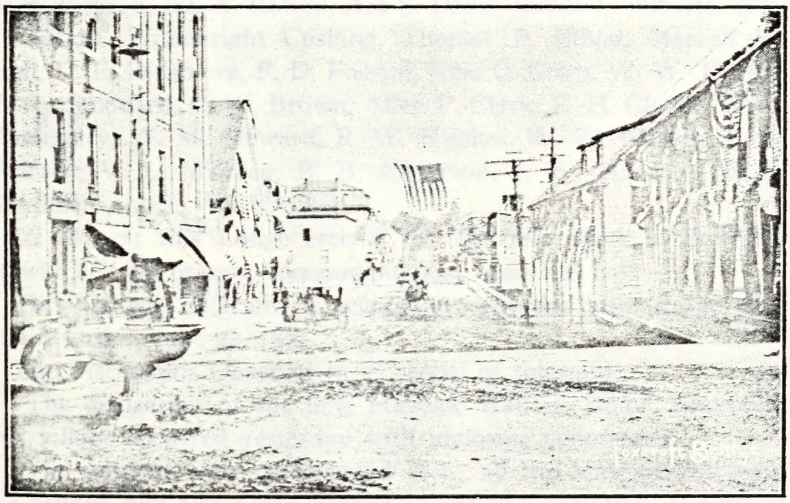
This Lodge did not hold another meeting or communication and did no Masonic work of record till April 9th, 1845, when they met in Foxcroft and again made choice of James S. Holmes for Master and other officers to serve till the next annual meeting.

It does not appear in what place this meeting was held, but it was presumably at Academy Hall, as the next meeting of May 21st was held there. At the annual meeting in December, 1845, James S. Holmes was elected W. M. and at the annual meeting in 1846, Elihu B. Averill was elected to that office. R. K. Rice had been Secretary during the past year and this year was elected S. W. Mordicai Mitchell was made a proxy to attend the Grand Lodge.

The names of Russell Kittredge, Charles P. Chandler and S. L. Carpenter appear frequently at this time. Elihu B. Averill was also Master in 1847, '48 and '49. In 1851 John Sherwood was elected Master and also in 1852. In 1853 James S. Wiley was Master, in 1854 E. B. Averill, in 1855 James S. Wiley, in 1856 Sands Bailey, in 1857 Edward P. Edes, in 1858 James S. Wiley, in 1859 and '60 E. B. Averill, in 1861 James S. Wiley, in 1862 Ivory H. Jordan, in 1863 W. H. Edes, in 1864-5 Nathaniel Parsons.

Vol. I of the records of this Lodge begins with the first meeting, Nov. 19, 1827, and ends with the record of the annual meeting, December 8, 1864. The officers elected at this meeting were: Nathaniel Parsons, W. M. Charles F. Greene, S. W.; S. M. Sewall, J. W.; James S. Wiley, T.; A. P. Buck, Sec.; T. Hibbard, S. D.; T. L. Jennison, J. D.; F E. Hutchins, S S.; Daniel Whittredge, J. S.

Among the names frequently appearing in these early records are those of John H. Rice, D. W. Hussey, L. O. Farnham, Daniel Wyman, Edward Jewett, A. B. Brockway, Charles P. Chandler, Ivory H. Jordan, Samuel Webber, Simeon Mudgett, William Paine, William McCoomb, A. J. Chase, Henry C. Pratt, Richard Dearborn and Hiram Douty, either as officers, members or visitors.

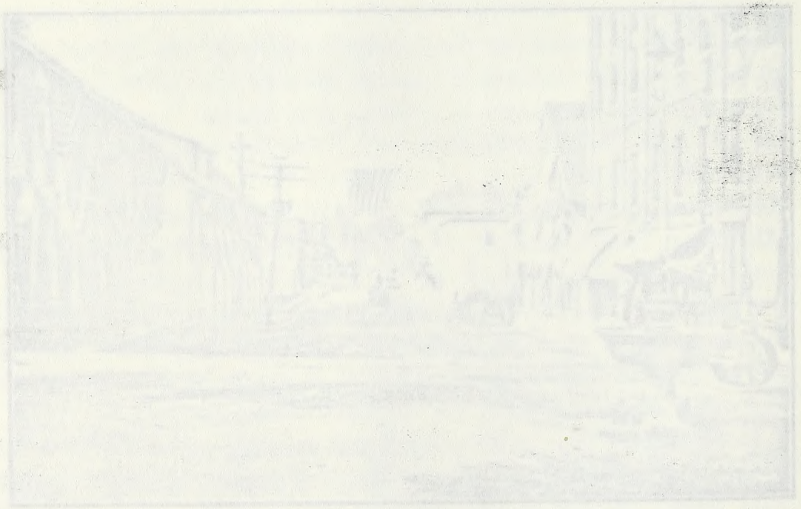


Monument Square and Foxcroft Bridge, Masonic Block in the Distance

At a meeting Sept. 15, 1857, the visiting brethren were Lewis Barker and his brother David Barker, the well known Maine poet.

On January 16, 1862, there was a public installaton of the officers of the lodge when David Barker was expected to be present, "but," the record says, "did not make his appearance owing to the bad state of the travelling and a poem lately from his pen was read by Bro. Averill."

This was that stirring and patriotic poem by Barker, "The Old Ship of State," which may be found in his published works.



This was followed by singing "Burns' Farewell" and "Auld Lang Syne."

The record of this meeting closes as follows:

Thus closed the festivities of the evening and we cannot doubt that the occasion will long be remembered by all present, and that the Brethen separated with a warmer feeling of Brotherly love and a stronger attachment to the principles incarnated by the order."

In the Second Volume of records the name of Louis Annance, the old Chief of the St. Francis tribe of Indians, who lived around Moosehead Lake for so many years, occasionally appears as a visitor.

Since the year 1865 the Worshipful Masters have been: Charles F. Green, William Buck, Stanley T. Pullen, Elbridge A. Thompson, S. B. Jackson, Jas. E. Rowell, Asa S. Davis, James T. Roberts, Wm. T. Elliott, Wainwright Cushing, Thomas P. Elliott, Marcell W. Hall, D. E. Dinsmore, F. D. Folsom, John C. Cross, W. W. Thayer, W. L. Stoddard, C. W. Brown, Allen P. Clark, F. H. Glover, W. C. Woodbury, W. M. Steward, R. W. Hughes, W. W. Blethen, F. G. Warren, V. L. Warren, B. B. Anderson, J. W. Hawkins, E. S. Genthner, and E. W. Crocker.

In 1870-71 this Lodge erected the Masonic Block in Foxcroft in which is its present commodious and beautiful hall.

This hall was dedicated in accordance with the customs and rites of the Order, June 22, 1871.

The Piscataquis Observer in its report of this said:

"The dedication of the new Masonic Hall in Union Square in this village occurred yesterday with imposing ceremonies.

"The services were participated in by all the Masonic bodies in the county, and also Olive Branch Lodge of Charleston, Penobscot Lodge of Dexter, DeMolay Commandery of Skowhegan, and St. John's Commandery of Bangor.

"For two days previous the weather had been 'showery,' but on Wednesday nature gratified the craft with as beautiful a day as could have been desired.

"At an early hour the people began to arrive from the surrounding towns, and by ten o'clock it began to be wonderful where so many people came from. The hotels were full—the streets were crowded; until it was intimated that never had so many people been together in the county before.

"At 10.30 the special train on the Piscataquis road brought the Bangor Commandery, which was escorted to the Foxcroft Exchange by the Skowhegan Commandery which had arrived the evening previous, and had been quartered at the Blethen House.

"At eleven o'clock W. M. John H. Lynde, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, conducted the services at the hall, which were said to be grand and impressive.

"At noon the procession formed under the direction of Chief Marshal J. B. Peaks, as follows:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Aid. Aid.
Bro. G. F. Danforth. Bro. T. P. Elliott.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bro. M. W. Brown, Marshall
Bangor Cornet Band
St. John Commandery K. T., Bangor
Doric Lodge, Monson
Mt. Kineo Lodge, Abbot
Mosaic Lodge, Dover and Foxcroft.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bro. T. J. Peaks, Marshall
Skowhegan Band
DeMolay Commandery, K. T., Skowhegan
Piscataquis Lodge, Milo
Penobscot Lodge, Dexter.

THIRD DIVISION

Bro. Wm. McComb, Marshall
Corinth Cornet Band
Olive Branch Lodge, Charleston
M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine
Orator, Poet and Invited Guests.

"The line moved through Main street, Dover, to State street, through State to Lincoln street in Foxcroft, through Lincoln and Main street to Chamberlain's Grove, where the different organizations filed into the tent provided for the occasion, and partook of a bountiful collation furnished by the wives, mothers, daughters and 'sweethearts' of the members of Mosaic Lodge.

"After refreshments were served for the fraternity, an oration was pronounced by General Harris M. Plaisted of Bangor, which was a credit to the orator and an honor to the fraternity to which he belonged.

"The poem by David Barker, Esq., was in the author's happiest strain, and everybody was ready to shout 'Long live the King'—of Poets.

"We never saw an affair better conducted, and never expect to see a more brilliant procession in the county."

Gen. Plaisted, the orator of the day, above referred to, was destined to later serve the people of Maine as representative to Congress and Governor of Maine, and was the father of our present Chief Executive, the Hon. Frederick W. Plaisted.

James S. Wiley was toastmaster, and there were responses by Lewis Barker of Bangor, Sumner A. Patten of Monson, Jeremiah Fenno of Bangor, John H. Lynde of Bangor, Rev. Mr. Fenlason of Exeter, Col. A. W. Wilds of Skowhegan, Wm. P. Young of Milo, and James Foss of Abbot.

In 1901 the Lodge owed a debt on this property amounting to $711.56. This amount was raised and paid by a subscription among the members.

Its financial condition is now most excellent and satisfactory. The present membership is about 160 members. James T. Roberts, its efficient secretary, is now serving his twenty-seventh term.

Only seven years after Maine had changed from a Province under Massachusetts to a sovereign member of the government of States, these worthy men living in widely separated places in a new and sparsely settled region organized this Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

Of the charter members Solomon and Andrew Cushman resided in Monson. Hiram Folsom either in Greenville or Monson, Samuel Pingree in Parkman, James S. Holmes, a prominent lawyer, in Eastern Maine, and others resided in Foxcroft and vicinity.

When this Lodge was instituted Enoch Lincoln was Governor of Maine and John Holmes and Albion K. Parris represented the new State in the Senate of the United States.

The history of its small and feeble beginnng, of its early struggles, its trials and adversities, its pathetic suspension of work for thirteen years in the dark days when the public mind was obsessed with an ignorant prejudice against this great fraternal order; and then when reason began to assert itself in the nation and the public viewed Free

Masonry from a more rational and tolerant view-point, its loyalty to the sublime principles of the Masonic brotherhood, and its determination to renew the work of Free Masonry here in this community and demonstrate that "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again," and its steady advancement to its present day of splendid prosperity, is an important part of the history of Foxcroft and of Piscataquis County.

No accurate history of our county and its development and the evolution of the high character and the intelligence and integrity of its citizenship could ever be written without giving this story of the achievement of Mosaic Lodge a prominent place in its pages.

And I will close this meagre and hastily drawn sketch by quoting the closing lines of Gen. Plaisted's oration on that bright June day more than half a century ago when he assisted in the dedication of Foxcroft's Masonic Temple.

"Moreover, also, we are here taught the great lesson of Masonic labor, that the search after truth, that divine truth symbolized by the 'lost word,' constitutes the work of life; and as it can never be thoroughly attained in this life, we must be content with its substitute, and wait with patience until the building of the second temple—the temple of Eternal Life.

"Finally, Brothers, may it be our happy lot thus skilfully to erect the living temple of thoughts, and words, and deeds, according to the designs laid down for us by the Grand Architect of the universe, and at last when raised from the filth and corruption of mortality, be accepted as living stones, fitted for a place in that temple not made with hands—Eternal in the Heavens."

Remarks of Willis E. Parsons at Dedication of Foxcroft's New Bridge

It has been thought by many that this occasion, our 100th anniversary, would be a fitting time to dedicate the new bridge in which all our citizens take an honest pride.

Poor indeed is that municipality which cares only for the present. Selfish and unworthy is any community that has no thought of the future, no desire to leave something for posterity. In all ages the world's great beacon fires have been kindled by men who loved humanity, who were spurred to great achievement and proud endeavor by the inspiring thought that their work would live after them, a blessing to all posterity.

So in the dedication of this bridge today, solid and substantial, erected for all time, or at least a thousand years, we feel that it is not alone for the benefit of the present generation, but when many centuries have rolled away here will stand a structure spanning the Piscataquis as it flows to the sea, speaking to the then flourishng population of the unselfish work of their fathers. We will have been forgotten, our records may be destroyed and every vestige of the men who fought for its construction disappear, but here will remain a monument to the whole town, speaking of the energy and loyal enterprise of the citizens who built not only for themselves but the generations to follow.

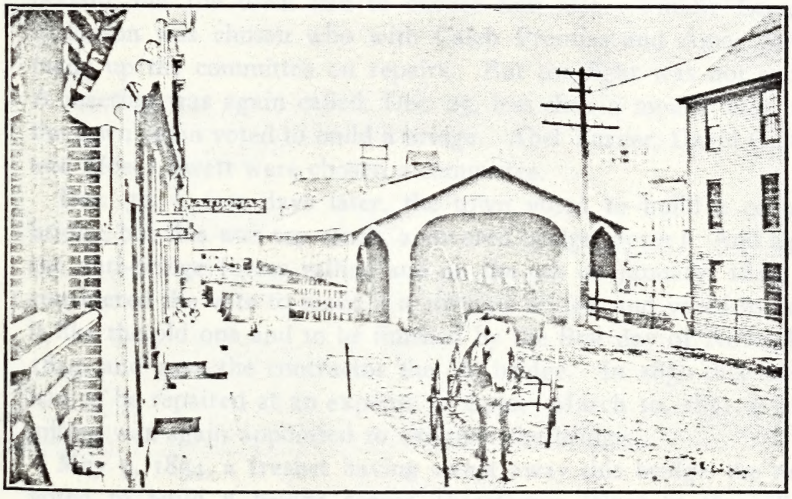
Our early settlers, as the little community grew, felt the necessity of some kind of a bridge across the river between Foxcroft and Dover, but it was not until 1819, seven years after our incorporation as a town that the people felt equal to the undertaking.

At a town meeting held April 6, 1819, the inhabitants, then but a handful at most, less than fifty voters, voted to raise $150 in money and $500 in labor for a bridge across the Piscataquis, and that a man should receive $1.00 for eight hours' labor and a pair of oxen the same.

The next year, March 20, voted to raise $500 in labor, and $100 in grain, wheat at 8 shillings and rye at $1.00 and to allow 12½ cents per hour; and again, March 12, 1821, the town voted $100 to be paid in grain at the same price, making $1,350 to build the bridge.

That it was not an up-to-date structure is shown by the records as at a meeting Sept. 8, 1823, the town voted to repair the bridge. 1825, voted to repair the bridge and raised $300. 1828, voted to choose a committee to examine the bridge, and then a few days later, Sept. 27, 1828, voted to choose a committee to agree upon a plan and make a draft for a new bridge across the Piscataquis where the old one stood. The committee later made a full report, with plan and bill of lumber, estimating the entire expense at $1,223.68, and that they would be allowed for the old bridge $153.00. The building of the bridge as finally struck off to Alden Z. Dwinal, he being the lowest bidder, for $1,300.

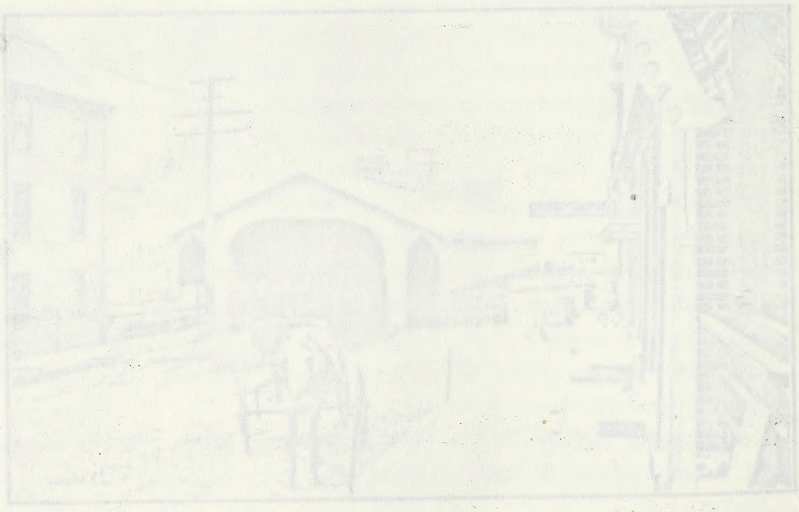
This second bridge, completed in 1830, seems to have been no more substantial than the first as the next year, 1831, the town



Foxcroft Bridge—1854.

raised $300 to repair the bridge. In 1834 they again voted to repair. In 1837, still more repairs.

In 1842 the town chose a committee to examine the bridge, and that committee reported that on the south side they found most of the posts and long braces very rotten. Then began an old-fashioned bridge fight, and at a town meeting held Dec. 17, 1842, they voted to build a new bridge; but only eight days later, on Dec. 25, the anti-bridge party prevailed for the town voted to reconsider the vote to build a new bridge and voted to repair the old bridge.



March 13, 1843, another committee was appointed by the town to examine the bridge and its report was such that Nov. 25 of the same year, the town again voted to build a bridge, and that the contractor have his choice to build a brace bridge or an X bridge, and that the contractor have all the old bridge but the stone piers. Again the fight was on and the anti-bridge forces showed such strength that Dec. 11, the same year it was voted to reconsider the vote to build a bridge and all other votes relative to a bridge.

Voted to choose a committee to repair the bridge, but the rugged old fighters had worked up so much feeling that it was hard to find any of the leading citizens to act on that committee. Nathaniel Chamberlain refused and the town voted to excuse him and tried Chester Chamberlain. He refused and the town tried T. H. Chamberlain, but the town had to excuse him also. Finally Leonard Robinson was chosen who with Caleb Prentiss and Amos Morse made up the committee on repairs. But the fight was not ended. A meeting was again called, Dec. 25, less than a month later, and the town again voted to build a bridge. Abel Turner, David Gilman and Moses Swett were chosen a committee.

Dec. 30, a few days later, the town voted to build a covered bridge, but this was too much, a covered bridge, never! And again the anti-bridge forces rallied and on the 9th of January, 1844, reconsidered the vote to make it a covered bridge, and voted to build it like the old one and to be finished by the first day of November, 1844, and gave the contractor the old bridge. In 1850 this bridge had to be repaired at an expense of $490. March 10, 1851, a committee was again appointed to examine the bridge.

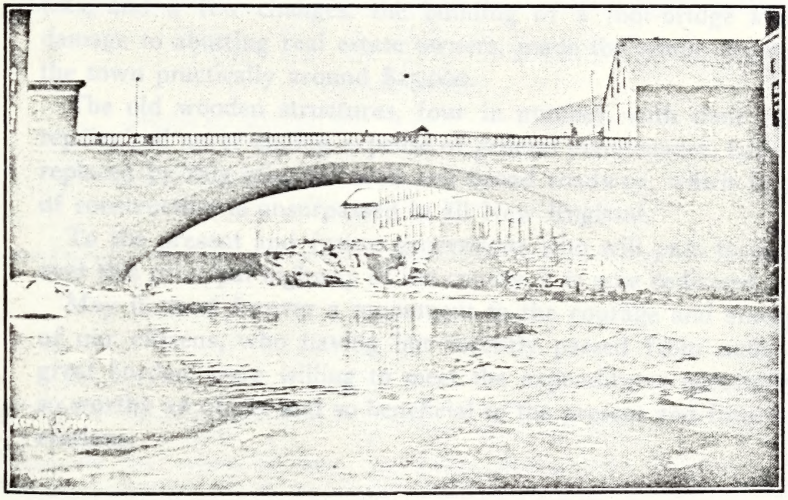
May 9, 1854, a freshet having swept away this bridge, the town voted to build a bridge across Piscataquis River at the village similar to the old one. May 20, voted to reconsider the vote to construct a bridge similar to the old one, and June 2 the town voted to build a bridge according to Howes' patent, and out of the votes at succeeding town meetings evolved in 1854 the Foxcroft bridge as used for 57 years, being repaired from time to time until last season when we saw it disappear forever, to be replaced by the noble structure upon which we now stand.

March 13, 1911, the town voted that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to ascertain the cost of a new bridge, also the cost of repairing the old structure. Made choice of E. J. Mayo, S. F. Atwood and O. P. Martin, committee.

April 11, 1911, the inhabitants assembled in town meeting to hear the report of the committee and take action in relation to the bridge. I now quote from the records made by the town clerk.

"Voted on motion of W. E. Parsons that the town build a concrete bridge the present season across Piscataquis River on Main street, the roadway of which shall be not less than 30 feet wide with sidewalks on each side of not less than six feet, to take the place of the old wooden bridge. The number of ballots thrown 346, 219 being 'yes' and 127 'no.'

"On motion of W. E. Parsons voted that we authorize the selectmen and town treasurer to execute in behalf of the town the obligations of the town either in notes or bonds as deemed best by the

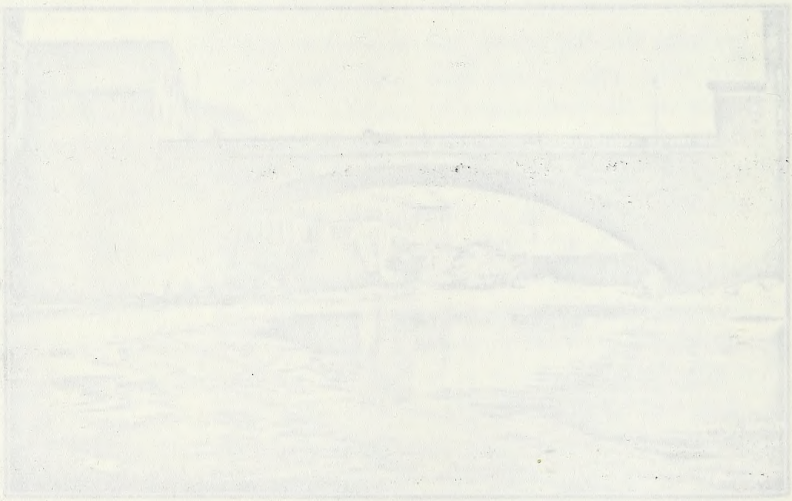


Foxcroft Bridge—1911.

finance committee, for a sum not exceeding $25,000, payable $1,000 a year and interest, to be used in the construction of a concrete bridge, said obligations not to bear interest exceeding 4 per cent per annum.

"Voted that we appropriate $1000 out of the highway money raised this year to be expended on the approaches to the new bridge.

"Voted that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to be called a finance committee, to act in conjunction with the bridge committee and selectmen to finance the building of the bridge.



Made choice of G. L. Arnold, W. J. Mayo, W. E. Parsons, finance committee.

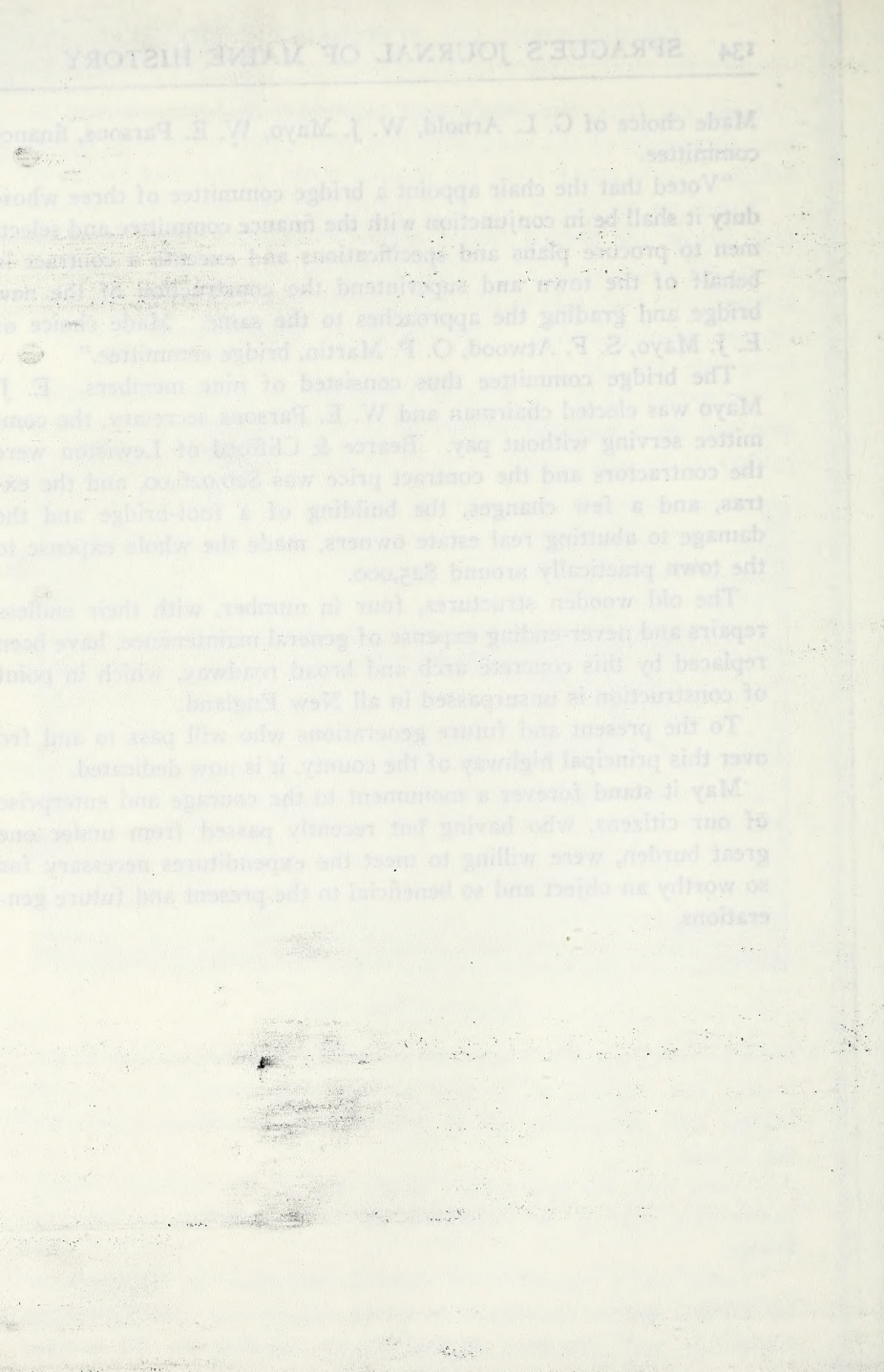
"Voted that the chair appoint a bridge committee of three whose duty it shall be in conjunction with the finance committee and selectmen to procure plans and specifications and execute a contract in behalf of the town and superintend the construction of the new bridge and grading the approaches to the same. Made choice of E. J. Mayo, S. F. Atwood, O. P. Martin, bridge committee."

The bridge committee thus consisted of nine members. E. J. Mayo was elected chairman and W. E. Parsons secretary, the committee serving without pay. Bearce & Clifford of Lewiston were the contractors and the contract price was $20,926.00, and the extras, and a few changes, the building of a foot-bridge and the damage to abutting real estate owners, made the whole expense to the town practically around $25,000.

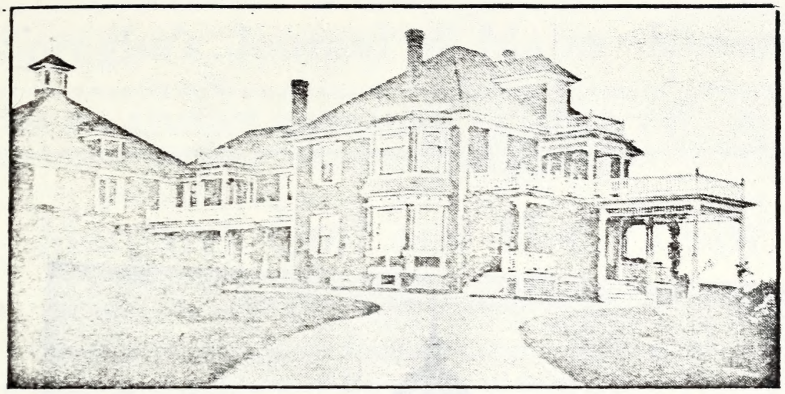
The old wooden structures, four in number, with their endless repairs and never-ending expense of general maintenance, have been replaced by this concrete arch and broad roadway, which in point of construction is unsurpassed in all New England.

To the present and future generations who will pass to and fro over this principal highway of the county, it is now dedicated.

May it stand forever a monument to the courage and enterprise of our citizens, who having but recently passed from under one great burden, were willing to meet the expenditures necessary for so worthy an object and so beneficial to the present and future generations.



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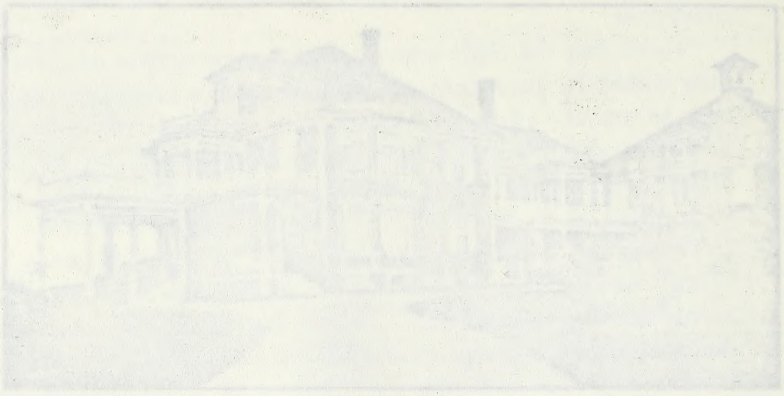
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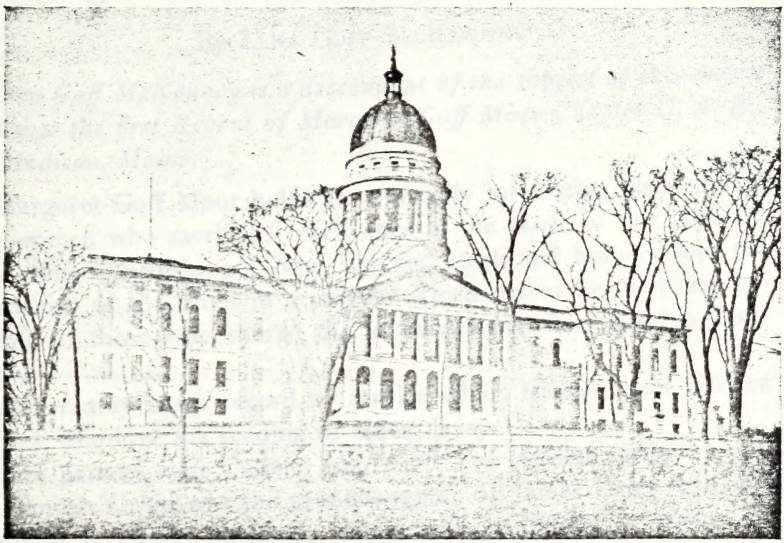
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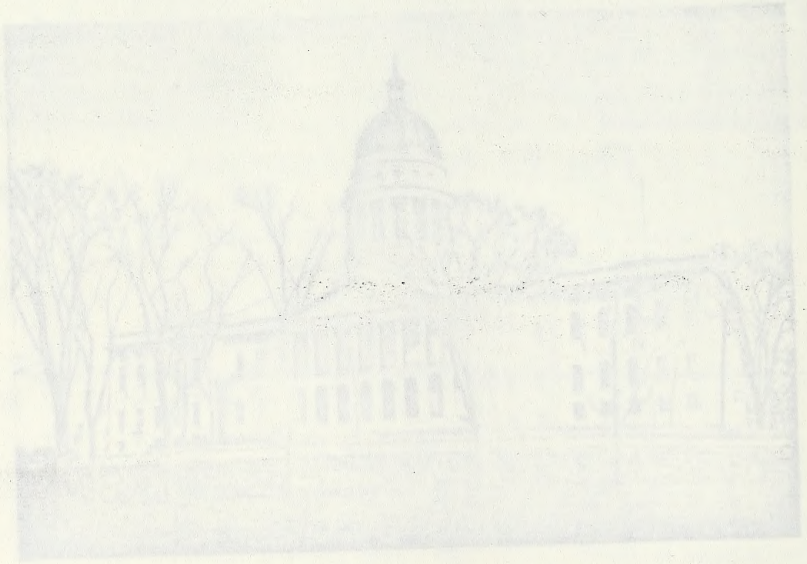
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Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. V AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER 1917 No. 3

Margaret Goff and Her Family

By Lina Goff McKenney

Lina Goff McKenney is a descendant of the subject of this sketch and was the first Regent of Margaret Goff Moor Chapter D. A. R., of Madison, Maine.

Margaret Goff Moor holds an unusually interesting place among the women who sacrificed loved ones to the cause of our country. She came of sturdy, old New England stock and bravely bore the hardships of the times in a manner which makes her a fitting example of those who shared the loneliness and heartache so heroically.

Her family has a record of service which should be of interest to any who love the reading of olden days.

Her parents were Colonel John Goff and Hannah Grigg.

Hannah Grigg was the granddaughter of James Grigg who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and located in Ireland in 1680. He married Janet Cargill, having four sons and one daughter. In 1718 he removed to America where his son, John, married Janet Rankin, who was the third daughter of Hugh Rankin, born in Antrim, Ireland, but arrived in Londonderry N. H., in 1722. These last had ten children, one of whom was Hannah.

The first Goff of whom we have any record was John Goff, of Scotch-Irish descent. He came to America in 1662 or 1663. He was a member of Increase Mather's church in 1663. His son, John born in Boston in 1676 was agent for the first Scotch-Irish immigrants and came to Londonderry where he was the proprietor's clerk from 1719 to 1723. He was a member of the first Presbytery formed in New Hampshire. He was a man of considerable business ability and performed his stipulated duties to the satisfaction of his employer as is shown by the fact that he had a special grant in the charter for his "good service in promoting the

settlement of said town." In addition to this he had bestowed upon him one hundred acres and half a mill stream. His son, John, born in 1701 and died in October, 1786, second day, married Hannah Grigg in Derryfield, New Hampshire, September 8, 1754. Thus we have the statistics of Margaret Goff's ancestors. In her own immediate family there were seven children of whom this much is known:

1. Marcia, married Nathaniel Martin, first settler of Weare, N. H.
2. ———, married Benjamin Kidder of Londonderry.
3. ———, married Edward Singfield of Londonderry.
4. Rebecca, married Samuel Moor of Manchester, N. H.
5. Margaret, married Col. John Moor of Manchester.
6. ———, married a Walker and had two daughters, who married Joseph and Abraham Moore.
7. John, a major.

"In the old graveyard, in Bedford, there rest, side by side, the mortal remains of John Goff, Esq., Col. John Goff and Major John Goff. At the right of each is buried his wife."[1]

The father of Peggy Goff, as she was known, was colonel in the French war and military instructor during the Revolution; her husband, John Moor, was captain in the French war and entered the Revolution as captain but was promoted the day following the battle of Bunker Hill to the rank of major for bravery in the field; her father-in-law, Samuel Moor, was major in the French war; her brother, John Goff, Jr., was major in both the French and Revolutionary wars; her brother-in-law, Samuel Moor, Jr., served as a soldier in both wars; her brother-in-law, Joseph Moor, was a soldier in the Revolution; and her two eldest sons, Benjamin and Goff, did duty as soldiers in the Revolution.

Her very heartstrings must have been torn, for her best beloved were facing untold dangers that our own country might one day gain its independence.

Among all these brave men Col. John Goff stands out most firmly. His is an honored name in the records of New Hampshire. A brief sketch of his life cannot be amiss.

John Goff was a man of marked character and for sixty years was identified with the most stirring scenes of the exciting periods of our country's history—from Lovewell's fight of 1725 through the French and Indian war—and although too old to do active service during the Revolution he entered the conquest head and

(1) History of Weare, p. 132.

heart, doing as much by precept, example and money as did any other man in support of the cause.

"He was the military teacher of the Rogers, the Todds, the Hazens, the Stevens, the Starks and that host of brave soldiers in the Seven Years' War and the Revolution so nobly upon the battle-field did honor to their teacher and themselves."[2]

In 1759 Col. Goff had been second in command of the Regiment of New Hampshire under Zacheous Lovell who marched across the country and joined General Ampert at Lake George and after a cold, disagreeable winter proceeded on the expedition against Montreal.

"He filled many town offices, was represented in the Provincial Legislature and first Judge of Probate for Hillsboro County, holding that office from 1771 to 1776 and may justly be ranked with the prominent men of anti-Revolutionary times. His name is at the head of the names of the Justices of Hillsboro County Court and he seems to have taken the lead in the organization of the country."[3]

"Although a man of war, Col. Goff was thoroughly a religious man, often officiating as chaplain in his regiment and after his military career was ended sometimes officiated in the pulpit during the absence of the clergyman of the town."[4]

Of Margaret Moor, herself, there is not much told us. There is, however, a story of her which is explanatory of her sterling qualities and holds not a little of romance.

Shortly after the battle of Bunker Hill she heard that someone by the name of Moor had been killed. The anxiety and uncertainty preyed upon her until she resolved to learn for herself whether or not it was her husband. It was fearfully hot and she had to walk the distance of about four miles carrying her youngest child, then about two years old, most of the way. The mental torture and physical effort combined with the oppressive heat caused an illness from which she never recovered. Her husband was alive but her love for him was the indirect cause of her death, which occurred the following September, 1775.

She was magnificent in character, possessed of a dignified bearing and rightfully a leader of the women with whom she associated.

Such was our Margaret Goff Moor.

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(2) History of Hillsboro County, N. H.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

The Germans in Maine

By GARRETT W. THOMPSON, University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

(Continued from page 7.)

During his many visits to Europe, Waldo was untiringly active in inducing emigrants to join his settlements. With such purpose he went to Germany in 1738[20] spread circulars among the people with most alluring notices and promises, making at the same time arrangements for the transportation of all who might accept his offer. The results of his efforts are embodied in the following citations.

There[21] were two or three families at Broad Bay in 1739 and accessions were made in '40. A few[22] emigrants located at Broad Bay, supposed to have come in the summer or autumn of '39 on a vessel which brought letters of marque and reprisal from the King of England against the subjects of Spain. In[23] '40 and '41-2 other families came from Brunswick and Saxony, tempted by the imposing offers of Waldo. A few[24] families came in '39; the next year more; by '60 nearly 1000. Germans[25] come from Brunswick and Saxony in '40. To Waldoboro,[26] Maine, 40 or more families of Germans had been decoyed by flattering promises, which were never fulfilled, as early as 1740. Waldoboro,[27] plantation name Broad Bay, was inhabited by the Germans and perhaps a few Irish as early as 1740. Accessions[28] were made to Broad Bay in '40. In[29] '40 Waldo succeeded in inducing 40 families to come. In the promises[30] of '40 Waldo gave lots of 100 acres, 25 rods in front and running back into the wilderness 2 miles. In 1740[31] he succeeded in persuading 40 families from Brunswick and Saxony to accept his offers to form a colony at Broad Bay. They settled on both sides of the Medomak river, but lived in poor circumstances until a larger number joined them. They did not understand the art of fishing and complained much of disappointment in their expectations.

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(20) Eaton's Annals of Warren, 2nd Ed. p. 62. Also Der Deutsche Pionier, XIV, p. 9.

(21) Rev. John W. Starman in a letter to Wm. Willis Aug. 31, 1848.

(22) The German Colony and the Lutheran Church in Maine, by Rev. Dr. Pohlman.

(23) Eaton's Annals of Warren, 2nd Ed. p. 65.

(24) Hist. Sketch of the Moravian Mission in Maine, by John W. Jordan.

(25) The Ancient Dominions of Maine, by R. K. Sewall, p. 269.

(26) Hist. of the Evang. Luth. Ch. in the U. S., by Henry E. Jacobs (Am. Ch. Hist. Series).

(27) Williamson Hist. of Maine, Vol. II, p. 398.

(28) Ibid., p. 285.

(29) Rattermann in "Der deutsche Pionier," Vol. XIV, p. 9.

(30) Rev. Dr. Pohlman, as above.

(31) Eaton's Annals of Warren, 2nd Ed. p. 62.

As Williamson's History of Maine appeared in 1832 the foregoing statements, all of which are later, are based on his findings, while he in turn refers[32] to the MS. letters of M. R. Ludwig as authority. Even Ratterman's assertion rests on a similar one in Coll. Maine Hist. Soc., Vol. VI, p. 322 (series I), which goes back to Williamson as source.[33] In speaking, however, of the arrival of the colonists of 42 Rattermann says:

By the few German families which had already settled here, from Brunswick and Saxony, they received with loud acclamations.

The evidences of a settlement in '40 at Broad Bay are therefore to the above extent clearly established.

But Waldo soon discovered that the business of immigration, if properly attended to would require more attention at home and abroad than he could personally bestow upon it; he therefore engaged Sebastian Zuberbuhler[34] to act as agent for him, and we find him in the Palatinate in the year 1741 working for the colonization of the Broad Bay settlement. Given ample freedom in his methods and movements, Zuberbuhler lived in Speyer at the hotel "zum goldenen Löwen" and caused to be distributed through the Palatinate a recruiting pamphlet, which he had printed entitled:

Kurtze Beschreibung derer Landschafft Massachusetts Bay in Neu England Absonderlich dess Landstrichs an der Breyten Bay so dem Königlichen Britischen Obristen, Samuel Waldo, Erbherrn der Breyten Bay, zugehörig, sampt denen Hauptbedingungen nacher welchen sich fremde Protestanten daselbsten ansiedeln mögen. Speyer. 1741.

It is signed by both Waldo and Zuberbuhler under date of July 14. During the ensuing winter Zuberbuhler was not idle, for he

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([32]) Williamson, Vol. II, p. 285,

([33]) Williamson's Work (1832), while it antedates other published histories of Maine, is itself preceded by the manuscript data of Cyrus Eaton, which the latter embodied later (1851) in his "Annals of Warren."

([34]) Sebastian Zuberbuhler (or Zeuberbuhler) was probably born at Linden in the Canton Appenzell, Switzerland. He was sent in 1734 to S. Carolina to make investigations for settlements there. He associated himself with one Simon, a ship owner of Rotterdam, and a Swiss, Tschiffell, in a plan to establish a colony of Appenzell Swiss on the Santee river near the border of N. Carolina, having acquired a large grant of land from English land owners. It is not known if he really founded the colony of New Appenzell. Beside his career as Waldo's agent he was at one time a magistrate of Luneburg (Lunenburg) in Nova Scotia, and when he died was in good financial circumstances, as appears from the inventory of his and his daughter's possessions given by Des Brisay (Hist. of the Co. of Luneburg, pp. 69-72).

got together more than 200 persons from Palatine and Wirtembergian families, most of whom were in good financial circumstances, among whom also were many Lutherans, who on account of the coalition[35] between the Reformed adherents and the Catholics in the Palatinate found more joy than sorrow in leaving thus their native land. Zuberbuhler had designated Mannheim as the rendezvous of the emigrants, and in March of the following year ('42) a party from Speyer under his personal leadership assembled there; they were soon joined by another party from Wirtemberg. They reached Mülheim below Cologne in safety but great difficulty was experienced in securing ships and they were obliged to remain there several weeks so that the middle of June was at hand before they could proceed. Again in Rotterdam vexatious delays were encountered, and the emigrants lost thus the best time of the year. That they felt these inconveniences is evident from the fact that about 30 of them forsook the expedition and embarked for Pennsylvania; some returned home and many young men joined the English army in service. Through these depletions the number of emigrants fell to 150-160. Finally they left Rotterdam early in August on the "Lydia," and on the 16th gained the open sea. It is probable from a letter of Zuberbuhler that they sailed north of Scotland to avoid French and Spanish privateers who infested the waters along the sea coast.[36] At length Marblehead was reached in October, where a brief stay was made. Waldo had foreseen the necessity of making a good impression on these newcomers, for he wished them to write home favorably and thus advertise his subsequent emigration plans. Accordingly he met them at Marblehead with Governor Shirley several Assemblymen and an interpreter, A. Keller. After being cordially greeted and entertained the Germans proceeded on their way under the escort of Waldo and Zuberbuhler, stopping at St. George's to land some Scotch passengers. They then sailed, on a November day, into the mouth of the Medomak, where in Broad Bay a few huts stood to mark the site of their new home.[37]

The experience which lay before the settlers of '42 was marked by intense physical and mental suffering. To be sure their meeting

(35) Bericht von der Pfaltzischen Kirchenhistorie, chaps. 13 and 14, by B. G. Struve.

(36) Der deutsche Pionier, Vol. XIV, p. 54 seq.

(37) A. B. Faust, The German Element in the U. S., Vol. I, p. 250.

with the Germans who had preceded them must have been pleasant in the extreme; but when the first greetings were exchanged and a moment of reflection came two facts stood forth only too clearly, that their new environment had been falsely represented to them and that they were helpless to cope with the crude realities of this veritable wilderness. They realized at once that precious time had been wasted in these long delays en route for the winter which soon set in was unusually severe, "as[38] had never been previously experienced in the region." The huts which had been hastily put together for their shelter had neither windows nor chimneys. Their clothing already worn and scanty, was utterly insufficient for the low temperature of that region. They could not sow until the next spring; hence their supplies had to be brought from Boston. But they could not fetch these themselves, and their money had already been spent for sustenance during the long detentions in the Netherlands. However willing their compatriots might have been to render assistance they were also desperately poor and suffering from the fevers to which unacclimated settlers were easily exposed. When we consider furthermore, that they could not speak English and were therefore segregated from all intercourse with their Anglo-Saxon neighbors; that coming from the interior they were not accustomed to shore life; that they had different ideas of meadow, glebe, woods, tide, land, etc., as applied to sea coast regions; that the land, covered with trees and dense undergrowth, seemed incapable of cultivation; that wharves, mills and other paraphernalia of civilization were lacking; they did not understand the art of fishing, an occupation so necessary in those meagre times; that the beasts and savages of the forests deterred them from hunting; when we consider, in addition to these untoward conditions, that the country itself was as bleak and desolate as the sea, it is small wonder that discontent and disappointment reigned among these colonists.

Their food for the winter consisted of pickled pork[39] and beef, with "Roggen," which their countrymen shared with them. Meal was ground at home with such devices as were at hand.

They had brought with them a learned and pious minister, Philipp Gottfried Kast[40] and an educated physician, Friedrich

(38) Der deutsche Pionier, Vol. XIV, p. 60.
(39) Ibid., p. 61.
(40) Ibid., p. 54.

Kurtz;[41] also a school teacher and a surveyor. These men were of no small comfort to the settlers during the joyless experience of that memorable winter. Zuberbuhler[42] remained with them until December, then went to Boston and was never seen by them again.

One episode[43] stands out less painfully in the life of these German settlers against the darker background of suffering and gloom. It seems that they were not on good terms with their Scotch and Irish neighbors, a fact due largely to the influence of a Scotchman, Burns, and an Irishman, Boice Cooper, both practical jokers and boisterous characters. These two had on every opportunity stirred their kinsmen against the Germans of '40 and veritably terrorized them. But when the Germans of '42 came upon the scene the tables were turned; fists were freely used, and subsequently the worsted mischief makers moved to the more congenial environment of the St. George.

When spring came the settlers could not improve their condition or depart from the country. They petitioned[44] Governor Shirley and the Assembly to be taken away and employed "in such business as they were capable of to support themselves, their wives and children." The appeal to the Assembly is a severe arraignment of Waldo, "who has failed in every part of his contract with us by which means we have lost our substance and are reduced to penury and want." It bears the date May 25, 1743, is signed by Dr. Kast and witnessed by Dr. Kurtz. The General Court investigated the matter and the report was given that Dr. Kast, the preacher of the Germans, and his Palatines had suffered greatly, and if help was not given soon they might stand in need of the compassion of the government. As Waldo was absent at this time a settlement was deferred until the next meeting of the Court.

([41]) Dr. Jacob Friedrich Kurtz (later Curtius) appears in divers crooked transactions. Dr. Kast had a note against Zuberbuhler for 1000 Gulden; the latter denied the debt. Kurtz was called as umpire by the disputants and getting the note thus in his possession is said to have altered Zuberbuhler's interest, so that Kast lost his claim. The matter came before the court and Kurtz had to leave the country in flight. He is also said to have cheated a Boston merchant, named Baumgarten, out of a lot of goods. In New York (where he appears as Curtius) he defrauded a land owner of his lands, substituting his own name in the original deed, for which crime he was forced to leave America. He appears later in Rotterdam as a shipper.

([42]) Faust, p. 250.

([43]) Eaton's Annals of Warren, 1st Ed. pp. 62-3.

([44]) Mass. Resc. (MS), Vol. 15, A. p. 33 seq.

The committee maintained that each party had violated the contract: Zuberbuhler in not providing shipping in due time; Waldo in not paying the officers' wages; the Palatines in not paying their passage money. They recommended that a suitable person be appointed to settle their accounts, and that a sum of money be granted for provisions and clothing to aid them through the winter. The report was not adopted by the Assembly and the colonists were left to their own resources.

Faust[45] says:

The second winter must have been one of even greater trials, since the supplies of Waldo failed them after October, his contract requiring him to serve them only the first winter.

On the other hand Rattermann[46] states:

How the poor Germans fared during the second winter we have absolutely no information.

Mr. S. L. Miller, the historian of Waldoboro, in his "Hist. Sketch of Waldoboro" in 1873 doubted the existence of these early settlements, but acknowledges them in his "History of Waldoboro," of 1910. We offer documentary evidence which would settle such a contention.

There are two letters from Joseph Plaisted of York to Waldo, regarding certain supplies and provisions to be sent to the latter. These letters are dated Oct. 9,[47] and Nov. 26,[48] 1742. There is also a letter[49] from James Littell to Waldo dated Dec. 9. 1742, at Broad Bay, as follows:

This is to lett Know my Missfortunes Since you wass with us last ye Ingeneares man Hass Kilt a Steere of mine & Settled with ye Ingenear abour Itt he fell a tree on him & Brooke his back they Killed & Kept him for nine Days & Sent ye 4 Quarters & hide to my house with a Gard of men thru them in & went thire way now body a tome but my wife I would Doo nothing to him until I sent you—If there is not Method taken with them they may kill All ye Creaters wee have—(Signed).

While Littell's English would not indicate that the pen is mightier than the sword, the date and place are important for our present discussion.

([45]) Faust, p. 251.
([46]) Der deutsche Pionier, Vol. XIV, p. 62.
([47]) Coll. Maine Hist. Soc., Vol. XI, p. 258 (Documentary series).
([48]) Ibid., p. 269.
([49]) Ibid., p. 269.

A letter[50] from Gov. Shirley to Col. Noble dated June 5, 1744, and containing orders for the assignment of soldiers, has the following items:

At Madomock & Broad Bay	10 (men)	
At ye new Block House one ye River being the Duch Church	10	
At Mr. Zuberbuhlers garrison	10	
At Capt. Lanes at the Point of Broad Bay	10	40

We have a memorial[51] which states that Philip Christopher Vogler came with his father in '42 to America and located in New England near Broad Bay. There is also a legal paper[52] endorsed by Elihu Hewes May 29 1797, for Lutevick at Broad Bay, which reads:

There is an instrument in being that the late Samuel Waldo signed and sealed to Seb. Zuberbuhler anno dom. 1741, for the transportation of 300 families from Rotterdam to New England. Signed Elihu Hewes to the descendants of the German families that settled at Broad Bay in the year '41-2.

M. R. Ludwig[53] states that a settlement of Germans was made at Broad Bay in '42. There must also have been Germans in Broad Bay before the Louisburg expedition of '45, for Eaton[54] writes that all the men of the settlement accompanied their leaders on that occasion. These references demonstrate beyond a doubt the existence of early German migrations to Broad Bay.

([50]) Coll. Maine Hist. Soc., Vol. XI, p. 296 (Documentary series).

([51]) Eaton, 2d Ed. p. 67. Vogler (1725-1780) was born at Gundelsheim in the Palatinate. As a youth he learned the tailor's trade, became a farmer later, and was forced through the Indian war to become a soldier. Though brought up as a Lutheran he joined the Moravians at Broad Bay in '61 and went South with them in '70. He died at Bethania, N. C.

([52]) Eaton, 2nd Ed. p. 68.

([53]) The Ludwig Genealogy, p. 201.

([54]) Eaton, 2nd Ed. p. 67.

(To be Continued.)

Solomon Kimball, gentleman of place called Little Isle of Holt, in Penobscot Bay, bought said island of Massachusetts, Nov. 5, 1788 for 73 pounds, 18 shillings, said island containing 340 acres, on condition that said Kimball shall quiet the settlers who made distinct improvements on the same, prior to January, 1784, by granting them 100 acres each to be laid out together so as to include improvements made by them.

(From Isle Haute papers, Bangor Historical Magazine, Vol. 3, p. 2.)

Welchville and Some of Its Early Families

By Charles E. Waterman

(Continued from page 22.)

About the time these young men from Robinson Hill were taking lots near Welchville, people north of that hamlet and south of Norway and Paris had also discovered the desirability of the bottom lands and had begun settlements. As a result, a county road through the valley was built about 1820, which crossed the river a few rods north of the dam at Welchville, meeting the Court of Sessions Road on Pigeon Hill about a mile south of the village. For many years the town records called this "the new county road." The grades of this road were so much easier than the old court road, it took most of the travel and led to the abandonment of the "Jam Bridge." About 1841, a road was built along the eastern bank of the Little Androscoggin to Mechanic Falls, and that portion of the old Court of Sessions Road lying between the new road and the junction of the new county road on Pigeon Hill was discontinued.

Here an explanatory note of a sentence in the earlier part of this article might be inserted. It was stated the old Brown farm lay about three-fourths of a mile from Welchville, but by road it was two miles. The Brown farm is situated on a cross-road. At the time of settlement, there was no incentive for roads to the falls in the river, but there was for one to join the "Old Court of Sessions Road" on Pigeon Hill; therefore a junction was effected on that hilltop. When the new county road was built the way to the Brown farm from Welchville took the form of an acute angle, with the distance about two miles.

Welchville may have had the second hotel, or tavern as it was then called, in the town of Oxford. The building of the county road was responsible for this. The first tavern was built on Robinson Hill by James Soule, but when traffic changed to the new road, a new hostelry was needed. It was built on the northern end of the village by Benjamin Fessenden Perry son of James Perry, who came from Rochester, Mass., to settle in Hebron. He was born April 22, 1787. He married Christiania Cushman and had these children:

Charles Clark, born March 25, 1815.
Benjamin Fessenden, born March 4, 1817.
Christania, born May 28, 1821.
Zebedee Cushman, born May 5, 1824.
Adeline Collins, born November 18, 1830.

Hiram Gilbert was probably the next proprietor. He came from Connecticut where he was born in 1811. He and his wife Sarah had these children:

Harriet W., born in 1837.
Cynthia N., born in 1840.
Elihu T., born in 1847.

About 1870, the last proprietor took the tavern, Abner Haven, who came from Chelsea, Mass., and was a descendant of Andrew Craigie, one of the proprietors of Hebron. There were five children in his family:

Abner, Susan, Ida, Genie and Frank.

The land about Welchville was a part of the original grant to Alexander Shepard, Jr., a civil engineer, for making a map of the District of Maine for the State of Massachusetts, and which was known as the Plantation of Shepardfield. In due course of time, quite a portion of the land became the property of Andrew Craigie, apothecary general of the Revolution and owner of the old Vassel house in Cambridge, Mass., headquarters of Washington during the siege of Boston, and later the home of the poet, Longfellow. Shepardfield was incorporated in 1792 as the town of Hebron, and in 1829 this town was divided, the western half becoming the town of Oxford.

On a hill at the northern outskirt of the village is an old building which is of interest. On May 4, 1829, the following communication was read at a meeting of the town called by the selectmen;

We the subscribers, heirs of the late Andrew Craigie, hereby authorize William C. Whitney, Esq., our agent at Hebron, to erect a meeting-house for the use of said town, to be located on the new county road leading from Poland to Paris, in such place as the said town shall determine, with the consent of said Whitney; the said house not to cost more than twelve hundred dollars, and we authorize the said Whitney to promise the said town, not exceeding three acres of land round the said meeting-house for a common burying-ground, etc., not to be more than sixteen rods wide on the road. Witness our hands this second day of March, 1829.

Samuel Haven,
Andrew Foster
Thomas Foster for himself and
John Foster

This proposition of the Craigie heirs was accepted. The church was built and the burying ground laid out. By vote the building was declared the center of the town, and municipal meetings have been held there from that year to the present (1916). It was the intention of the donors that the building should be used as a church by any denomination, upon paying the janitor bill. To prevent trouble, the town passed a vote at a meeting held November 5, 1832, that the denominations using the building shall be in the following order:

The Congregationalists the first Sunday of each month; the Baptists the second; the Universalists the third; the Methodists the fourth, and when there are five Sundays, the fifth shall be for any denomination which shall give seasonable notice thereof, by posting the same on the meeting-house door.

General Craigie bought the unsold portion of the Shepard grant. In 1832 his heirs sold their remaining lots, amounting to about six thousand acres, to Jacob D. Brown a son of the first settler, for which $20,000 was the price named. Brown died in 1850. He married Sally, daughter of John Gardiner, April 19, 1827. They had these children:

Jacob Washington, born in 1829.
Lucy A., born in 1833.
Roscoe, born in 1837.
Mary, born in 1840.

John Welch, of Boston, a son of William Welch, one time commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, who had won money in the West India trade, began to buy lands in Oxford in 1836. He has twenty-six titles recorded in the Oxford County Registry of Deeds, acquired during a period of ten years. He bought six thousand acres of Brown's land, also the water privilege and mill built by the five Robinson Hill men. He did not give up his city residence, although he built a commodious house across the river from his mill where he spent a considerable portion of his time, and which was also occupied by his sons, who became voters of Oxford and held town office. He exported lumber and gave employment to a number of men; so the village which bears his name, grew. He died in 1850. He married Elizabeth Hunt and they had six children:

William F., captain of militia,
John Hunt,
Wilson Jarvis, a lawyer,
Thomas Jefferson,

George Washington,
Harrison Shattuck, who afterwards changed his christian name to Harrison Gray Otis.

About the time of the death of Welch, an important thing happened, not only to the village of Welchville and town of Oxford, but a string of towns stretching from Portland to the White Mountains. It was the building of the Grand Trunk Railway, or Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad at it was then called. Before the railroad was built all merchandise to and from Welchville had to be transported by the slow medium of horse or ox power; so it can readily be understood what an advantage the new method was over the old, and what an impetus to its growth.

Welchville took all the advantage she could from the new departure. A siding was built to the depot, which was situated a half-mile outside the village, and cars were hauled therefrom to the bank of the river opposite the mills, by ox power, to be loaded with lumber. This siding was used for about ten years when it was discontinued.

The first agent of the railroad, as has already been said, was Benajah Pratt, Jr.; the second was Robert T. Boynton, who became a prominent man in Oxford. The following children were in his family: Josephine, Clarence, Alice, Isabel, Irving and Ernest. One son died.

A few years after the death of Mr. Welch the balance of his holdings passed into the possession of Captain George W. King, of Portland, who carried on the mills and lumbering operations for some fifteen years. Beside lumber, he made boxes and matches—that is the wooden part. They were dipped in Portland. Captain King died about 1870 and the mill privilege was sold to A. C. Denison & Company of Mechanic Falls, when the sawing of lumber came to an end.

Captain King occupied the Welch house while at Welchville. His family consisted of five children (perhaps there were others):

Frank, who at one time was a steamboat captain on Moosehead Lake, and in 1853 had Henry D. Thoreau for a passenger, and afterward a merchant at Welchville. His daughter, Mary, married Horace Hall, a son of William Hall, a prominent man in Welchville. There was another son, Charles Hall, a lawyer;

Mary, the wife of Major William S. Dodge, who was quartermaster of the First Maine Regiment during the Civil War, and afterwards brigade and division quartermaster. After the war he

built a house on the opposite bank of the river from his father-in-law. He was much interested in politics;

William H.;

Minerva who married Lieutenant William Dodge, a son of Major Dodge by a first wife (there was another son by his wife, Fred). Lieutenant Dodge was stationed in Alaska at the time of his marriage and took his bride to that newly purchased portion of the United States. At that time it was considered a God-forsaken country of frost, snow and ice, unfit for human habitation. They lived in a dugout roofed over. Mrs. Dodge wrote home after the birth of their first child, that the baby was making mud pies on the parlor floor. After a time Dodge left the army and settled in Idaho;

Philander, married Susie Harper, daughter of Welchville's first woolen manufacturer. They settled in Idaho.

It might be added that to Mrs. Major Dodge passed the odds and ends of land that had belonged to her father, and by her was sold to individual owners, and thus ended the proprietary estate of Oxford. To Major and Mrs. Mary King Dodge were born these children:

Eva who married William Walker one time agent of the Harper Manufacturing Company; Myra, who died young; and Harry I.

A year or two prior to 1870, one-half of the water privilege was leased to John Harper, a Scotchman, who built a woolen mill. This mill was in operation until September 20, 1891 when it was burned down and was not rebuilt. Mr. Harper did not continue it as an individual industry, but made it into a corporation, known as the Harper Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Harper's family consisted of six children:

John, William, Mary, (who married Arthur McQuillan, assistant superintendent of the woolen mill); Susan; James and George.

Shortly after Mr. Harper began the manufacture of cloth, Emory Andrews, of Lawrence, Mass., came to Welchville for the purpose of manufacturing a substitute for leather, and leased the other half of the water power to that used by the woolen mill. According to the custom of Oxford and other towns manufacturing concerns were exempted from taxation as an inducement for them to locate. The Harper manufacturing company had been thus exempted, and Mr. Andrews had been promised the same favor. He in return had promised to build a factory, but instead had repaired and enlarged the King Mills. The town's people thought he had

not fulfilled his part of the agreement and refused to exempt him. Mr. Andrews thought he had not been rightly used, and litigation was brought about, whereupon the courts decided tax exemption unconstitutional. Mr. Harper, as well as Mr. Andrews, were thus forced to pay taxes by this decision.

Mr. Andrews very shortly after this decision opened a branch of his business at Kennebunk and after about ten years the plant at Welchville was moved to Hackett's Mills in the town of Poland.

This finishes the industrial history of Welchville so far as its water power is concerned unless notice is taken of an industry which flourished for a few years right after the Civil War. North of the village is a large tract of sandy land, covered today, mostly, with gray birch bushes, but which formerly supported a forest of pitch pine trees. Most of these trees had disappeared early in the history of the town but many fallen logs and stumps remained, and these were filled with pitch. At the time mentioned a mill and still were erected just below the woolen mill site to extract the pitch and distill turpentine. This spirit was deep red in color and sold under the name of red oil. The raw material from which this merchandise was extracted was soon exhausted, and, of course, the enterprise had to be abandoned.

Manufacturing caused the growth of Welchville, and such other life and activity as came to the community was incidental to the industry on the river banks.

Mr. Welch built and established a store, which was carried on by Captain King when he bought out that gentleman's interest in Welchville. Later his son Captain Frank King kept the store. It was sold by him to Captain J. S. Crosby, and by him discontinued. William King Staples opened a store in the early days of Welchville. He moved to Portland in 1866. The store was reopened by Silas E. King, a nephew of Captain George W. King, who carried it on until his death. He was succeeded by Roscoe F. Staples, a prominent man, clerk and treasurer of the town of Oxford.

The Staples family has always been prominent in Welchville. Three brothers, Andrew, Simon and David, settled neighbors to Samuel Brown. Following are genealogical notes:

The children of Andrew Staples are as follows:

King, (died early) Eliza; Sally; Andrew; Almena; Harriet; Alvin T., and William King.

The children of Simon Staples were:

George W., (who married Flora L., daughter of Loved Andrews, and had these children: Louisa, George D., Dennis, Arthur, Caroline, Annie and Elizabeth); Cyrus E., and Sarah (who married Cyrus Crowell and had Thomas, Ada and Fannie.)

David Staples married Abigail Gardiner and had Olive, John G. (he married Sophia A. Woodsum and had seven children, five of whom died of diphtheria within a few days of each other. Diphtheria was at one time a great scourge in the town of Oxford. Roscoe F. Staples was one of the children saved) Orrin, Miranda S., Alden C.

Roscoe F. Staples married Mattie G. Everett. They have one son, Everett.

At a town meeting held March 24, 1842, William K. Staples, George Robinson and Leonard Brown were appointed a committee to petition the postmaster general for another postoffice in town. It was located first at Oxford Depot then moved to Welchville. The following persons have served as postmasters:

R. T. Boynton, Frank King, J. S. Crosby, Freeman Small, William King, Mrs. Ellen A. King (widow of William King), H. Blake and Roscoe F. Staples.

In 1831, Welchville received her first school, her territory having been set off from districts No. 2 and No. 7.

Outside the Union church, given by the Craigie heirs, Welchville had no church until 1870. The new church edifice was built by the Methodist denomination, and has always hired its pastor in connection with the church at Oxford.

Of course a village like Welchville must have a blacksmith and one settled very early in its history. Tradition says Andrew Pratt, a nephew of Benajah Pratt, Jr., set up his forge there early, but did not stay long. Thomas Abbott, however, came from Andover about 1830. In connection with this man, Samuel B. Waterman, who lived in the village at this time, has left a word-picture of the place. It consisted of one long street with a scant dozen houses upon it, surrounded by small clearings. The road crossed the river at right angles. About a quarter of a mile above the bridge the outlet of Lakes Hogan and Whitney joined the river. The banks of these streams were lined with drooping river maples and elms, interspersed with natural meadows About the trunks of these trees and in the branches climbed woodbine and wild grape vines, Welchville being one of the few places in Maine where the latter

vines grow. Fish, muskrats, mink, otter and big water snakes swam the waters, making it an attractive place of venture for a boy of the age of Mr. Waterman.

Mr. Abbott, on his settlement, cut the natural grass on these intervales with which to feed his cow during the winter. This hay he cut with a sickle, bound into sheaves, and floated down to the village on a raft. In this work he was assisted by Mr. Waterman.

Mr. Abbott passed all his life in Welchville dying there March 26, 1877. He was the son of Enos Abbott of Andover. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Abigail Sampson of Rumford, and they had these children:

James Munroe, Levi Bartlett, John Gilman, and Hiram Emery.

James Munroe Abbott lived most of his life in Welchville. He was born January 13, 1823, and married Sarah Jane, daughter of William W., and Sally (Lovejoy) Berry. They had these children:

Sarah Elizabeth, Laura Ella, Charles Otis, Harriet N., Maria Elizabeth and Levi Edgar.

THE OXEN

By Thomas Hardy.

Christmas eve, and twelve of the clock,
"Now they are all on their knees,"
An elder said as we sat in a flock
By the embers in hearthside ease.

We pictured the meek mild creatures where
They dwelt in their strawy pen,
Nor did it occur to one of us there
To doubt they were kneeling then.

So fair a fancy few believe
In these years! Yet, I feel,
If some one said on Christmas eve,
"Come; see the oxen kneel.

"In the lonely barton by yonder coomb
Our childhood used to know,"
I should go with him in the gloom,
Hoping it might be so.

Tombstone Inscriptions

SOME CURIOUS, SOME NOTABLE, SOME COMMONPLACE.
Collected and Annotated by EDGAR CROSBY SMITH.
(Continued from page 37.)

E. LINCOLN,
of Portland,
Gov. of Maine,
Died
Oct. 8, 1829,
aged 40.

In the state house park opposite the state house at Augusta, at the extreme eastern end and barely visible from the street, is a plain granite shaft erected by the state over the tomb containing the remains of one of her early governors.

Enoch Lincoln, the third governor of Maine, was of a family of governors. His father, Levi was lieutenant, and for a short time acting governor of Massachusetts, and his brother, Levi, was governor of that commonwealth from May, 1825, to March, 1834.

Enoch was born in Worcester, Mass., December 28, 1788. He was educated at Harvard and Bowdoin colleges, studied law with his brother, Levi, and was admitted to practice in 1811; practiced a short time at Salem and Worcester and settled in Fryeburg, Maine, in 1812. Removed to Paris, Maine, in 1818; was elected to Congress in 1818 and served continuously until 1826, when he resigned to become governor of Maine, January, 1827. He was twice re-elected and died in office October 8, 1829, and was buried in the state park facing the capitol.

In 1842 the Legislature, by a resolve, appropriated three hundred dollars to erect "suitable and durable monuments" over the graves of persons interred on the public grounds and authorized the selection of a portion of the grounds facing the capitol for the interment of "public officers dying at the seat of government." A tomb was constructed over the door of which is engraved on a marble slab:

ERECTED
BY THE STATE
1842

A granite monument, enclosed by an iron fence, was raised over the tomb, on the west face of which is chiseled the inscription to the memory of Governor Lincoln.

A double row of stately elms extending from the street to the sepulcher line a walk to the door of the tomb. The little plot is sadly neglected and overrun with tangled grass, weeds and brambles, and sorely shows the ravages of time.

* * *

W. DELESDERNIER
of Baileyville
Died Jan. 16, 1842
aged 49.

William Delesdernier was the son of Lieut. Lewis Frederick Delesdernier, a Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, refugee, who came to Machias in 1776. In May, 1777, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Continental Army by Col. John Allen, and acted as his secretary while Col. Allan commanded the Eastern Indians. Soon after the close of the Revolution he removed to Passamaquoddy and was the first collector of customs and the first postmaster of Eastport.

William was born at Eastport in 1792 or 1793 and in his young manhood was a merchant in his native town. He removed to Calais about 1830. He was active in politics and in 1831 was a representative in the state legislature from the latter town. He was sheriff of Washington county in 1833, '34 and '35. He removed to Baileyville and in 1838, '39, '40 and '41 represented the Baileyville class in the state legislature. In 1841 he was elected one of the Washington County senators and took his seat January 5, 1842. He was stricken with a fatal illness and died at the seat of government, January 16, 1842 and was buried in the state grounds.

It was undoubtedly the interment of Mr. Delesdernier in the state grounds that hastened the action of the legislature in dedicating a spot for the burial of officers of the state and erecting a suitable memorial. A resolve was introduced in the Senate in 1841 to erect a memorial to Governor Lincoln, but it seems that the House took no action thereon. In 1842 the House took the initiative, the Senate concurred, and the State Burial Ground was laid out and a tomb and monument erected.

* * *

J. CUSHMAN,
of Winslow,
Died Jan. 27, 1834.
Aged 70.

Sometimes the memorial erected over the mortal remains of the departed serves as something of an index to the principal events of

a life. Not so, however, in this case. He who scans this simple inscription obtains no hint of any of the events in which this man participated.

Joshua Cushman, son of Abner and Mary (Tillson) Cushman, born in Halifax, Massachusetts, in 1758 or '59; soldier of the Revolution for three years; suffered at Valley Forge and witnessed Burgoyne's surrender. He was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1788, and on June 10, 1795, was ordained as the first town minister of Winslow, which then included Waterville. He served the people of that town in this capacity for nineteen years, when, in 1814, by mutual consent and with feelings of mutual regret the relations between them were severed.

In 1810 he served Kennebec County as a member of the Massachusetts Senate; in 1811 and 1812 the town of Winslow as a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature. In 1819 he was elected a member of Congress for the Kennebec District, and served three full terms. He was a man of influence in the national house, his broad views and gift of oratory making him a powerful advocate or a strong opponent.

He was a member of the Maine Senate in 1828 and in 1833 was elected to represent the town of Winslow in the Maine House of Representatives. He presided at the organization of the House, January 1, 1834, but was in feeble health and twenty-six days later, January 27, he died. His body was interred in the state grounds.

In 1843 a resolve was passed by the Legislature directing the superintendent of public buildings to deposit his remains in the state tomb and to inscribe his name on the monument surmounting the same.

* * *

C. WATERHOUSE,
of China,
Clerk,
Died March 1, 1839,
Aged 38.

Of Charles Waterhouse I am unable to find much data. He was first elected clerk of the House of Representatives in 1837, when the record gives his residence as Augusta. He was not clerk in 1838, but in 1839 he was again elected and his residence is then given as China. He died March 1, during the session, was buried in the state grounds, and in 1843 his remains were deposited in the state tomb and his name placed upon the monument.

No more interments have been made in the state grounds since 1842. For three-fourths of a century the tomb and monument have stood as a memorial to these four men who died at the seat of government while in the service of the state, and today very few residents of Maine know that such a memorial exists.

(To be Continued.)

LETTER FROM WM. SHIRREFF

Mr Epharim Perkins Sr.

You will emediately proceed with the Sloop Molly under yr Command to Windsor in the Bay of Funda & Receeve Such orders As Mr. Jones will give You Respecting your Cargo. Making every dispatch thats Possible. taking Care to touch at No Other Harbour unless it be absolutely Necessary ——

Jos: Goldthwait
for William Sherriff
D Qr M Gl

Boston May 30, 1775

(Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Manuscripts), Vol. 14, page 264)

* * * *

To the Honorable the Council & House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts Bay in General Court Assembled.

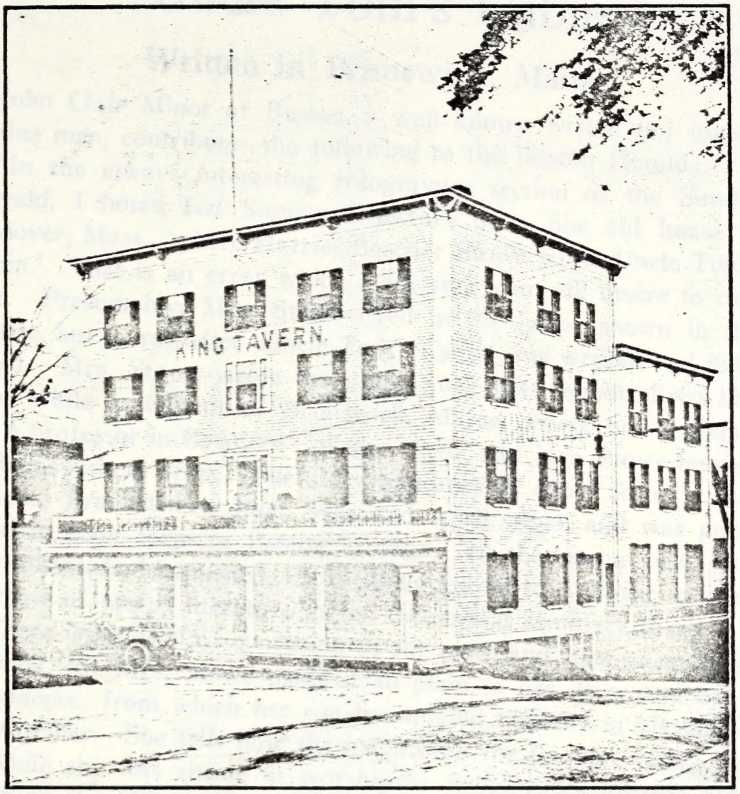
The Petition of Joseph Chadwick Surveyr, Humbly Sheweth That in pursuance to Orders from a Committee of this Court in the month of Jany last he has protracted a Plan of the Inland ports of the Country, which lies from Penobscot to Quebec. His Labor time & Expence in Accomplishing the said Plan he Values at the Sum of fourty pounds which sum the said Joseph Humbly prays may be Allowed him by an Order of this honorable Court.

& your petitioner as in Duty bound shall Ever pray &c

Joseph Chadwick

Cambridge March 10th 1778

(Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Manuscripts) Vol. 15, page 383)



The Governor King House, Bath, Maine, now known as the King Tavern. Upon this building is a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

The Governor King House
The House Built and Occupied by William King
First Governor of Maine
Originally Stood on the Site of the Present Custom House and Post Office.
Merchant, Mill Owner and Shipbuilder, He Established The First Cotton Mill in Maine.
Founded The Town of Kingfield.
Was President of The Convention That Framed The Constitution of Maine.
Author of The Betterment Act.
Commissioner of Public Buildings When The Present State House At Augusta was Built.
Colonel In War of 1812.
Governor of Maine 1820-1821.
Commissioner to France 1821.
Trustee of Colby College 1821-1848.
Trustee of Bowdoin College 1826-1852.
Born At Scarboro Feb. 9, 1768
Died At Bath June 17, 1852.
Marked By The Maine State Council Daughters of The American Revolution
1915



Uncle Tom's Cabin

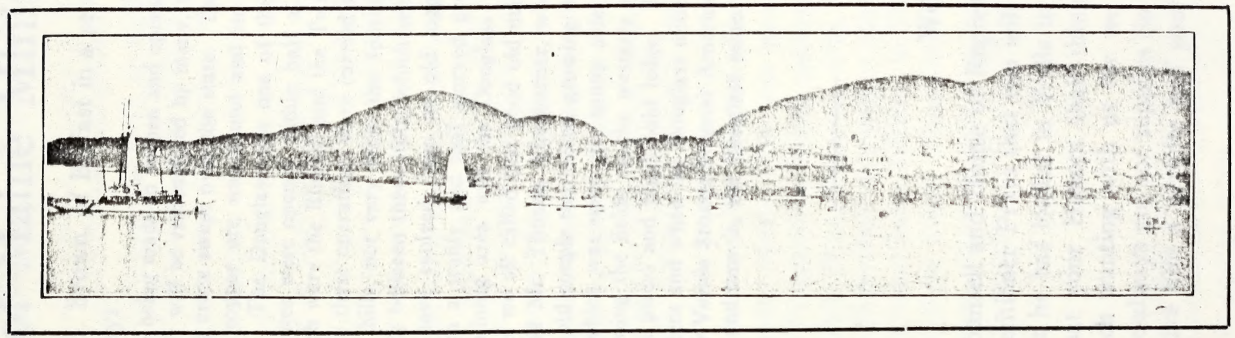
Written in Brunswick, Maine

John Clair Minot of Boston, a well known writer and former Maine man, contributes the following to the Boston Herald:

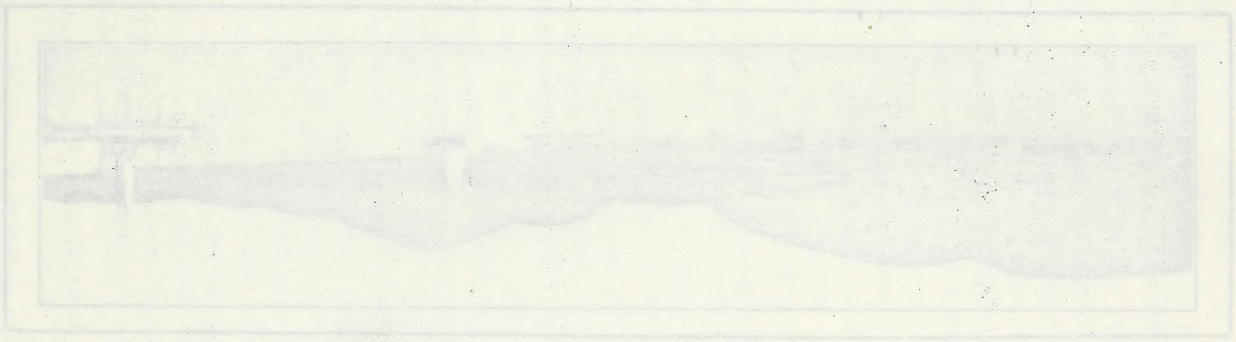
"In the always interesting rotogravure section of the Sunday Herald, I noted last Sunday a picture of a fine old house at Andover, Mass., 'where Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin.' That is an error which I am sure you will desire to correct. Presumably, Mrs. Stowe lived in the house shown in the picture, but it was after 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was written and published. Mrs. Stowe wrote the great work that immortalized her name while a resident of Brunswick, Maine, where her husband was a professor in Bowdoin College. Prof. and Mrs. Stowe moved to Brunswick in 1850. The story appeared in serial form in the National Era between June, 1851 and April, 1852, and was published in book form in Boston in 1852. In that same year, but after all this had happened, Prof. Stowe moved to Andover to take the chair of sacred literature at the theological seminary there.

"There is no need of confusion of the place and time of writing the book, for Mrs. Stowe made it all plain in her diary and correspondence, from which her son has quoted liberally in his biography of her. She tells how the inspiration for the story came to her while she was sitting at worship in Brunswick's historic old church on the Hill, and how she wrote the book in the time that she could snatch from the care of her home and children. The house that Prof. Stowe and family occupied during those two years still stands under the elms of Federal street, Brunswick, and is yearly the shrine of many visitors. The Stowes lived in Andover for a dozen years, and it may be that later editions of the book were revised there. Certainly many editions were published in that time. But it is beyond dispute that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' from the first thought of writing it to its appearance in book form, was the work of Mrs. Stowe in Brunswick, and in the old colonial house on Federal street. Her residence in that town also resulted in another of her best known books, 'The Pearl of Orr's Island,' a story of the Harpswell shore near by."

MAINE COAST SCENERY



(*Courtesy M. C. R. R.*) Bar Harbor, Maine.



A Bit of Maine Mining History

Hon. Arthur I. Brown, of Belfast in a recent issue of the Republican Journal says:

Preparations are being made to reopen and operate the old Douglass copper mine in Bluehill. It will be remembered by many, that a little less than forty years ago a mining craze swept over the state. The excitement was centered in Bluehill where copper ore was found and in Sullivan where the metal sought was silver. The Douglass was one of the pioneer mines. At least eleven so-called mines were opened within half a mile of the Douglass, the most noted of which were the Bluehill and the Twin Lead.

The region where these operations were carried on is broken by an irregular chain of ledge hills, not very high, the foot-hills of Bluehill mountain. A road winds along between these hills, which seemed to me never to have been built but to have evolved from an old logging road. The hills are mostly covered with a scanty and half starved growth of trees. The only farm within the mining area was the Douglass farm. Here lived Uncle Veenie Douglass, as we all called that good old man. His wife was a sister of Capt. Robert and Mr. Thomas Limeburner, who were so long residents of Belfast. A fine old couple they were, growing old together in their snug, little white house which was upon the sunny side of a few green acres of stony fields. Adjoining the fields on the westerly side was a pasture where was a little earth in places and much bald ledge. This pasture was of some 15 or 20 acres in extent and when the Douglass mine was organized the incorporators paid Uncle Veenie $10,000 in good American money for the pasture and here was then, and now is, the Douglass mine.

Wells March 7th 1777

To the Hon. Counsell and House of Representatives now setting at Boston your Petitioner Prays that you will grant him Liberty to send a vessell that he has loaded in Wells to any French Ports in the Westingies that your Honors shall think proper. westingies goods is very much wanting with us for we Cant get any to the Westward were we always got our supplies So your Petitioner prays your Honors to give him a permite and your Petitioner will ever Pray.

Joshua Bragdon

(Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Manuscripts), Vol. 15, page 59)

Daniel Sullivan

From Frederick A. Gerrish's "History of Sullivan," in the Sullivan High School commencement proceedings.

Daniel Sullivan, for whom the town of Sullivan was named, was born in Berwick, Maine, about 1738. His parents, John and Marjory (Brown) Sullivan, were the founders of the celebrated family of that name in this country. John Sullivan was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1690. He came to America in 1723 and landed at York, Maine. He settled in Berwick afterwards, remaining there until his death, June 20, 1795. Marjory Brown, his wife, was born in Ireland in 1714. She married John Sullivan about 1735 and died in Berwick in 1801. Six children were born to them, Benjamin, an officer in the British navy, who was lost before the Revolutionary war; Daniel; John, who was a Major General in the Continental Army and afterwards governor of New Hampshire; James, governor of Massachusetts; Eben, an officer in the Revolution and a lawyer; and Mary, who married Theophilus Hardy.

Daniel, second son of John and Marjory (Brown) Sullivan, was married to Anne Paul at York, Maine, March 24, 1758, by whom he had one daughter, Anne Paul Sullivan, born December 10, 1760. Mother and child died soon after, but no record is left of the death of either. Between this and 1762 Daniel removed to New Bristol, now Sullivan, Maine. He was married at Fort Pownal (now the town of Prospect) in Waldo county, to Abigail, daughter of John and Hannah Bean, June 14, 1765, by James Crawford, Esq. At that time there were no roads or conveyances by land, and he and Miss Bean went from Sullivan to Fort Pownal in a long canoe, the nearest place where a magistrate could be obtained to perform the ceremony. Abigail Bean was born in 1747 and died in April, 1828, aged 81 years.

The demand for bound volumes of the Journal is constantly increasing. Unfortunately, when it began, the foresight of the publisher was not clear enough to see this and too small an edition of the first volume was published. We want to purchase any of the numbers of Volume 1, except number 3. We will pay $1.00 each for numbers 1 and 5 on renewal or for new subscribers.

Daniel Sullivan

An Appeal to Maine Writers

By CHARLES A. FLAGG, Librarian Bangor Public Library.

As far as we are able to ascertain, the only extensive and important Maine historical works now in preparation are the monograph on the Northeast boundary upon which the State Historian, Dr. Henry S. Burrage, has been engaged for sometime past, and Dr. Louis C. Hatch's three volume history of Maine during statehood, (a virtual continuation of W. D. Williamson's "History of the State of Maine").

This takes no account of our valuable periodical "Sprague's Journal of Maine History," the publication of the Baxter manuscripts in Maine Historical Society's Documentary series, addresses before our historical societies, the projected "Federation book," articles in the local press, etc.

We are just now interested to examine lists of Doctors' theses in preparation at our various universities. These have been gathered for the past twenty years by one of the leading American historians J. Franklin Jameson, director of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. For the past five years these theses have been arranged by subjects, and during that period there seem to have been theses on New England in preparation by 27 different students. Out of this number 4 deal with New England at large, none with New Hampshire or Vermont, 14 with Massachusetts, 1 with Rhode Island, 7 with Connecticut, while Maine seems to be represented by just one entry: "The Waldo colony in New England" reported in preparation in 1912 by a student at the University of Pennsylvania.

While we have no universities in Maine providing approved courses leading to the higher academic degrees, no inconsiderable number of our younger people of both sexes do obtain them elsewhere. Should not they be encouraged to exploit our eventful history? Indeed, as we recognize the great revival of interest in southern history in our own day, it is to be wondered if any of the older settled parts of the Union is so neglected by modern historians as Maine; home of some of the most warlike and most interesting of the American aborigines; with a more ancient colonial history than any state north of Virginia; the earliest frontier of French and English colonial interests.

Not only should such studies be made, but (as we bear in mind that scarcely half the doctorial dissertations are even printed) some provision should be made for publication. If the State Historian or the State Library are unable to bear the burden, perhaps some of our Maine patriotic societies or women's organizations might be interested. (From Maine Library Bulletin.)

RESOLVE. 1775.

In provincial Congress June 23d 1775

Resolved that there be paid out of the publick Treasury of this Colony to Mr. John Lane or order the sum of nineteen pounds ten shillings & eight pence to pay the expenses of himself four Indian Chiefs & an interpreter from Watertown to Penobscott. And the Receiver General is hereby directed to pay the same sum accordingly.

Accepted

(Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Manuscripts), Vol 14, page 286.)

* * * *

TRADE WITH INDIANS. 1770.

In the House of Representatives Nov. 16, 1770.

Resolved that the Commissary General be & hereby is directed to hire a suitable house at Passamiquaddy for the purpose of Carrying on A Trade with the Indians there.

Sent up for Concurrence T Cushing Speaker

In Council Novr 17th 1770—Read & Nonconcurd

Jno Cotton D. Secry

(Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Manuscripts), Vol. 14. page 117)

* * * *

Machias December 23. 1777.

This may certifie that Colo Benjamin Foster, Mr. Jonas Farnsworth, Capt. Joseph Sevey, Capt. Joseph Libbee & Capt Stepn Smith and Leut Joel Whitney and the Militia Companies under their command except 8 men days, which were on duty at Machias the last summer, did not receive any Rations from the Committee of this place or from the Commissary

pr James Flinn Cler to the Committee

Stephen Smith Commissary

(Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Manuscripts), Vol. 15. page 321)

Documentary

NAMES IN A PARISH TAX

COMMITTED TO JOSEPH WHEELWRIGHT, JUNIOR, ONE OF THE COLLECTORS IN THE FIRST PARISH IN WELLS, MAINE, JANUARY 12, 1795, FOR 1794.

(Contributed by Honorable John A. Morrill, Auburn, Maine.)

(Continued from page 41.)

NAMES.	Polls.	R. Est.		P. Est.		F.		Sum total.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d			s	d
Francis Butland	1	5	1	3		7			3	3
George Butland	1	5							1	5
Jonathan Butland	1	5	2	4		4			3	9
Nathan Butland	1	5							1	5
Simeon Hatch	1	5	4	11	1	2			7	6
Wo. Margaret Emery			1	10		7			2	5
Samuel Emery	1	5		4		7			2	4
John Staples	1	5	6	4	1	11	1	11	11	7
John Staples Jun	1	5							1	5
William Littlefield	2	10	4	1	1	4			8	3
Wo. Tabitha Littlefield			1			4			1	4
Capt. Jonathan Littled	4	3	12	2	1	11			18	4
Capt. Amos Eldredge	1	5	5	7	2	2	1	3	10	5
B. Gen. Noah M. Littled	1	5	12	11		8			15	
Pelletiah Littlefield Jr	1	5			1	3			2	8
Gedron Littlefield	1	5							1	5
Capt. Aaron Wheelwright	2	10	4	10	1	4			9	8
Capt. James Treadwell	1	5	7	8	1	7			10	1
Jeremiah Stevens & Son	1	5	5	11	1	7			8	1
Samuel Treadwell Jr				9						9
Samuel Winn	1	5	3	6		9			5	8
Samuel Morgan				8						8
									£6	8 2
James Davis			2	2		11			3	1
Moses Davis	1	5							1	5
Nathaniel Winn	1	5	1	11		2		7	4	4
Isaac Winn	1	5							1	1
Col. Joseph Hubbard	1	5	11	7	3	5	1	11	18	5
Capt. Horace Patten	1	5	6	7	1	3			8	3
Isaac Bourn	2	10	7	4	1	6	1	11	13	7
Enoch Cusons	1	5	11	3	1	7			14	3

Names.	Polls.		R. Est.		P. Est.		F.		Sum total.		
	s	d	s	d	s	d				s	d
Wo. Irena Goodale	1	5		7		3				2	3
Benjamin Kimball			7	7		6				8	1
David Kimball	1	5		8		7				2	8
Jonathan Kimball	1	5				2				1	7
Josiah Kimball	1	5								1	5
Joseph Bourn & Son	4	3	15	8	12		1	11	1	13	10
Joseph Morse	1	5	8	9	1	11				12	1
John Tibbits	4	3	4	1		10	1	3		10	5
John Mitchell	1	5		9		2				2	4
Joseph Dunnell	1	5	8	5	1	11				11	9
James Dunnell	1	5				6				1	11
Joseph Dunnell Jun	1	5								1	5
Joseph Winn & Son	1	5	7	9	2	3				11	5
Daniel Winn	1	5			1	4				2	9
									8	8	4
Jotham Littlefield	1	5		8		7				2	8
Timothy Littlefield	1	5	1	3		8				3	4
Alexander Maxell	1	5	8	2	1	3	1	11		12	9
Barak Maxell	2	10	7	8	1	9	1	11		14	2
Shapeigh Maxell	1	5								1	5
Joseph Maxell	1	5	2	6		9				4	8
James Maxell	1	5	1	4		8				3	5
Jonathan Maxell	1	5								1	5
David Maxell & Son	1	5	3	8	1	3				6	4
Jacob Pirkens	2	10	4	8	1	10				9	4
Elias Jacobs	4	3	5	5	1	3				1	11
George Jacobs	1	5		3		1				1	9
Jonathan Jacobs	1	5	1	7		7				3	7
Johnson Littlefield	1	5	3	11		11				6	3
Benjamin Littlefield 3d	1	5								1	5
Levi Littlefield	2	10	5	9	2	1				10	8
Josiah Littlefield	4	3	8		1	5				13	8
David Littlefield 3d	1	5	3	1		10				5	4
Abraham Littlefield Jr	1	5	1			3				2	8
Joseph Littlefield Jr	1	5	3	4		5				5	2
Eliab Littlefield & Son	2	10	6	1	1	6				10	5
									6	11	4
Stimson Littlefield	1	5	2	9						4	2
Jeremiah Littlefield & Son	2	10	8	5	2	4				13	7
Daniel Littlefield	4	3	2		2	6	1	3		10	
Joshua Gray	2	10	4	5	1	1				8	4
Joshua Gray Jun	1	5								1	5

Names.	Polls.		R. Est.		P. Est.		F.		Sum total.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d			s	d
Samuel Stuart	1	5	5	7	1	2			8	2
Benjamin Stuart	1	5							1	5
Elijah Stuart	1	5	3	8	1				6	2
John Merrifield	2	10	7	8	1	4			11	10
Elijah Stuart 3d	1	5							1	5
Daniel Stuart	1	5		9		6			2	8
David Stuart	1	5				2			1	7
Hatch Stuart	1	5							1	5
Shebual Boston	1	5	7	4		10			9	7
Elijah Boston Jun	1	5				6			1	11
Abraham Boston	1	5	2	3		3			3	11
Gershom Boston	1	5	1	4		2			2	11
Joseph Wheelwright			9	9	2				11	9
Joseph Wheelwright Jun	1	5	5	7	1	6			8	6
Noah Hubbard	1	5	2	6		7			4	6
Wo. Katherina Furbush	1	5	6	1	1	5			8	11
									6	4	2
Samuel Curtis	2	10	1	0	6	1	10	1	11	1	7	1
Rubin Chaney	1	5	5	10	1	7				8	10
Rubin Chaney Jun	1	5		1		8				2	2
Joseph Chaney Jun	1	5		5		5				2	3
Joseph Chaney	1	5	4	8		10				6	11
Charles Curtis	2	10	3	4	1	2				7	4
Wo. Eunice Low			5	4		9				6	1
Asa Low	1	5	4	9	1	1				7	6
Edmond Webbor	2	10	7	9	1	4		7		12	3
John Webbor	2	10	7	8	1	6				12	
Edmond Webbor Jun	1	5	1	11		4				3	8
Abraham Littlefield	4	3	10	11	1	7				16	9
Elijah Allen & Son	1	5	6		1	4				8	9
James Allen 3d	1	5				4				1	9
Elisha Allen	2	10	9		1	10				13	8
Nathaniel Littlefield	1	5	3	4		9				5	6
James Boston	1	5	6		1	2				8	7
James Allen	1	5	5	3		10				7	6
James Allen Jun	1	5				2				1	7
John Brock	1	5	4	7		7	1	3		7	10
William Brock	1	5								1	5
James Hasties	1	5	4			9				6	2
Elijah Boston	1	5	5	5	1	3				8	1
									9	3	8

Names.	Polls.		R. Est.		P. Est.		F.	Sum total.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d		s	d
Jacob Littlefield	2	10	7	4	1	11		12	1
Rubin Stuart	1	5		1		1		1	7
Lazerous Jones	1	5	4	2		9		6	4
Zachariah Gatchell	1	5	1	11		3		3	7
Joseph Hilton	1	5	1	7		7		3	7
Ebenezer Hilton	1	5	1	8		9		3	10
Benjamin Hilton	1	5	4	6		11		6	10
William Hilton	1	5	9	9	1	3		12	5
Edward Hilton	1	5						1	5
William Hilton Jun	1	5				7		2	
Simeon Allen	1	5				1		1	6
Wo. Meriam Littlefield			5	2	1	1		6	3
Peter Littlefield	1	5	2	2		3		3	10
Solomon Stevens	1	5	4	6	1	3		7	2
Samuel Davis	1	5	2	11		7		4	11
Josiah Winn	1	5	1	11		3		3	7
Zacharah Goodale	1	5	2	6		6		4	5
Samuel Furbush	2	10	5	11		7		9	4
John Goodale	1	5	6	10	1	4		9	7
Zachariah Goodale Jun	1	5		9		6		2	8
Benjamin Kimball Jun	1	5	1	9		7		3	9
Joseph Elwell	1	5	2	7		4		4	4
								5	15	0
Jonathan Welch	1	5	2	11					
Robert Brown	1	5		7					
Aaron Jacobs	1	5							
Samuel Allen	1	5							
James Chaney	1	5							
Wo. Hannah Webbor	1	5	1						
Elijah Stuart Jun	1	5							
Samuel Goodale	1	5							
William Boston Jun	1	5	4	3					
Jacob Perkins Jun	1	5							
Nathaniel Goodale	1	5							
John Chaney	1	5		6					

Coppy of a Tax committed to Joseph Wheelwright Jun. one of the Collectors of the first Parish of Wells for 1794, given under our hands this 10 day of Jan. 1795.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE REVOLUTIONARY MUSTER ROLL*

Contributed by Merton H. French, a Descendant of Capt. Abel French.

State of New Hampshire

Account of Expenditures of the Town of South Hampton, at the Alarm at Lexington in April, 1775.

Men's Names.	No. days.	No. miles Travel.	No. Horses.
Capt. Abel French	8	48	
Lieut. James French	3	48	1
Ens. Enoch Page			
William Cooper	6	48	
Benj. Clough	6	48	
William Graves	4	48	
Josiah Rogers	4	48	
Reuben Currier	4	48	1
Parker Cooper	6	48	
Henry French	6	48	
Richard Sawyer	4	48	
Theophilus Colby	6	48	
Ezekiel Flanders	4	48	
Jacob Flanders	6	48	
Ric'd Currier Flanders	4	48	
Onesiphesus Page	4	4	
Moses Flanders	3	48	1
Thomas Shephard	6	48	
Michel Worthen	3	48	
Nat'l Rowe	4	48	
Elip't Merrill	4	48	1

*(The original of this document was at one time placed in my hands by Merton H. French for the purpose of research in tracing his ancestry. From the appearance of the paper it is evidently contemporary with its date, and has every appearance of being an original document. I have examined the Revolutionary Rolls as published in the New Hampshire State Papers and fail to find it there. Capt. Abel French was for a time one of the selectmen of South Hampton, N. H., during the period of the Revolutionary War and this document has been in the possession of the family from that time and now is held by Merton H. French of Bangor, Maine. I believe it a safe conclusion, in view of the fact that Abel French was one of the municipal officers of South Hampton, that this is an original document; that for some reason unknown the roll was never returned to the state department; and that those whose names are inscribed thereon served their country as minute men at the battle of Lexington. Many of the names I find credited with other services at later dates, but some, including that of Capt. French, I do not find credited as soldiers of the Revolution on the published rolls.

Edgar C. Smith.)

Men's Names.	No. days.	No. miles travel.	No. horses.
Nat'l Merrill	4	48	
Thomas Tuxbury	4	48	1
Theophilus Currier	4	48	
Nathan Currier	4	48	
James Hadlock	4	48	
Jacob Barnard	4	48	1
Philip Osgood	4	48	
Benj. Barnard	6	48	1
Nicholas Currier	4	48	
Joseph Jones	4	48	
Ezekiel French	4	48	
Nathan Brown	4	48	
Isaiah Dole	4	48	
Benj. Brown	4	48	
Rich'd Currier	4	48	
John Currier	3	48	1
Rich'd Greele	4	48	
Joseph Merrill	4	48	
Moses True	4	48	
Israel Sawyer	3	48	1
	175	1920	9

The foregoing persons were supported at the expense of said town of South Hampton while in service.

Joseph Merrill in behalf of s'd Town.

BRUNSWICK PETITION[1]

Province of the Massa. Bay.

To the Honble. Spencer Phips Esqr. Ltt. Governour & Commander in Cheif. The Honble. His Majestys Councill and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled May 26, 1756.

The Petition of the Select Men of the Town of Brunswick Humbly Sheweth. That the said Town for many years past has been exposed to the Incursions of the Indian Enemy and many of said Indians killed and captivated; and that very lately they Surprised three of the Inhabitants in their return from the place of Publick Worship one of whom was taken and carried away the other very narrowly escaped; At the same time near the Borders of said Town Another Family was surprized, One Man Killed & his child at the Breast of its Mother who was dangerously wounded this necessarily Alarmed

(1) Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Manuscripts), Vol. 13, pp. 29, 30.

the Inhabitants, obliged them to Neglect their Husbandry and to retire into Garrisons where they are at present confined by reason of the Enemy. Therefore your Petitioners humbly represent their distressed Circumstances at this day and earnestly pray the Compassionate Regard of this Honble. Court so far as to Allow a few Men to be posted at a Garrison situate in the centre of said Town near the Meeting house, on the Main Road from Maquoit to Fort George so necessary and convenient for Travellers & others, which has hitherto been Maintained at the Expence of the Owner Mr. Robert Spear, but he is now greaty Advanced in Years, Lame and without any help except one Son and he must necessarily quitt the Place unless some Releif be afforded—

Your Petitioners humbly hope that your Honours would be pleased to take this into your Consideration and afford them this necessary Releif at this so Critical Juncture And Your Petitoners as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

THOS. SKOLFIELD
SAMLL. STANDWOOD } *Selectmen of Brunswick.*
ISAAC SNOW

In the House of Representatives May 28, 1756——

Read and Voted That his Honr. the Lieut. Governor be desired to give Orders that fourteen Men belonging to the Scouting Company under the Command of Capt. Samuel Gooding Continually Scout on the back of the Inhabitts. from Fort George to Macquoit, untill the further Order of this Court.——

Sent up for Concurrence T. Hubbard Spkr.

In Council May 29, 1756 Read and Concur'd

Thos. Clarke Dpty. Secry

Consented to S. Phips

In the House of Represents. June 4, 1756—

Whereas it appears to this House That it would be of great Service to have a suitable Number of Boats in Sebago Pond for transporting Men thro the Same to Amascoggin River in Order to Cut off the Indian Enemy in their descent upon or retreat from the Inhabitants on the Eastern Frontiers;

Voted That the Commissary General be directed to provide as soon as may be two Good Cedar Whaleboats for the Use of the Scouting Companies on the said Frontiers as Occasion shall offer the said Boats to be delivered to the Order of the Commander in Chief.

Sent up for Concurrence T. Hubbard, Spkr.

In Council June 5, 1756 Read and Concur'd

Thos. Clarke Dpty. Secry

Consented to S Phips

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

Entered as second class matter at the post office, Dover, Maine, by John Francis Sprague, Editor and Publisher.

Terms: For all numbers issued during the year, including an index and all special issues, $1.00. Single copies, 25 cents. Bound volumes 2 and 3, $2.00 each. Volume 4, $1.75.

Postage prepaid on all items.

Commencing with Vol. 3, the terms will be $1.00 only to subscribers who pay in advance, otherwise $1.50.

I shall be content if those shall pronounce my History useful who desire to give a view of events as they did really happen, and as they are very likely, in accordance with human nature, to repeat themselves at some future time—if not exactly the same, yet very similar.

THUCYDIDES. Historia. i. 2, 2.

Has Maine a History? If so, is it of Consequence?

Two false ideas relative to the importance of a knowledge of Maine history, we believe, are more or less prevalent among Maine people: (a) That because the ancient Province of Maine became a District, that for a time was under the political jurisdiction of Massachusetts, we have no distinct place in early American history. (b) That even if we have a history it is not of consequence, interest or value to any but lovers of anything that is antique and venerable; its usefulness in the work of today being, at most, only negligible.

A plain statement of the first proposition refutes itself. From the times of Waymouth and the Pophams to these days of Oakley Curtis and Carl Milliken, Maine has had a continuous record of events that are potential parts of the history of democracy in the world.

From the early years of the seventeenth century when the explorers, colonists and missionaries first began the making of American history, until 1775, people of the old world were coming to the new world, and coming here to Maine, for a shelter from tyranny

and oppression. They subdued a wilderness and replaced it with homes, fortresses and fertile fields. Thus they came here to Maine, as to other parts of the north Atlantic coast, with bare hands but with hearts full of longings for freedom that was then only a dream, and for liberty that they knew not how to use.

The development of representative government was a slow process. It was, at best, only an experiment. It was a political ideal that startled and amazed the greatest statemanship and most profound philosophy of the entire world. Our plan was unlike any other that had before been known. It was a governmental system outside of all known precedents, "without an example, ancient or modern."

The question of its success or failure centered around one single problem; whether or not man was capable of self-government.

In this way did the roots of democracy commence to sprout in this strange soil: a thirst for individual liberty. For many former centuries man had had a sovereign to direct him in his religious duties, and blood and treasure had flowed continuously to force him to pursue what his rulers conceived to be the right course. This new undertaking allowed him to choose his own religion and his own prayer book, or none at all, as his own conscience might dictate, and he was to be his own sovereign.

In 1782 the highest intellect and shrewdest judgment of the world sincerely believed that this scheme was doomed to collapse. Its success could only be demonstrated by actualities; the day of theories was done; the hour of facts had struck. The leaders in this majestic adventure constituted the most glorious band of patriots that humanity has ever known. But Washington, and Hamilton, and Jefferson, and Adams and all their great compeers were themselves alone powerless to solve the problem of self-government. The men who built log houses and cleared up farms, who run stores, taverns, saw-mills, stages and cooper shops, were the only ones who could prove to the world that man could govern himself without a king.

And so, in all parts of the American colonies, from the Carolinas to the Penobscot, it was in the homes of these grim old pioneers that we find the roots of democracy. It was these first settlers and their descendants, here in Maine, whose sacrifices and toil laid the foundations for a great state, and for its prosperous towns and cities, who helped work out this problem for all mankind.

The story of their lives is a part of the glorious record of man's supreme achievement in finally making himself capable of self-government. Their history is a part of the history of the world's struggle between despotism and freedom; it is the tale of the progress of humanity. And yet, there are many in Maine today who do not appear to perceive that such a history is of worth and inspiration to the present generation. It is full of fascination, but they see it not. It inspires patriotism and a love for their own state, but they know it not. Neither do they seem to realize that the educational system of Maine in not making town, county and state history a part of its regular course of study in every school, is doing a flagrant injustice to the youth of our state.

Judge Henry Sewall Webster

Judge Webster died at his home in Dresden Avenue, in the city of Gardiner, Maine, February 16, 1917.

He was deeply interested in all Maine historical subjects and had been a subscriber to the Journal from its first number, and an occasional contributor.

Judge Webster was born in Augusta, September 26, 1845, the son of John Milton and Sarah Hayes (Hussey) Webster. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1867 and after his graduation taught four years. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar and came to Gardiner in the same year. He entered the banking business in 1881 and in 1888 was elected treasurer of the Gardiner Savings Institution of which bank he was treasurer and trustee at the time of his decease. From 1885 to 1893 he served as Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Kennebec County. He was a member of the Maine and Massachusetts Historical Societies, New Hampshire Genealogical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Mayflower Descendants, a 32 degree Mason (Past Grand) High Priest of the Grand R. A. Chapter of Maine and a member of the Portland Consistory.

He had published various genealogical pamphlets, also histories of Hermon Lodge and of the Maine Consistory. For several years he was engaged in compiling the vital records of Gardiner and other Maine towns.

In 1876 he was married to Mary Chase Johnson of Augusta, who, with one daughter, Martha Tappan, survive him.

Honorable Nahum Morrill

Judge Morrill, whose death occurred at Auburn, Maine, March 3, 1917, was one of the last of one or two generations of able and notable lawyers in Maine, of whom Honorable David D. Stewart of St. Albans, now living, is also a representative.

Within its circle were such well known jurists and lawyers as Jonas Cutting, Edward Kent, John Appleton, John A. Peters, Josiah Crosby and Albert W. Paine of Penobscot; Augustus G. Lebroke, Charles A. Everett and Alexander M. Robinson of Piscataquis; Jewett and Gould of Knox; Joseph Baker and Artemas Libbey of Kennebec. Former Chief Justices Lucilius A. Emery of Ellsworth and William P. Whitehouse of Augusta, were among their immediate successors; products of what was, perhaps, a twilight zone between the strict common law days of the former group and the intensified case-law studying of the present time.

Judge Morrill was born at Limerick, Maine, October 3, 1819, the son of Colonel John A. Morrill, who was a pioneer and person of distinction in that part of Maine. He was educated at Limerick academy, Kimball Union academy, Meriden Village, N. H., and one year in Dartmouth college. He studied law with his uncle, Honorable Moses MacDonald of Bangor and Charles P. Chandler of Foxcroft.

Judge Morrill was admitted to the bar in Piscataquis county at the District Court for the eastern district held in Dover on the fourth day of March, 1842, and a few months later commenced the practice of law in Wells, where he remained about two years and moved to Durham.

Durham was then looked upon as the prospective business center of this section, and a large amount of general business was transacted there. Here he remained until the summer of 1846, when he removed to Lewiston Falls, establishing his office there on August 26, of that year. Lewiston Falls was, at that time, on the west side of the river—what is now known as Auburn, so that since 1846, up to the time of his death, Judge Morrill resided continuously in Danville and Auburn.

Judge Morrill very early took a prominent place in the practice of law because he was a man of eminent attainments, of broad, general culture. In 1854 he was appointed Judge of Probate by

Governor William G. Crosby and this office he held until by process of law it became an elective office and he declined to be a candidate.

In 1864, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed provost marshal of the second district of Maine and held the office until the close of the War of the Rebellion, receiving his discharge October 31, 1865. He was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States, July 1, 1868. He has been appointed many times by the Supreme Judicial Court as special master in chancery, auditor, referee, etc., to determine actions of large importance. While residing in Durham he was a member of the superintending school committee, was president of the board of trustees of Edward Little Institute and for years was president of the Androscoggin Bar Association.

He was a member of the firm of N. and J. A. Morrill, the latter his son, John A. Morrill, judge of the Androscoggin County Probate Court, an overseer of Bowdoin college and distinguished as an eminent attorney, of service to the state in the two latest revisions of the statutes of Maine.

Judge Morrill was married April 20, 1850, to Anna I. Littlefield, daughter of Walter Littlefield, Esquire, of Wells.

Calculation for Sundrys Necessary for the Troops to be sent to Machias,—for 6 months

Rations for 300 Men for 6 months 81,000 lb of Beef, 54,000 lb Flour & Bread 365 Bushels Peas 3,900 lb Rice 618 lb Soap 50 lb Candles 18,000 Muskett Cartridges 2,000 Flints,

Resolve on the Petition of the Committee of Machias & several Letters of Colo Allan respecting wanting one hundred Men for the Department of Sd Machias & giving an Estimate of Supplies for the Commissary and Truck Master—March 11, 1778

(Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Manuscripts), Vol. 15, page 384)

Baron St. Castin

Mr. George E. Googins, a well known member of the legal fraternity of Maine, is writing for the Bar Harbor Times a valuable and exceedingly interesting sketch of the Colonial history of Maine. We hope it may eventually be published as a school text book, as it is an accurate outline of this subject and is written in a style that is simple and yet fascinating, and it will appeal to everyone, whether a close and well-informed student of Maine history, or otherwise.

It is gratifying to us that he occasionally uses and makes reference to some of the work of the Journal. In his last chapter, devoted to Ancient Pentagoet and Baron de St. Castin he quotes (see Journal, Vol. 4, pages 296-310) as follows:

"Much has been written concerning the character and career of Baron Castin by historical writers, but in all the literature devoted to this man, no better tribute has ever been paid him than that which has recently come from the versatile pen of Hon. John Francis Sprague of Dover, Maine. 'No ancient record, manuscript or letter,' says Mr. Sprague, 'has yet been brought to light that reflects upon his integrity as a man. He was not robber, murderer or pirate. Not a line hints that he ever cheated, wronged or defrauded his fellow man. Only a big, kind heart could have throbbed in the breast of the man who won the love and devotion of a nation of wild savages and held it fast for thirty years.'"

War Office June 25th 1777

Mr Timy Parsons

Sir We rec'd your Letter pr post of the 17th Inst. We have order'd the Ship Gruel Capt. Proctor to leave Falmouth & proceed for Wiscasset as soon as a favorable Opportunity presents such things as we can procure that you have wrote for shall be sent you—in the mean time as soon as the Ship arrives you will get her loaded as quick as possible. We are Yrs &c By order of the Board

Saml Phips Savage Prest

(Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Manuscripts), Vol. 15, page 136)

What Others Say About Us

Judge Justin H. Shaw of Kittery, Maine, in the Portsmouth (N. H.) Times, under the head "Doing Good Service," writes as follows:

"The July (quarterly) number of Sprague's Journal of Maine History is another issue of splendid interest and value. It has a wide range of subjects, a good variety of them, and some very high grade articles. Among the contributors are Prof. Garrett W. Thompson of the University of Maine; Hon. Lucilius A. Emery, formerly chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine; Judge John A. Morrill of Auburn, and others to whom we are indebted for some very fine sketches. The Journal is in the best sense a state publication, and appeals to every lover of Maine and her history. Its contributors have the right spirit, and it is probably doing more to cement the varied historical interests of the state than any one publication of which we have any knowledge.

"Editor Sprague regrets that the Maine Legislature has not been able to continue its aid to state history, but does not scold. He very properly says, 'We can only hope that this was not done with malicious design, but that it simply happened almost unconsciously and thoughtlessly; and that future legislatures will treat these matters with more mercy and consideration.'

"The editor graciously acknowledges a notice of the Journal printed in the Portsmouth Times on May 10, and thinks enough of it to reprint a useful paragraph. A review of some of the articles of local interest will undoubtedly find their way to the Portsmouth Times office before very long."

Nathanael Mahew of lawful age testifieth & saith that he received Two Bushels of Indian Corn of the State stores of Colo Josiah Brewer viz. One Bushell for himself, & another for the Widow Rose, and dividing said Corn between them at home, it fell short One peck of corn of ye measure, & ye Deponant saith none of ye said Corn was taken out of ye bag, or otherwise wasted, for which he paid ye money, & ye Deponant solemnly avoweth ye truth of ye above, as witness my hand at Penobscot November ye 12, 1777.

Test John Herbert Nathaniel Mayhew.

(Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Manuscripts), Vol. 15, page 281)

What Others Say About Us

The Telos Canal

Mr. Howard Wood in an interesting communication to "Maine Woods" describing Eagle Lake says:

In the far away reaches of the Upper Allagash, just below the site of the famous Lock Dam, that guarded structure which prevents the waters of the Allagash, Chamberlain and Telos lakes from entering their rightful channel into Eagle Lake, is situated the Island of Pillsbury, a gem in the setting of Eagle, to my mind the most beautiful lake in the whole of the State of Maine. This island conains some 400 acres, covered with a beautiful growth of pine, birch and balsam. In shape it is nearly round with an elevation, above high water mark, of perhaps 75 feet at the highest point, and descending on all sides gradually to the water's edge. There are several fine springs of purest water on the island and it has always been a favorite camping ground, for all the travel down the Allagash from the time the Indian in his birch-bark canoe explored this region to the present day of the modern Maine guide and his party of New York sportsmen. One and all linger to camp on Pillsbury Island and fill up on Pillsbury water and the pure ozone of the North woods.

Mr. Wood has hit the trail to an episode in the history of Maine that is unique and important.

Soon after the North Eastern Boundary Controversy was settled by the Webster-Ashburton treaty (1842), certain far seeing and energetic Bangor gentlemen representing the great lumber interests of eastern Maine obtained a charter from the Legislature of Maine granting them certain rights among which they were empowered to build and maintain the "Telos Canal" between Telos and Webster lakes which together with the lock dam referred to by Mr. Wood diverted a large volume of water from the St. John river to the Penobscot. First and last this occasioned much trouble between Maine and Canadian lumber interests. It became a disturbing international problem, which, with other serious disputes regarding navigable rights on the St. John, resulted in the appointment of the St. John River International Commission, which was composed of men appointed by American and Canadian governments jointly.

The government at Washington, appointed in 1910, the late Honorable George A. Murchie of Calais, Maine, and the Honorable Peter Charles Keegan of Van Buren, Maine. In 1914 Mr. Murchie having died, Honorable John B. Madigan of Houlton, now a member of the Supreme Judicial Court was appointed to fill the vacancy. The Honorable Oscar F. Fellows of Bangor was United States Counsel for the Commission.

Good Work by the Sullivan High School

We have received a copy of the Harbor Beacon, for June, 1917, published by the Sullivan High School, of which Honorable Andrew P. Havey is the Principal.

It is one of the brightest school journals of Maine, but this number contains in addition to its interesting school items some valuable local history, being papers prepared and read by scholars as a part of their regular commencement week exercises.

These are: "History of Sullivan" by Frederick A. Gerrish, '19; "History of the Town of Gouldsboro" by P. S. K., '17, and "History of Hancock" by Raymond Hodgkins, '17; also "Sullivan High Schools," also by Mr. Gerrish, and the following editorial, which is not only to be commended for its literary merit, but also a sound and conclusive argument in behalf of advancement in local history in our Maine schools and should be read by everyone:

One of the leading topics discussed by the school boards and educational leaders of this state is that of teaching Maine history in the common schools.

In the public schools of our state at the present time we find American history taught to pupils of both the intermediate and grammar ages. They learn much of the history of our nation at large, and of other nations, but little do they know of the state in which they live, or even the town or city.

This is not as it should be. Maine has played a part in the stirring history of our country. Her sons have been among the honor men of our nation, and her children should know more of their deeds.

Some course should be arranged which would give pupils from the first grade to the senior year of the High School leading facts about Maine, not only her past, but present and future as well. They should know what right she has to her motto, "Dirigo."

Principal Havey is greatly interested in this movement and has arranged a course in civics which not only gives detailed information concerning the government of our nation, but pays special attention to our state. The students feel very grateful to Mr. Havey for this course; for nothing of this sort has before been introduced.

Mr. Daniel Whittredge of Foxcroft, Maine, recently brought to us some old Piscataquis County newspapers, etc., of consequence to those who are interested in the early history of that county.

Among them were copies of the "Piscataquis Herald," published by George V. Edes, at Dover in 1840 and the "Democratic Republican," published at Dover, the same year, by Samuel H. Davee and edited by George W. McFarland.

From the advertising and legal notices we learn that Robert Low, of Guilford, was County Treasurer; E. W. Snow, of Atkinson, Judge of Probate; Benjamin Dow, Collector of Taxes for Dover for the year 1839. C. M. Cobb, deputy sheriff, advertises to sell at "the Inn of E. R. Favor in Dover," all of the interest in a lot of land in Elliottsville that James True had by virtue of a written contract with Elliott G. Vaughan. Charles A. Everett was then a practicing attorney in Dover. Among the merchants were Charles E. Kimball in that town, and Isaac N. Meder in Foxcroft.

With the papers left was the first time table and announcement by the Maine Central Railroad Company of the opening of the new railroad between Dexter and Dover and Foxcroft, which occurred December 30, 1889.

Sayings of Subscribers

Mr. Newell White, Thorndike, Maine:

"I find much to interest me in every issue of Sprague's Journal and don't want to miss any of the numbers."

Miss Lillian A. Cole, Union, Maine:

"I did not know until recently about your valuable publication and what it is doing for the State of Maine. I feel it my duty to help your good work along."

Honorable Augustus W. Gilman, Foxcroft Maine; one of Maine's staunchest men and formerly Commissioner of Agriculture:

"When you started the Journal I thought it would not last very long, because historic material might soon become exhausted; yet I find every issue increases in interest and value. I read every word of every number, advertisements and all."

Honorable Willis E. Parsons, Foxcroft, Maine, a well known Maine lawyer, orator and politician; Grand Master of the I. O. O. F., and recently appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Maine State Hospitals:

"In my travels over our State I am constantly hearing favorable and flattering remarks from all classes of people regarding 'Sprague's Journal.' You are doing much for the cause of preserving Maine history which is being more and more appreciated. Your work will endure long after we all shall have passed away and been forgotten."

Honorable Stanley Plummer, of Dexter:

"On this rainy Sunday, following ten days of almost unbroken wet weather, I have read No. 5, Vol. 4, of your Journal, every word of it, from cover to cover, and what might have been a rather dull and irksome day has been thus rendered both pleasant and profitable, so you see how unconsciously to yourself you have served me.

"I wish to express the renewed obligation I feel to you for your publication, which you have not only maintained for four years, but steadily improved. Indeed this last number is, in my opinion, the very best."

Mr. Selden H. Kilgore, Commercial Freight Agent, Missouri Pacific Railway, 1226 North Market St., Wichita, Kansas:

"Through the medium of the 'Chase Chronicle' I have learned of the good work being done by Sprague's Journal of Maine History, and am enclosing a check that I may become a subscriber.

"I was born and educated in Somerset County, Maine, and therefore take a deep interest in the early history of the good old State of Maine."

Mr. Merritt Stinson, Merrill, Wisconsin:

"I enclose my check for one dollar to renew my subscription to Sprague's Journal, which is of great interest to me.

"I was born in Clinton, Maine, in 1843 and enlisted in the 20th Maine Regiment in 1862 and served in the Civil War and have lived in Wisconsin since its close. Please give my kindest regards to my old comrade, Osgood P. Martin of Foxcroft."

Judge Justin H. Shaw, Kittery, Maine:

The copy of an ancient tax list for Wells, Maine, in the current number of the *Journal* (Vol. 5, No. 1) was of particular interest, because when the number arrived I happened to be going over some

Kittery lists of that period. Three of these old Kittery lists examined (for 1793-1794-1795) are the property of Hon. Horace Mitchell of Kittery Point, who has loaned them for copying. They are bound into a pocket book with a leather cover, with a brass bottom and a leather strap fastener having a buttonhole. The pages are 4 by 6 inches. The lists are in splendid shape.

"The Kittery lists do not have the abbreviation 'F,' on which matter the Editor appends a note. But they do contain a term that remained a puzzle until it could be investigated. This was the word *'doom'd'* which was applied to every tax assessed, a separate column being devoted to this particular entry, abbreviated to 'Do' as entered opposite the names.

"Every tax assessed was 'doomed,' except the parish taxes of 1793. The *Cyclopædic Law Dictionary* (Shumaker and Longsdorf) has no explanation of the word, but the *New International Dictionary* does. It appears that the term was a local one, a word confined to New England only and in brief meant (to doom) to assess a tax by estimate, where an inventory had not been filed; an assessment based on descretion. The authority for its use in this respect is given as the works of John Pickering, American philologist, 1777-1846.

"I was wondering, also, in going over the Wells lists, if it were not possible that the abbreviation 'F' may not have indicated the old common law *feoffee,* or more fully a *feoffee to uses,* or 'one holding the same position with reference to a use that a trustee does to a trust." This is a property term which may have been in the mind of the old time law student. This interpretation is entirely conjectural, and without any evidence of mine of its use in this way whatsoever. But it might explain the use of the letter in the lists, and it will likely be looked into further."

Mr. George H. Kimball, Consulting Engineer, Pontiac, Mich.:

"The arrival of the current number of your valuable and interesting 'Journal' reminds me to renew my subscription which I enclose herewith.

"There is an item of Maine history about which I should be very glad to know more, and I question whether these few facts are generally known.

"A very early settlement was made in Maine, and I have been informed, so early no known record exists. At Kittery, Maine, on Spruce Creek, a tide water arm of the Piscataqua river, there is evidence of a very early settlement. It is just back of—that is North of—Kittery Village. There was a small tide mill and the old mill stones remain where they fell, now submerged at high tide. The settlement contained quite a number of permanent houses, and a place where bricks were made, beside the tide mill. My cousin, Harrison Philbrick, who owned the property and with whom I have gone over the ground, found in the ruins of one of the houses that is what was left of, a chimney or fireplace, a *brass-lined* iron kettle."

Mr. Charles M. Starbird, Danville, Maine:

"I have been a subscriber to your Journal for two years and wish to congratulate you on the excellence of the publication. It seems to me that it increases in interest and value with time. I read each number very carefully and get much pleasure out of them.

"Volume four has been especially commendable. The number containing the account of the Guilford Centennial was worth the subscription price of the entire volume.

"I have been much interested in the sketches of Maine's prominent sons of the present and past which have appeared from time to time in Journal. I am deeply impressed by the fact that so little has been written concerning the lives of Maine's state officials, Congressmen and Senators. I have had the good fortune to look up some on Maine's Representatives and Senators in Washington and find their lives and public services very interesting. In my opinion more should be done to give the public information concerning them.

"I take pleasure in renewing my subscription and am doing what I can to get some of the people of my community to subscribe. Keep up the good work, Mr. Sprague. Every good citizen of Maine knows that your Journal fills one of Maine's greatest needs."

Edward P. Blanchard, former County Commissioner, Blanchard, Maine:

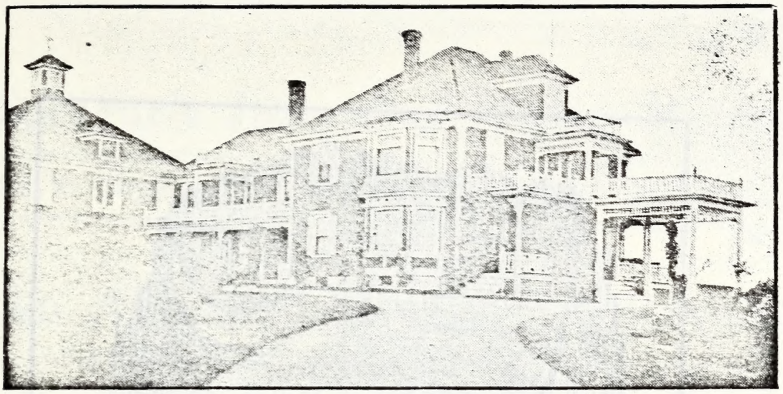
"A story has been given me in the old days by some of the inhabitants of Blanchard, in regard to how the mountain in Blanchard received its name.

"As it was told to me, two men, one of them by the name of Russell, came to the foot of the mountain, on the south side, late in the afternoon in the early fall, and proceeded to camp. Russell decided to climb the mountain that night and started alone; he did not return that night and his companion went after him early in the morning.

"Hunting over the mountain was slow work, but towards noon Mr. Russell was found at the foot of a granite ledge, dead. It was reported by Russell's companion that there were fresh moose tracks near, and it might be that a moose had attacked him, or he had accidently fallen over the ledge and been killed. This accident on the mountain gave it the name of 'Russell Mountain.'

"I do not know if the body was carried out of the woods or was buried on the mountain; I do not know where the two men were from, what they were there for, or the name of the companion of Russell. It was reported to me as a part of the story that perhaps Russell was murdered by his companion and the fresh moose tracks were invented to cover up the crime."

O. R. Emerson, M. D. J. J. McVety, M. D.



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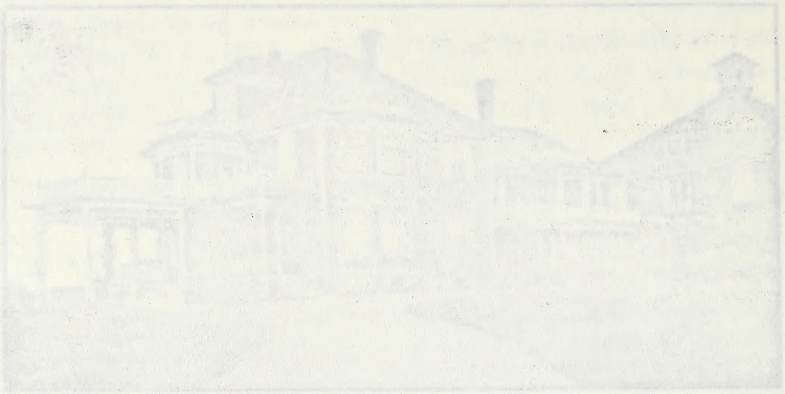
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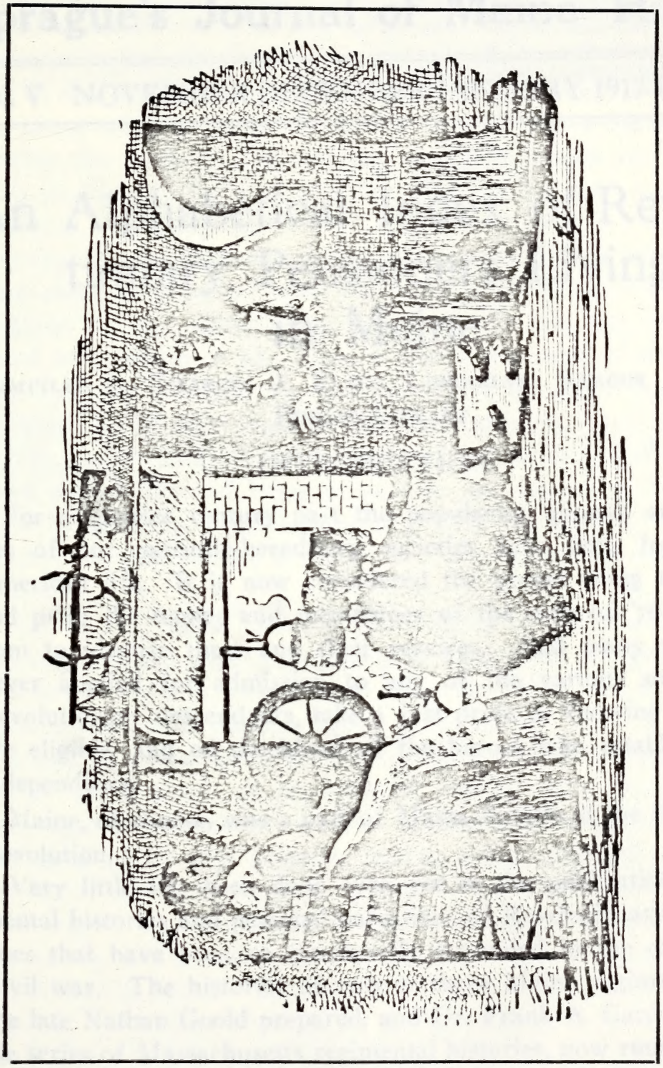
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52 YEARS the Insurance Man of Somerset Co.

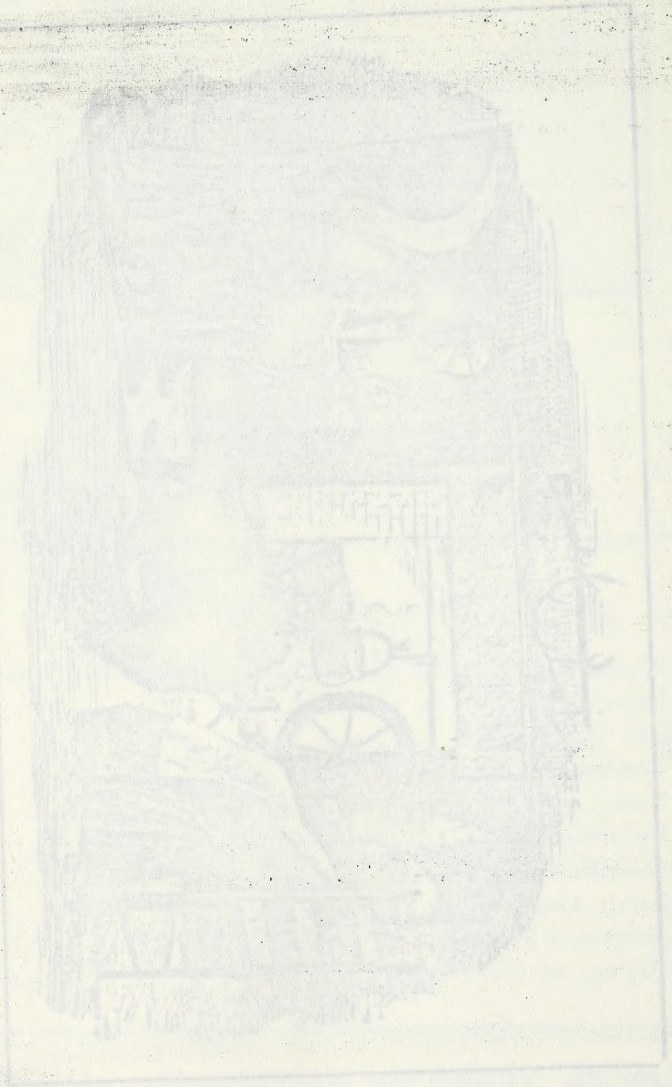
Never a Failure---Never a Law Suit---What more do you want?

CHARLES FOLSOM-JONES, SKOWHEGAN MAINE





A Maine Home in the Eighteenth Century
From an old Maine print



Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. V NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY 1917-18 No. 4

An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

Compiled by Charles A. Flagg, Librarian, Bangor (Maine) Public Library.

INTRODUCTION

For a quarter century past the popularity, growth and activities of our patriotic-hereditary societies have been features of American life. It is now considered the proper thing to cherish and prize the names and mementoes of the men of '76; perhaps even to idealize them and their services. And many who have never applied for admission to any of the various societies of Revolutionary descendants, take a just pride in knowing that they are eligible, and of the blood of the heroes who established our independence.

Maine, of course, was a part of Massachusetts at the time of the Revolution.

Very little has been done even yet in the publication of regimental histories and personal narratives of Revolutionary service—lines that have been so enormously expanded in the case of the Civil war. The histories of two or three Maine regiments which the late Nathan Goold prepared, and Dr. Frank A. Gardner's notable series of Massachusetts regimental histories, now running in the "Massachusetts magazine" of Salem, being practically all there is available in that field.

But when it comes to individual service, Massachusetts people are particularly fortunate because that state has, at enormous expense, printed all her Revolutionery muster, pay and other rolls,

as "Massachusetts soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary war" in 17 large quarto volumes. No other state has done nearly as much in this direction.

But even these records, full as they are, leave much to be desired. Families were usually large and in the old home towns it was more the rule than the exception to find several contemporaries of the same name (middle names being very rare). In using the above work it is not uncommon to find two or more soldiers bearing the name of the ancestor one is in search of, from the town we know he lived in; and still others of the same name whose residence is indeterminate.

Unless it can be conclusively established that no other of the name could have served from that town at the time, or our family tradition is more definite than is usually the case, we really have found no evidence at all. Here is where the value of the pension lists comes in. While we may not know in whose company or regiment, or in what capacity the Revolutionary ancestor served, we can usually find out where he lived in later life, and if he survived to old age and drew a pension, the necessary link to the chain of evidence is often secured so one can identify the actual military service of the ancestor in "Massachusetts soldiers and sailors."

The U. S. Pension Office at Washington is a veritable mine of information, and once an ancestor is located on the pension roll, it is worth while to secure direct from the Office and at some expense, a copy of all papers relating to the claim.

It may be added that the Pension Office authorities give no very cordial endorsement of the printed pension rolls, having found them to contain numerous errors. It must also be added, however, that some of the lists preserve records whose originals have been lost in the destruction of the Capitol by the British in 1814 or in other ways. The important things to realize are that the printed lists are so useful and so largely used that a consolidated list like the following will be valuable; and that once the name desired is found it will almost certainly be worth while to write to the Pension Office for full details of service.

The difficulty in using the various printed pension lists springs from the fact that not one is strictly alphabetical, and they are so rare now that only the large libraries have them all.

Before we take up the various pension lists in print, it may be well to devote a little time to consideration of Revolutionary pensions in general, and fortunately Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law, volume XII, No. 3 (History of military pension legislature in the United States by W. H. Glasson) gives us an exhaustive sketch.

Classes of Pensioners

Revolutionary pensioners really fall into four classes.

I. *Invalid pensioners.*

The first national U. S. pension law passed Aug. 26, 1776 promised half pay for life or during disability to every officer, soldier or sailor, losing a limb or being so disabled in the service of the U. S. as to be incapable of earning a livelihood. Proportionate relief was promised to such as were partially disabled. Apr. 23, 1782, it was enacted that Continental soldiers who were sick or wounded and unfit for duty were to be discharged and be pensioned at the rate of five dollars per month. An act passed June 7, 1785, further provided that when so disabled as to be unable to earn a livelihood, commissioned officers should be allowed a half pay pension and non-commissioned officers and privates five dollars a month, proportionate rates being allowed for partial disability.

This act was afterwards amended to include later disability resulting from wounds, to include state troops and militia as well as Continentals, and the rates were somewhat increased.

Invalid pensioners surviving at the dates of the service pension acts of 1818 and 1832 usually found it advantageous to secure entry under them.

II. *Half pay or commutation pensioners.*

As a result of Washington's appeal at a time when the depreciation of the continental currency and the gloomy outlook in the field were preventing the re-enlistment of many officers and men at the termination of their periods of service, Congress on May 15, 1778, voted to all American commissioned officers who should continue in service to the close of the war half pay for seven years after its conclusion; to all common soldiers who served to the end of the war a gratuity of eighty dollars. As these measures failed to secure the full results expected, Washington again appealed to Congress, which on Oct. 21, 1780, voted that all officers who should continue in

service to the end of the war, should receive half pay for life. These measures are believed to have been of the utmost importance in keeping the army together till the end of the struggle, but they were immensely unpopular, especially in New England, while opposition to Congress was very strong.

To the irritation aroused in the officers' minds at the suspicion that Congress intended to repudiate these obligations were attributable their "Memorial to Congress" of Dec. 1782 and the more celebrated "Newburgh addresses" of March, 1783.

Washington once more prepared an urgent appeal for recognition of the army's claims, and on March 22, 1783, Congress adopted a compromise known as the "Commutation act," substituting for the half pay for life, five years full pay in money or interest bearing securities.

As the Confederation had no funds, the officers received not money but "commutation certificates," but with no provision for paying principal or interest, these depreciated like the continental currency and soon came into the hands of speculators who profited when the first Congress under the Constitution provided for the refunding of these certificates.

The survivors of this group and their friends felt that justice had not been done and petitions were introduced into Congress from time to time until in May 15, 1828, just 50 years after the original act, a measure was passed giving full pay for life, beginning Mar. 3, 1826, to the surviving officers of the Continental line who had been entitled to half pay under the act of 1780, and the same allowance was made to the non-commissioned officers and privates entitled to receive the gratuity of eighty dollars promised in 1780. This act was executed by the Secretary of the Treasury rather than by the Secretary of War, who administered the other pension laws until in 1835 it was transferred from the former to the latter office.

III. *Service pensioners.*

March 18, 1818, was passed the first service pension act, which provided that every resident of the U. S. who had served in the Revolutionary war until its close or for the term of 9 months or longer, at any period of the war, on the Continental establishment or navy, and who was by reason of his reduced circumstances in need of assistance, should receive a pension; if an officer, twenty dollars a month, if a private eight dollars. Claimants were required to give up invalid and all other pensions. So many frauds were

perpetrated under this act that in 1820 Congress required of all pensioners under the act, sworn schedules of their property and income, and under this ruling thousands of names were stricken from the rolls.

In June, 1832, a still more sweeping service pension measure became law. It granted to all who had completed a total service of two years in Continental line, state troops or militia, or the navy, and who were not entitled to pensions under the Commutation law of 1824, full pay according to rank, to commence May 15, 1828, and not to exceed a captain's pay. All who had completed a service of not less than six months were to receive the same proportion of their full pay that their service bore to two years. Here again enormous frauds were unearthed.

IV. *Widows and Orphans.*

Aug. 24, 1780, Congress extended the half pay for 7 years to the widows or orphan children of officers who had died or should die in the service. This act was renewed under the Constitution in 1792 but nothing further was done till 1836 when provision was made that if any soldier who would be entitled to a pension under the service act of 1832 (see preceding paragraph) died leaving a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of his service, she might receive his pension as long as she might remain unmarried. Varied later acts were passed supplementing and extending the above.

The report of the Commissioner of pensions for 1874 gives some interesting figures:

Soldiers in the Revolutionary army (estimate)		289,715
Revolutionary pensioners		57,623
Under act of 1818	20,485	
" " " 1828	1,200	
" " " 1835	33,425	
		55,110

Leaving a balance 2,513, pensioned under early invalid acts or by specific measures. The Commissioner also stated that there were 39,295 widows who received Revolutionary pensions.

Pension Lists

Including the principal lists published by the U. S. government, as far as we have noted them. There seems to be no index available to special pensions granted after 1840. It is well known that Revo-

lutionary pensioners were on the rolls over a quarter century later. The venerable William Hutchings of Penobscot was present as an honored guest at the Bangor 4th of July celebration in 1865.

1792. Invalid pension claims. Communicated to the House of Representatives, Dec. 14, 1792. (American state papers. Class IX. Claims. p. 56-68.)

Tabular. Arranged by states (including District of Maine). Alphabetic by initial letter only. 7 columns: Names; Rank; Regiment; Disability; Date from which annual pension commenced; Monthly allowance; Arrears due.

1794. Invalid pension claims. Communicated to the House of Representatives April 25, 1794-[1795]. (American state papers. Claims. Washington, 1834. p. 83-122, 125-128, 135-145, 150-172).

Tabular. Arranged by states (including the District of Maine). Not alphabetic. Usually in 7 columns:—Names; Rank; Regiment or company or ship; Disability; When and where disabled; Residence [town]; To what pension entitled [or Monthly allowance and Arrearages]; Remarks.

'20. Letter from the Secretary of war, transmitting a report of the names, rank and line of every person placed on the pension list, in pursuance of the act of 18th of March, 1818, &c.....Washington, Printed by Gales & Seaton, 1820. 672 pages.

(16th Congress, 1st session. House. Doc. No. 55)

Tabular. Arranged by states of residence in 1820. Alphabetic by initial letter only: 3 columns:—Names; Rank; Line.

Practically all the names in this list are reprinted in the 1835 list, but occasionally there is variation in spelling name or added detail of service.

'28. Officers on the pension list. Letter from the Secretary of war, transmitting a list of officers on the pension roll of the U. S. designating the states to which the officers severally belong. January 30, 1828.....Washington: printed by Gales & Seaton, 1828. 29 pages.

(20th Congress, 1st session. House. Doc. No. 124.)

Tabular. Arranged by states; two classes under each: Invalid pension list, and Revolutionary pension list. Alphabetic by initial letter only. Gives name and rank only; no particulars of service or present residence. These "Revolutionary pensioners" are those officers pensioned under the "service" act of 1818 who were living in 1828.

'29. Officers, &c. pensioned under act of 1828. Letter from the Secretary of the treasury, transmitting a list of the names of pensioners under the law of May 15, 1828. January 13, 1829. [From Treasury dept.] 16 pages.

(20th Congress, 2d session. House. Doc. No. 68.)

Tabular. Alphabetic by initial letter only. 5 columns:—Names; Line; Rank; Sum annually; State or Territory of residence at time of application.

'31. Rejected applications for pensions, &c. Letter from the Secretary of war, transmitting a report respecting rejected applications for pensions. January 6, 1831. 84 pages.

(21st Congress, 2d session. House. Doc. No. 31)

In two parts, each subdivided by state: *a*. Persons whose claims to pension on account of Revolutionary service have been rejected (3 columns: Name, Rank and Reasons for rejection); *b*. Revolutionary pensioners placed on the rolls under the act of March 18, 1818, and who have been stricken from the pension list under act of May 1, 1820, not being considered in indigent circumstances (2 columns: Name and Rank).

The veterans in the second part would regularly be found in the '20 and '35 lists also.

'35. Report from the Secretary of war, in obedience to resolutions of the Senate of the 5th and 30th of June, 1834, and the 3d of March, 1835, in relation to the pension establishment of the United States. Washington: Printed by Duff Green, 1835. 3 volumes.

(23d Congress, 1st session. Senate. Doc. No. 514).

Tabular. Arranged (1st) by state, (2d) by class of pensioners: *a* Invalid pensioners; *b*. Heirs of non-commissioned officers, privates, &c. who died in the U. S. service who obtained five years' half pay in lieu of bounty land, under the second section of the act of April 16, 1816; *c*. Pensioners under the act of March 18, 1818; *d* Pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832, (3d) by county. Alphabetic by initial letter only. Section [*a*] contains very few Revolutionary pensioners and [*b*] gives heirs of soldiers killed in the War of 1812. Sections [*c*] and [*d*] are confined to Revolutionary pensioners; names are alphabetic under county by initial letter of family name only. 9 columns:—Names; Rank; Annual allowance; Sums received; Description of service; When placed on the pension rolls; Commencement of pension; Age; Remarks. Sections [*c*] and [*d*] include all veterans who had been pensioned under these two acts; many had died before 1835 but full entry is made, with date of death.

'40. A census of pensioners for Revolutionary or military services; with their names, ages, and places of residence, as returned by the marshals of the several judicial districts, under the act for taking the sixth census. Washington: printed by Blair and Rives, 1841. 195 pages.

Tabular. Arranged by states, sub-arrangement by counties and then by towns. Names not alphabetic. 3 columns: Names of pensioners; Ages; Names of heads of families with whom pensioners resided 1840.

There is no mark of distinction between the Revolutionary and the other military pensioners. The latter are evidently very few.

This list includes a considerable number of widows.

Claims

While the foregoing lists include the veterans who were pensioned under the general laws and many others, they do not by any means give *all* Revolutionary pensioners; many of course died before the date of our earliest lists; and many must have been pensioned by special act between the date of the last list (1840) and the death of the last Revolutionary veteran in the late "sixties."

Fortunately each House of Congress publishes from time to time indexes of private claims brought before them and these claims include special pension bills. Furthermore these indexes are strictly alphabetical and therefore easy to consult (as the pension lists are not).

Such House lists are

1st-31st Congress, 1789-1851 (32d Cong. 1st session. House misc. doc. [unnumbered] serial no. 653-655).

32d-41st " 1851-1871 (42d Cong. 3d session. House misc. doc. no. 109. Serial no. 1574).

Senate list

14th-46th Congress, 1817-1881 (46th Cong. 3d session. Senate misc. doc. no. 14. Serial no. 1945-1946.)

Notes

In connection with the use of following list and the various pension lists to which it serves as an index, there are several things to bear in mind. In the first place this index is intended to cover all the most important facts recorded, and at the same time, definitely locate the original entry in case completer history is desired.

As to "service", first there were the Continental regiments raised by Congress, such as Harrison's artillery, the Commander-in-Chief's guard, etc., and the various continental regiments raised by the individual states and turned over to Congress, such as the 16th Mass, etc. (indicated by "Mass. line", etc.) There was also the Continental navy. Then came the state line and state navy, raised and supported by the states for home defence when the Continental army and navy was engaged elsewhere (indicated by "Mass, state", "R. I. navy", etc.) Finally came the militia of the states—citizens called out for temporary or special service (N. H. mil. etc.)

The "residence" ("County" having a column for itself, and town being given in "Remarks" column if reported) in each case is the place of domicile at date of list; most of the lists giving no intimation at all where soldier resided or enlisted 1775-81. The 1835 list which does contain particulars of service has no more than the *state* pensioner served from. Maine men of course being accredited to Massachusetts. Indeed there is no list in print as far as known giving Revolutionary soldiers who enlisted from Maine, save as one might dig some information out of "Records of Mass. soldiers and sailors", already alluded to.

The "age" is of course age reported at time list was made; date of birth being approximated by subtracting age given from date of list;

e. g. Obadiah Abbee, the first pensioner on our list was born *about* 1765 (1835—70=1765.)

As to Maine counties, at the time of the first list giving county of residence (that of 1835) the state was divided into the following: York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock, Washington, Kennebec, Oxford, Somerset, Penobscot and Waldo. Before the 1840 list appeared there were three new counties: Franklin and Piscataquis (1838) and Aroostook (1839) and since that date Androscoggin, Knox and Sagadahoc have been formed. So it follows that a man might live in the same place, and still be recorded in one county in 1835, in another in 1840 and still another at time of death.

No special effort has been made to identify different holders of the same name. If they lived in same county by the record and ages would approximately correspond the ——— has been used for entries after the first. In cases where there could be the least doubt, separate entries have been made.

Names from the 1820 and '31b lists are not given separate entry save in cases where name is not found in 1835 list; ('20) or (31b) in remarks column for names in '35 list signifying that name occurs in former list. any variations in form of name or additional information being noted.

The county abbreviattions will be obvious. Other abbreviations are: d. for died, res. for residence, and Pri., Corp., Lieut., Capt., Surg., for private, corporal, etc.

Widow's names are italicized.

Aside from the works already referred to one should consult Saffell's "Records of the Revolutionary war", 1858, pages 401-467, which contains a full treatment of the Half-pay or commutation pensioners, and an extensive list of officers killed in the war or possessed of right to half pay at the end.

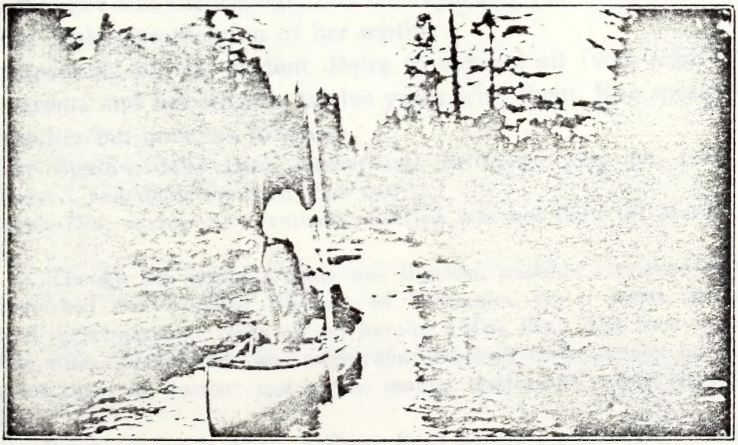
Maine also, since statehood, has made liberal provision for her Revolutionary veterans, as attested by "Names of soldiers of the American revolution who applied for state bounty under resolves of March 17, 1838, March 24, 1836 and March 20, 1836 as appear by record in the Land Office .....: Compiled by Charles J. House". Augusta, Burleigh & Flynt, 1893. The introduction gives text of the resolves, and as the names are alphabetical, they are not entered in this index.

List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Abbee, Obadiah....	Mass. mil...	Private....	70	Kennebec....	
'35d	Abbree, William...	Cont. navy..	Lieutenant	87	Washington.	
'40	*Abbot, Betsey*.....	.....	.....	73	Waldo.....	Res. with Joel Abbot, Montville.
'40	Abbot, Henry.....	.....	.....	85	Lincoln.	Same as Abbott, Henry. Residence Boothbay.
'35d	Abbot, Isaac.....	Mass. line...	Private....	72	Oxford.....	〃 〃 〃
'40	———	.....	.....	78	Oxford.....	Res. Fryeburg.
'35c	Abbot, John, 2d...	R. I. line....	Private....	74	Lincoln.....	('20 as Abbott) died April 18, 1824.
'35c	Abbot, Jonathan...	Mass. line...	Private....	75	Cumberland.	
'35d	Abbot, Joseph.....	Mass. state..	Private and Corporal.	80	Oxford.....	Died Nov. 30, 1832.
'35	Abbot, Nathaniel..	Mass. line...	Private....	86	Cumberland.	('20) d. April 8, 1830.
'35d	Abbot, Philip.....	N. H. mil....	Private....	77	Oxford.....	
'40	———	.....	.....	83	Oxford.....	Res. Rumford.
'35c	Abbott, Abner.....	N. H. line...	Private....	73	Oxford.....	('20) d. Sept., 1823.
'35d	Abbott, Daniel....	Mass. line...	Private....	86	York.....	('20 and '31b, as Abbot.)
'35c	Abbott, Henry.....	R. I. line....	Private....	77	Lincoln.....	('20) same as Abbot, Henry.

List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35	Abbott, John	Mass. line	Private	76	York	('20 and '31b as Abbot).
'35	Abbott, Silas	Mass. line	Sergeant	83	York	Died June 30, 1826.
'35c	Acorn, Geo. Michael	Mass. line	Private	77	Lincoln	('20) d. Feb. 27, 1823.
'35d	Adams, Amos	Mass. line	Private	87	Kennebec	
'40	Adams, Amos			94	Somerset	Res. Madison.
'35d	Adams, James	Mass. state	Private	90	Somerset	
'35c	Adams, Jedediah	Mass. line	Private	83	Lincoln	('20) d. July 17, 1832.
'40	*Adams, Jemima*			83	Lincoln	Res. Union.
'35c	Adams, Joel	Mass. line	Private		Lincoln	('20).
'35c	Adams, Joseph, 1st	Mass. line	Private	71	Lincoln	('20) d. June 25, 1818.
'35c	Adams, Joseph, 2d.	Mass. line	Private	68	Oxford	('20).
'40	Adams, Joseph			74	Franklin	Res. Jay.
'35c	Adams, Samuel	Mass. line	Sergeant	89	Lincoln	('20, as surgeon) d. March 6, 1819.
'35d	Adams, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	76	Lincoln	('20, 31b).
'40	———			83	Lincoln	Res. Bowdoin.
'40	*Adams, Susan*			99	Penobscot	Res. Corinna.
'35d	Adams, Solomon	Mass. line	Private	75	Kennebec	Died Nov. 4, 1833.
'40	*Adams, Susannah*			72	Kennebec	Res. Greene.
'40	Addison, John			89	Cumberland	Res. Freeport.
'35d	Additon, Thomas	Mass. mil	Private	71	Kennebec	
'35c	Adley, Peter	N. Y. line	Private	78	Somerset	
'40f	Adley, Peter			79	Franklin	Res. Berlin.
1794	Airs, George	Crane's art. regt.	Matross			Res. Arundel. Wounded at Brandywine.
'35c	Akley, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	76	Oxford	Tr'sf'rred from Windham Co., Vt., 1827.
'40	Akley, Samuel			76	Oxford	Res. Rumford.
'35c	Albee, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	90	Somerset	('20).
'31a	Albee, William					Rejected as not serving in Cont. regiments.
'35d	Alden, Silas	N. H. line	Private	69	Oxford	
'40	*Aldrich, Mary*			79	Cumberland	Res. Freeport.
'35c	Aldrick, Henry	Mass. line	Private	72	Oxford	Died 1822.
'35d	Aldricks, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	82	Cumberland	Died March 5, 1834.
'40	Allbee, Jonathan			97	Somerset	Res. Lexington.
'35d	Allen, Amos	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln	('20, '31b).
'35d	Allen, Barsham	N. H. state	Private	72	York	
'40	———			76	York	Res. South Berwick.

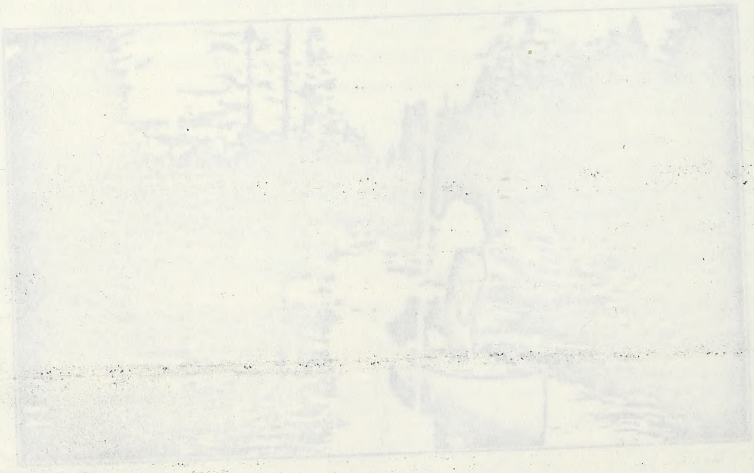
(To be continued.)

INLAND MAINE SCENERY



Poling Down a Shallow Stream

(Courtesy, B. & A. R. R.)



Dorothea Lynde Dix

By John Francis Sprague.

On the fourth day of April in the Year 1802, there was born in the State of Maine, one of the most remarkable women of the nineteenth century, or in fact of any other century since the beginning of the world's civilization.

Her authorized biographer, the Reverend Francis Tiffany, in the preface to his work published in 1890, says of her:

Here is a woman who, as the founder of vast and enduring institutions of mercy in America and in Europe has simply no peer in the annals of Protestantism.

To find her parallel in this respect, it is necessary to go back to the lives of such memorable Roman Catholic women as St. Theresa of Spain or Santa Chiara of Assisi, and to the amazing work they did in founding throughout European Christendom great conventional establishments.

The birthplace of Dorothea (christened Dorothy) Lynde Dix was in the town of Hampden, on a charming spot whose sunny slope reaches the waters of the beautiful River Penobscot, since made into a park known as the Dorothea Dix Park.

Her father's name was Joseph Dix, who was the son of Dr. Elijah Dix and was born in Worcester, Massachusetts. But little is known of the father except that he was in some way a failure in the battle of life.

Alfred S. Roe, in his paper[1] on Dorothea Dix avers as does Tiffany that she was surprisingly reticent regarding her childhood days. Tiffany makes no mention of her mother.

In speaking of her evident desire to conceal all facts regarding her parents and her life for twelve years with them, Roe speaks of the mother but once, as follows:

Mary Bigelow, Miss Dix's mother was christened May 4th, 1760, in Sudbury....and doubtless born that year.

Joseph Dix, whom she eventually married was not born till March 26, 1778.

.....Though the mother's name was Bigelow, possibly a relative of the distinguished Col. Timothy Bigelow, of Worcester, yet it seems probable that all the remarkable traits of our heroine (Miss Dix) date back at least a generation. Her father was an invalid and died early, though he rated as a merchant in Boston; and of the mother unpleasant stories were told

(1) Dorothea Lynde Dix: A Paper Read Before the Worcester Society of Antiquity by Alfred S. Roe, Nov. 20, 1888—(Published in 1889) p. 4.

of excesses which would be inexcusable in the eyes of her more than puritanic daughter. To me, these statements seem to suggest family complications that to so proud a woman as Miss Dix. would have been intolerable if publicly discussed or even referred to.

In this connection Tiffany[2] says:

Her birth occurred during a temporary stay of her parents in the town of Hampden,.....one in fact of the very many places in which her father, who was of an unstable and wandering turn of mind, appears for a time to have lived.

.....Glimpses of this childhood are lighted on at various spots in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, as well as Worcester and Boston, Massachusetts. So painful, however, to the subsequent woman, always remained the memory of its bitterness that in no hour of the most confidential intimacy could she be induced to unlock the silence which to the very end of her life she maintained as to all the incidents of her early days.

She "ran away" from her parents in Worcester[3] and put herself under the protection of her paternal grandmother, then a resident of Boston. She was then twelve years of age[4]. Her immediate parents being apparently below the average in energetic fibre, it becomes interesting to discover from what ancestral source had descended to the child the intellectual and spiritual powers and marked characteristics of greatness which she displayed in a half century of wonderful activities.

Dr. Elijah Dix, the grandfather of Dorothea, was a man of distinction in his day and a strong and forceful character. He was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, August 24, 1747. He was self educated and yet became a practitioner of medicine and surgery, settling in Worcester in 1770, where he remained until 1795, when he removed to Boston. He acquired eminence in his profession and amassed considerable wealth. Tiffany[5] says he was

Strong in body, courageous and self-asserting in temperament, ambitious of power and position.

He was evidently aggressive in his ways and methods and so indifferent to public opinion that he was often unpopular with the public.

He was a public spirited citizen and one of the active promoters of the Worcester and Boston turnpike.

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(2) Life of Dorothea Lynde Dix by Francis Tiffany (Houghton Mifflin Company, 1891) p. 1.

(3) Tiffany p 2.

(4) Ib. p. 8.

(5) Ib. p. 4.

What few writers have studied his life and made reference to him have agreed that he was a man of some eccentricities and idiosyncrasies.

As strange as it may seem at this time, the fact that he was the first citizen of Worcester to advocate the planting of shade trees for the adornment of the town,—Tiffany asserting it was then considered "a remarkable idiosyncrasy of taste,"—made enemies of many of his townsmen: for the Puritans hated trees the same as they did the Indians and the wolves.

Roe[6] states that a street in a residential part of the city of Worcester is known as Dix street thus named in his honor.

He was a large owner of real estate in Worcester and Mr. Roe[7] estimates that his estate

Extended westward from Main Street, beyond Harvard; and possibly Dix Street may mark pretty nearly its southerly line.

While its authenticity may be questioned, a story has been handed down which is referred to by both Roe and Tiffany, to the effect that once some of the Worcester people having become enraged at the Doctor's dictatorial and arrogant manners concluded to drive him out of the town; Roe says to "ride him on a rail." The plot was planned for a man to call at his house to summon him to the sick-bed of a pretended patient who lived out of town. Then the outlaws concealed in some bushes by the side of the highway were to make the attack upon a signal to be given by the messenger. The shrewd Doctor suspected that something was on foot but promptly agreed to make the professional visit. Before starting, however, he opened a window and in a loud voice said to his man-servant "bring around my horse at once, see that the pistols in my holsters are double shotted; then give the bull dog a piece of raw meat and turn him loose to go along." This scheme never matured.

In Boston he was successful not only as a physician but in business enterprises as well. He established a large drug store on the south side of Faneuil Hall, and founded in South Boston chemical works for refining sulphur and purifying camphor.

It is evident that at one time Dr. Silvester Gardiner was a business partner with him. Dr. Gardiner was a large owner of Maine lands and being a loyalist when the American Revolution broke out,

(6) Roe's Paper (supra) p. 1.
(7) Ib. p. 7.

was obliged to flee that country and go to England where he remained for several years.

When Gardiner fled, Tiffany says, Dix was owing him money. Dr. Dix was himself a staunch patriot and as all of Dr. Gardiner's property was confiscated by the Colonial government, it is quite probable that had he taken advantage of this situation he might have avoided payment of his debt. But his sturdy honesty forbade him doing this and he crossed the ocean for the purpose of meeting Dr. Gardiner, making a settlement of their affairs and paying him what was his due. Probably the most carefully prepared sketch of Silvester Gardiner that has ever been written is that by the late Henry Sewall Webster[8]. In this work he makes no mention of the fact that these men were once partners, but in a letter which he publishes from Dr. Gardiner to his attorney, Oliver Whipple, dated "London, July 30, 1784" appears these words:

I think it proper to acquaint you that I have wrote you fully by Doct. Dix, a passenger with Capt. Calahan, that soon after I had closed and delivered that packet, etc.

This proves that Dr. Dix visited him and thus corroborates Tiffany's statement.

Dr. Dix also purchased and dealt in quite extensive tracts of lands in the District of Maine. Two Maine towns, nearly one hundred miles distant from each other, Dixmont in Penobscot County and Dixfield in Oxford County, have each honored his memory as he was the proprietor who sold lands to the first settlers in both towns. He often visited his holdings in Maine and was in Dixmont when his death occurred, June 7, 1809, and his body was interred in the burial ground near Dixmont Center.

Dr. Dix married Dorothy Lynde, Oct. 1, 1771. She was the daughter of Joseph Lynde and was born May 23, 1746. She is described as a typical example of the New England Puritan gentlewoman, austere, dignified and precise, with a conscience that was inflexible and a nature devoid of anything emotional or sentimental.

When Dorothea sought her protection she was a widow living in quite a grand residence in Boston that was known as the Dix Mansion. While it might have been a grim and joyless home, she was trained in habits of diligence and the change secured her several years of education.

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(8) Gardiner, Maine, Historical Series No. 2 by Henry Sewall Webster (Gardiner, Me., 1913.)

She spent some years as a school teacher and governess, and all of these early experiences and duties were fitting her for the great life work which destiny ordained for her.

When quite a young girl she became interested in the then new religious teachings and philosophy of New England's great Unitarian divine, Dr. William E. Channing. By this means she emerged from the gloom of Puritanism and beheld the world and looked upon human life from an entirely new and more tolerant angle. It was not until 1841 that she first began to realize what suffering and degradation many of the human race were enduring through the ignorance of their so called superiors. Her first knowledge of the inhuman condition of the inmates of the almshouses and jails in Massachusetts started her on her great career. Soon the crying needs of the insane demanded her attention and it was her unprecedented accomplishments in their behalf which gave her world-wide fame.

To comprehend the magnitude of her labors and to fully understand why iron cages, chains, clubs and starvation constituted the system of caring for the insane three-quarters of a century ago, one would have to engage in tiring research and profound study of the causes—theological, political and social which produced this situation. The old theories of insanity were responsible for it. The human mind had not then entirely recovered from the superstitions of the middle ages when the insane were supposed to be no more nor less than children of Satan; and delusions and ravings the natural outbursts of a fallen soul. This conception of these unfortunate ones was, that they were outside the category of human beings and not entitled to be treated as such.

It was not until about the beginning of the nineteenth century that the more enlightened, progressive and thoughtful began to doubt the soundness of their beliefs.

Like every other reform movement for the betterment of the human race in every age of the world, the discarding of chains, bleedings and duckings in the care of the insane was a slow process, for, like everything else of its kind it had to grope its way through the devious and moss-grown paths of conservatism. They first began to unchain maniacs in this world in France in 1792. The radical who made this startling proposal to the world was one Dr. Phillippe Pinel. He had charge of an asylum for incurable insane and asked the government to allow him to try his experiment on one-

fourth of his patients. This was promptly refused and it was only after a year's persistent effort that he succeeded in doing even this.

But a real new idea is seldom fully established among human beings in less than a century's time. This one at least had not become firmly rooted in 1841.

Space will not permit anything like a semblance of a detailed account of the magnificent and almost marvelous achievements of Miss Dix in breaking down the old barriers of barbarism which surrounded the insane and establishing asylums of mercy for them in every state in the Union and in European countries.

Prison reform was also a part of her work, which was the first step taken in a more rational treatment of criminals.

Someone in writing of her has well said that her "life work was a romance in philanthropy."

Her first work commenced with the East Cambridge, Massachusetts jail. Here she found the guilty and the innocent, degenerate and criminals, herded together with the insane of both sexes overcrowded at all times and without means of warmth in the severest weather. The task which she had allotted to herself was herculean in every sense of the word. Her part was to up-root and tear down the old and reconstruct on new and untried lines, to overwhelm ignorance with enlightenment and prejudice and bigotry with logic. She must enlist statesmen, politicians and publicists in her cause and revolutionize the public sentiment of her own country and of other countries beyond the seas. She was to face the undertaking of meeting and convincing members of state and national legislatures, of Governors, Popes, Kings and Presidents, that they were at the parting of the ways and should turn and travel a new way, that, lighted by heavenly love, led to human justice and mercy. Such a project would have appalled any but a genius called and fitted by fate to do and to act at this juncture of the world's progress.

Her first memorial to a state legislature was addressed to the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The awful disclosures contained in this document and its impassioned eloquence soon attracted the attention of Charles Sumner, Horace Mann, William E. Channing and many progressive men and advanced thinkers who rallied to her support. She was bold and fearless in her message to the people through their legislature. She told them that their system

Confined insane persons in cages, closets, cellars, stalls, pens; chained, naked, beaten with rods, and lashed into obedience.

The success of her memorial in her own state encouraged her to press forward into all the other states. Her campaign in Massachusetts ended, (1841-43), she visited Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Later she crusaded the southern states. She induced state after state to build hospitals for the insane. One of these, the Dixmont Hospital in Pennsylvania, was thus named by her in kind remembrance of and to honor the name of her grandfather, Dr. Dix. The year 1853 found her in Nova Scotia, and other parts of Canada. In 1852 she succeeded in getting Congress to make an appropriation for a hospital for the insane in the army and navy at Washington, D. C.

As early as 1848 it had become a settled policy of the government at Washington to grant tracts of lands to new states for education and internal improvements. In 1845 the amount thus granted for these purposes had reached an aggregate of 134,704,982 acres. Miss Dix conceived the idea of petitioning Congress to make similar grants to states to be used for the insane. Her first memorial asking for 5,000,000 acres to be thus used failed of passage. In 1850 she, for the second time, memorialized Congress for this cause and then asked for 12,225,000 acres. This bill passed both houses of Congress but was vetoed by President Pierce. He drew a line between government appropriations outside the District of Columbia for internal improvements and purposes of an eleemosynary character like the Dix bill. He contended that for this reason its constitutionality was in doubt and even if it were within the power of the government to do this it was inexpedient, because if this precedent should be established the states might sometime force all of their poor on to the nation.

Miss Dix had at this time wrought such a change in public sentiment throughout the country that this veto was bitterly criticised by many.

In 1854, having become greatly exhausted by her labors, she decided to visit England for rest and recreation. She engaged passage on the steamer "Arctic." When she went to pay her passage the clerk handed her a receipt for it but declined the money saying that he had been instructed by the owners of the ship to do this.

Mr. E. K. Collins, the chief owner of the line, was on board the ship and when Miss Dix approached him to tender her thanks he said:

The nation, Madam, owes you a debt of graditude which it can never repay, and of which I, as an individual, am only too happy to be thus privileged to mark my sense.

Dr. Daniel Hack Tuke, a famous English alienist, and author of "History of the Insane in the British Isles," published in 1882, gives due credit to the work of Miss Dix throughout the British Empire and says that "she revolutionized the lunacy laws of the land." She extended her work to the Channel Islands and on the Continent. In some of the Italian cities she found the insane in a deplorable situation. Even in Rome the conditions were not much better and worse than in Naples. She decided that in order to institute a movement for reform that would produce results an audience with Pope Pius IX was necessary. Being only a woman, a foreigner and a protestant she had fears and misgivings as to the outcome. But whatever doubts may have troubled her were of short duration. Regarding this episode in her life which occurred in February 1856, her biographer says:[*]

Unfortunately, no letter or paper of any kind remains that might serve to recall the particulars of the interview Miss Dix ultimately obtained with Pope Plus IX. That it was one which, from the circumstances of the case,—the supreme spiritual authority of the Pontiff, the beautiful benignity of the man, and the far-reaching consequences it might entail,—must have called out her full resources, there can be no question. All that can be gathered today to illustrate the scene must come from the memories of certain of Miss Dix's still surviving friends, to whom, in those rare hours of intimacy in which she suffered her habitual reticence about herself to be broken through, she told the story.

She found Pius IX benignity itself. Happily at home in English, nothing of the power of the plea was lost by having to pass through the medium of an interpreter. He listened with fixed attention to her recital, and was painfully shocked at its details, promising her immediately to make a personal examination and appointing a second audience at a later date. A day or two after, he drove unannounced to the insane asylum, and taking its officials unawares inspected the wards himself. Then, at the second audience granted Miss Dix, he freely acknowledged his distress at the condition of things he had found, and warmly thanked her, a woman and a Protestant, for crossing the seas to call to his attention as Chief Shepherd of the Sheep these cruelly-treated members of his flock.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861 the world wide reputation which Miss Dix had attained made her the one person in the country that President Lincoln and his administration at Washington turned to for assistance in the matter of organizing nurses for the armies of the north. They had then no Red Cross organiza-

(*) Tiffany (supra) p. 288.

tion or anything similar to it but the exigencies of the war brought forth what was known as the Sanitary Commission and later on the Christian Commission, organizations with immense sums of money contributed by generous people of the northern states. Thousands of women nurses volunteered for the service but the majority of them were entirely untrained and inexperienced. Miss Dix was called by the government to take charge and have general supervision of this department. She was appointed

Superintendent of Women Nurses, to select and assign women nurses to general or permanent military hospitals, they not to be employed in such hospitals without her sanction and approval, except in cases of urgent need.

She continued to perform this arduous work until peace was declared. She won great fame in these activities and her name was well known in all the ranks of the Union soldiers and a household word throughout the north. Had she never done anything else of a public nature except this, history would have recorded her as one of the great women of the age. But even this work, as great and as noble as it was did not compare in magnitude with that of the years previous and it necessarily has a subordinate place in her career.

After the close of the Civil War she again took up her labors for the insane and unfortunate ones of life and continued them until within a short time of her death.

She was talented as a writer and during her busy life found time to write several books. She was the author of "Science of Common Things," a book that for one or two generations, had a place in almost every home in the country and was a standard reference. This little book passed through sixty editions. Other later books were, "Garland of Flora," "Private Hours," "Alice & Ruth," "Prisons and Prison Discipline."

She died July 17, 1887, and the burial took place in Mt. Auburn Cemetery near Boston, Massachusetts.

About a quarter of a century ago, after the fact that Miss Dix was born in Hampden had been fully established, certain patriotic men and women of Hampden, Bangor and other parts of Maine begun a movement for a public park in her memory. This resulted in the formation of a corporation known as the Dorothea Dix Memorial Association. A tract of land which embraced her birthplace was purchased and on July 4, 1899, it was properly dedicated with impressive ceremonies and an oration delivered by the late

Colonel Augustus C. Hamlin of Bangor. The following account of the proceedings appeared in the Bangor Daily News in its issue of July 5, 1899:

Dorothea Lynde Dix, a woman who was brave, self-sacrificing and patriotic was honored by the Dorothea Dix Memorial Association in Hampden yesterday in a grand manner. It was the occasion of the dedication of the park and erection of the liberty pole in honor of this great woman who gave her life for the saving of humanity.

Arrangements for the celebration have been going on for several weeks and when the hour for the exercises to begin arrived, there were hundreds of people gathered at the park to participate in and listen to the interesting program. The procession formed in the public square at Hampden Corner at 10 o'clock. It was made up as follows:

Platoon of Bangor Police.
Newburgh Band, 20 pieces.
Co. A, of Hampden, 45 men,
Captain F. C. Turner, commanding.

Hon. Joseph S. Smith, chief marshal, of Bangor and staff.
Col. F. U. Whiting, chief of staff, Hampden.
Col. John F. Foster, adjutant general, Bangor.
Col. W. W. Emerson, quartermaster general, Hampden.
Col. Walter H. Nason, surgeon general, Hampden.
Col. Henry W. Mayo, judge advocate general, Hampden.
Lieut. Col. Frank A. Garnsey, aide-de-camp, Bangor.
Lieut. Col. Fred H. Small, aide-de-camp, Bangor.
Lieut. Col. George E. Emery, aide-de-camp, Hampden.
Hannibal Hamlin Post, No. 165, Bangor 50 men, Junior Vice Commander John T. Gilman, in command.
B. H. Beale Post, No. 12, G. A. R., Bangor, 75 men, Commander Fred E. Sprague, commanding.
Frank G. Flagg Post, G. A. R., Hampden, 30 men, Senior Vice Commander F. R. Packard, commanding.
State Relief Corps of Hampden, 35 members. Mrs. J. D. Stanwood, State President, commanding.
National Relief Corps of Hampden, 40 members.

The procession marched to the park, which is situated about a mile below the town, followed by hundreds of people in carriages.

Upon arriving at the park a hollow square was formed about the liberty pole and at the command of Gen. Smith the stars and stripes were raised by Capt. Henry Snow of Brewer. As the red, white and blue banner broke to the breeze three rousing cheers were given by the assemblage. Prayer was offered by Prof. John S. Sewall of Bangor, chaplain of Hannibal Hamlin post, and Col. A. C. Hamlin of Bangor, the orator of the day, then delivered his address. Col. Hamlin was personally acquainted with Miss Dix and his address was listened to with a great deal of interest. A poem was read written for the occasion by Julia H. May. An address was also made by Mrs. H. C. Beedy of Farmington, Maine, the President of the Associa-

tion. Letters were read from General Nelson A. Miles, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, and others. Colonel Jerre Fenno of Bangor read the following invocation which had been written by Mrs. Henrietta G. Rowe of Bangor:

Father of Mercies, Sovereign Lord,
We take thee at thy gracious word;
Tho' thine the power to loose and bind
The merciful shall mercy find.
To thee we raise our song of praise,
In thee we live and move; our ways
By thee are guided; and thy love
Fills earth below and Heaven above;
The heart that bleeds for other's woe,
The generous hand, the words that glow
With pitying love, the gifts that shine,
Are but a pale reflex of thine.

In connection with this story the News also published the following "Notes of the Day:"

The local military company presented a fine appearance under the command of Capt. F. C. Turner. The men were dressed in new uniforms such as the regular army and the volunteer soldiers wore during the Cuban campaign. The company colors were carried by Michael McAuliffe, who has seen service at many state musters in this capacity and who is a veteran of the Civil War.

Congressman Boutelle and Hon. A. R. Day, collector of the port of Bangor, were interested spectators at the celebration.

Many of the residences at Hampden were decorated in honor of the occasion.

The flag which was raised on the liberty pole was presented by Col. Charles A. Jones, proprietor of the American House, Boston, and a native of Hampden. The flagstaff which is about 50 feet high was made by Daniel A. Smith of Hampden, who is 76 years of age. The pole was given by Melville Atwood and the topmost by George Swett.

A party of young people came from Newburg to attend the celebration in a fine looking trap owned by John P. Dearborn and which was drawn by a handsome pair of horses.

Many Boston and New York people are passing the summer at Hampden and they all attended the celebration. Mr. Fletcher and family of Washington were interested spectators at the exercises.

The steamer City of Bangor passed up the river when the exercises were in progress and saluted the assemblage.

Patrolmen Baker, Pierce, Perkins and Harry Baker of the Bangor police force acted as escort to the parade.

Mrs. J. Sewall Reed of Boston, who is visiting Mrs. D. M. Reed in Hampden was one of the earnest workers for the success of the occasion.

THE PINE

Let others have the maple trees,
With all their garnered sweets.
Let others choose the mysteries
Of leafy oak retreats.
I'll give to other men the fruit
Of cherry and the vine.
Their claims to all I'll not dispute
If I can have the pine.

I love it for its tapering grace,
Its uplift strong and true.
I love it for its fairy lace
It throws against the blue.
I love it for its quiet strength,
Its hints of dreamy rest
As, stretching forth my weary length,
I lie here as its guest.

No Persian rug for priceless fee
Was e'er so richly made
As that the pine has spread for me
To woo me to its shade.
No kindly friend hath ever kept
More faithful vigil by
A tired comrade as he slept
Beneath his watchful eye.

But best of all I love it for
Its soft, eternal green;
Through all the winter winds that roar
It ever blooms serene,
And strengthens souls oppressed by fears,
By troubles multiform,
To turn, amid the stress of tears,
A smiling face to storm.

—*John Kendrick Bangs.*

Tombstone Inscriptions

SOME CURIOUS, SOME NOTABLE, SOME COMMONPLACE.

Collected and Annotated by EDGAR CROSBY SMITH.

(Continued from page 158)

(front)
In memory of
William Tyng Esq.,
formerly Sheriff of
Cumberland, afterward
intrusted with impor-
tant offices in the
Province of New
Brunswick, & late resi-
dent

(right face)
dent in Gorham:
where, after a useful
life, marked with pro-
bity, he died, in the
firm hope of a joyful
resurrection, Dec'r
10, 1807, aged 70;
greatly

(back)
greatly lamented by
an affectionate wid-
ow, who pays this
tribute of conjugal
love, & by a family
of adopted children,
to whom he showed
more than parental
kindness.

(left face)
"He that believeth in Me,
though he were dead
yet shall he live."

This quaint and interesting epitaph is engraved on a freestone monument in the Eastern Cemetery, Portland, which marks the grave of a noted Loyalist, William Tyng.

The inscription, commencing on the front face of the monument, reads to the right around the four sides and no attempt was made by the graver to complete a sentence, or a word even, before carrying forward the inscription to the next face. The catch-word such as was used at the bottom of the printed page of a cenury ago is here used.

William Tyng was a son of Commodore Edward Tyng and his wife, Ann Waldo, and was born in Boston, August 17, 1737. The father, although a resident of Boston, had large business interests at Falmouth. The Commodore died when William was eighteen years old. After becoming of age William opened a bookstore in

Cornhill, Boston, but his large holdings of real estate in Falmouth caused frequent and extended visits there.

In 1767, at the death of Moses Pearson the first sheriff of Cumberland county, William Tyng was appointed his successor. In 1769 he married Elizabeth, only child of Capt. Alexander Ross, and it was at about this time that he took up his permanent residence in Portland in the Madam Ross house on the corner of the present Middle and Franklin streets. He resided there until 1775, when his loyalist sentiments rendered his environment so unpleasant that he removed to Boston.

In 1774 he was commissioned a colonel by Governor Gage. The Crown had recently taken from the people the right to elect their civil officers, and the breach was fast widening between the Colonists and the home government. On account of his holding a military commission under the King and at the same time being sheriff of the county, Col. Tyng was looked upon with suspicion by some. On September 21, 1774, a meeting of delegates from Cumberland county towns was held and a resolution passed requesting Sheriff Tyng's presence and a statement from him as to what position he should take regarding enforcing recent acts of Parliament. He made a statement that he "would not as sheriff, or otherwise, act in conformity to or by virtue of said acts, unless by general consent of the County." Having abundant confidence in his integrity and holding the sheriff in high esteem, this statement was voted satisfactory.

After leaving Portland in 1775 he remained in Boston until March, 1776, when that city was evacuated by the British. He went, with many other Loyalists, to New York and remained there until Lord Howe's forces evacuated the latter city in November, 1783. The last hope of the Loyalists having perished many left their native soil and took up homes in New Brunswick; Col. Tyng was of the number, taking a tract of land at White's Cove on the St. John river.

He was there held in high repute and was appointed to various provincial offices and was at one time chief justice. But he never lost his yearning for his old home at Portland. In 1793 he resigned his positions in the province and returned. Madam Ross in the meantime had removed to the neighboring town of Gorham and there erected a beautiful home. Col. Tyng and his wife made it their's.

He was received most cordially by his old friends and neighbors and was at once restored to his former social standing. His estate, which had been confiscated, was restored to him for a nominal sum and he passed his declining years in happiness among his former associates. He died, suddenly, December 11, 1807.

* * *

SOLOMON VOSE, ESQ.
who died Aug. 11, A. D. 1809
Aged 41.

Reader, if love of worth thy bosom warm,
If virtue please thee, or, if friendship charm.
Upon this marble drop a tender tear,
Worth, virtue, friendship, all are buried here.

Solomon Vose was one of Augusta's early lawyers. Although he lived but four years after locating in the town, in that short period he acquired a large clientage and was looked upon as one of the leading lawyers of the section.

He was a son of Col. Joseph Vose of Milton, Massachusetts, and was born there February 22, 1768. His father was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, entering as a captain, served seven years and discharged with the rank of colonel.

Solomon Vose received his education at Harvard and was graduated from the University with the class of 1787. He decided upon the practice of law as a profession and studied with Levi Lincoln, the elder, at Worcester, was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Northfield, Massachusetts. In 1805 he came to Augusta. He was cut down suddenly in the strength of his manhood; on August 11, 1809, while walking up "Jail Hill" as it was then called, on his way to dinner, in apparent perfect health, he was stricken with appoplexy and fell, expiring immediately.

He married, September 11, 1796, Eliza P. Chandler of Worcester. Mrs. Vose and four young sons survived him. She lived a widow fifty-three years and died in Augusta in June, 1862. One of the sons, George H., died while in college; another, Edward J., died at the age of 25, soon after his admission to the bar and marriage. The other sons, Gen. Rufus C. Vose and Hon. Richard H. Vose, became prominent residents of Augusta.

Mr. Vose was of commanding appearance, quite a large man, with a military bearing. He was 41 years of age at the time of his death. His grave is in Mount Pleasant cemetery, Augusta.

THOMAS DAVEE

died

Dec. 9, 1841,

Aged 44 years.

The life of Thomas Davee is a marked example of how a man of force and character may rise from humble and obscure environment to state and national repute. He was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 9, 1797, and at about the time he attained his majority came to Maine and connected himself with Charles Blanchard, a large merchant of Portland.

Mr. Blanchard furnished the merchandise and Mr. Davee opened a store in Hebron under an equal profit-sharing partnership; he traded there a few years and, coming to the conclusion that the Piscataquis settlement offered better prospects, in 1821, he removed to Dover and erected a potash and a small building for a store. He got his stock early in 1822 and became the first trader in Dover.

From his advent in the town he took a prominent part in municipal affairs and during his whole residence here held some town office. As his business increased and proved successful he became a large real estate owner. In 1825 he was elected a representative to the legislature and served in the legislature of 1826 and was returned in 1827. In 1830, '31 and '32 he was a member of the Maine senate. All this time he had kept up his business relations with Mr. Blanchard although he had personally acquired much land.

In 1831 he and Mr. Blanchard bought a large interest in Township 3, Range 3, Bingham's Kennebec Purchase, East of Kennebec River, and that year the town was incorporated by the name of Blanchard in honor of the senior proprietor. In the spring of 1833, Mr. Davee, having disposed of the larger part of his holdings in Dover, removed to Blanchard. The town was then in Somerset county. In 1835 he was a member of the Maine House of Representatives from this county, his previous service being as a representative and senator from Penobscot. He was elected speaker of the house and served about two-thirds of the session when he resigned to accept the honorable office of high sheriff of Somerset county.

In 1836 he was elected a representative to Congress and served as a member of that body from March 4, 1837, to March 3, 1841. On his return to his home in Blanchard, in the election of 1841, he was elected to the Maine senate, but died on the 44th anniversary

of his birth, December 9, 1841, before taking his seat. Had he lived but a few years longer he undoubtedly would have become governor of his state. He had acquired, through his years of membership in the state and national legislatures, his service as speaker of the Maine House and as sheriff of Somerset county, a large political following, and he was an avowed candidate for governor and strongly backed for the office.

He came to this locality a poor young man only 24 years of age and in 20 years was one of the leading citizens of the state. He lies buried in the little churchyard cemetery in Monson village, the spot marked by a plain marble monument with the simple inscription graven thereon as above given.

With this issue of the Journal we have commenced the publication of "An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners, Living in Maine," compiled by Charles A. Flagg, Librarian of the Bangor Public Library, whose ability for such work is well known. This is by far one of the most valuable historical items ever published in Maine. It will prove of immeasurable importance not only to students of Maine history but to members of the G. A. R., and D. A, R., and all who are aspirants to membership in these patriotic societies. We hope to be able to continue it in future numbers of the Journal until the entire list is complete.

WILLIAM DeWITT HYDE

(Read at the memorial exercises at Bowdoin College, Oct. 24th, 1917)

Laurels to those that win them: therefore bring
Laurels for him, not tears, although his face
We see no more forever in this place,
Nor hear again the voice that used to ring
With many a noble utterance. Let us cling
To one high purpose still thru time and space,
Remembering with what dignity and grace
He walked life's ways among us like a king.
With other work in other worlds afar
This God-commissioned man dared not delay,
After his task was ended, where we are.
Crown then his memory, and rejoice today
That in his journeying from star to star,
He, scattering only blessings, passed this way.

—Samuel Valentine Cole.

York County

(F. A. Goodall in Industrial Journal 1890.)

The flourishing village of Cornish, the most northerly town in York County, is located about 30 miles from Portland, on the White Mountain Division of the Maine Central Railroad and is recognized as the trade center of the Ossipee Valley. The lands of Cornish, together with all that portion of York County lying between the Great and Little Ossipee Rivers, were bought of Captain Sunday, a celebrated Indian sagamore of Newichawnnock, by Francis Small, an Indian trader of Kittery.

The deed which was made at Kittery, Nov. 28, 1668, mentions as the consideration, two large English blankets, two gallons of rum, two pounds of powder, four pounds of musket-balls and twenty strings of Indian beads. This title, with all similar ones, was confirmed by the commission appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts. Mr. Small sold an undivided interest to Major Nicholas Shapleigh, of Kittery, and April 30, 1711, transferred his remaining interest to his son, Samuel Small. The title appears to have been lost for a number of years subsequent, as there is no record of any transfer or occupation of this tract, which was known as the Ossipee lands, until the discovery of the original deed to Francis Small, in 1770, when the descendants of Small and Shapleigh took formal possession. A partition was effected Aug. 5, 1771, and Nov. 19, 1779, Joshua Small, of Ossipee,—now Limington,—sold that part of his estate included in the present town to Joseph Dow, of New Market, N. H., and Benjamin Connor, of Newburyport, Mass.

When white men first visited this part of the country it was found to be occupied by the Sokokis, a tribe of Indians whose chief dwelt on Indian, now Factory Island, Saco. A large village was located at the bend of the Saco River, in Fryeburg. In Hiram, just across the river, at the mouth of the Ossipee, a high bluff, the summit of which comprised about two acres of nearly level land, was occupied by another village. Years after, the circular spots of grass growing upon the sites of their wigwams gave proof of its long occupancy. Their chief stronghold was on the south side of the river, in what is now Cornish. After these Indians had seen the stout stockades and block houses of the white men, they employed carpenters from Biddeford to construct one for them, where they might defend themselves against the assaults of their enemies, the Mohawks, upon their favorite hunting grounds. The exact loca-

tion of this fort which was built somewhere between the present village and the mouth of the Ossipee, is unknown. It was strongly built of timbers, with bastions, or flankers, and was fourteen feet high.

EARLY COURT RECORDS

At the first court holden at Saco in June, A. D. 1640, the Grand Jury proceeded as follows:—"We that are of the greate enquest do present unto this Courte the grieveances of ourselves and the people in generall of this Province, or the major part thereof, the common crimes and injurious dealing of some inhabiting within this Province, who have and now practice contrary to the peace of our Soveraigne Lord the King and contrarie to the wellfare of this Commonwealth, as exacious, extorcious, regrating, forestalling and other unjust practices as follows.

INDICTMENT FOR EXTORTION.—Imprimis—"We doe present Mr. John Winter of Richmonds Island, for that Thomas Wise of Casco, hath declared upon his oath that he paid unto Mr. John Winter a noble for a gallon of aquavita, about two months since, and further he declareth that he hath credibely heard it reported, that the said Mr. Winter bought of Mr. George Lugton, when he was last in Casco Bay a hogshead of aquavita for 7 lb. starling about nine months since."

At the same Court the following Order was made:

It is ordered by this Court that the Worshipfull Tho. Gorges and Edward Godfrey, Counsellors of this Province, shall order all the inhabitants from Pascattaque to Kennibonke, which have any children unbaptised, that as sone as a minister is settled in any of their plantations, they shall bring their said children to baptisme and if any shall refuse to said order, that then the persons so refusing shall be summoned to answer this contempt at the next Generall Court to be holden in this Province.

The old York gaol in York, Maine is said to be the oldest public building of the English Colonists in America that is now standing. It was built in 1653. It has been preserved with its massive stone dungeon and doubly barred windows of ancient days by the York Historical and Improvement Society. It is now used as a museum of local antiquities. An illustration of it may be found in the Journal, Vol. 1, p. 42.

Some years ago a writer in a Maine newspaper under the title: "Little Journeys in the Old Jail," said that "in it may be seen an old book by the Reverend Samuel Moody," and adds:

The fly leaf is covered with the handwriting of the Rev. Mr. Moody, and can be seen by any who desire to look through the glass at the faded ink. The title of the book is as queer as the man who composed it, and we reproduce it, minus the old style characters used in the printing, and the italic and text letters used.

The Gospel Way
of escaping
The doleful State of the Dammed
With a Representation
Of their More Aggravated Misery
who go to Hell
from under the Gospel
Being the substance of several sermons
preached at
York in the Province of Main
By Samuel Moody, A. M.
Pastor of a church of Christ there
Second Edition

The Rev. Samuel Moody was born in Newbury, Mass., Jan. 4, 1675, and was a graduate of Harvard, in 1697, and a year later came to York. One of his peculiarities was early evinced, when he refused to have any stipulated salary, but relied on what people were willing to contribute for his support. For 47 years the Rev. Samuel Moody continued in the ministry, and was at the memorable siege of Louisburg, in 1745, as chaplain in Pepperrell's regiment. He died at the ripe old age of seventy-two.

The Maine Writers Research Club held a meeting at the Hallowell House, November 10, 1917. This Club was a factor in the production of the two charming and valuable Club Women's books already published, "Maine in History and Romance" (1915) and "The Trail of the Maine Pioneer" (1916).

At this meeting the members discussed the matter of publishing another book the coming year along similar lines. The opinion seemed to prevail that the next publication should be of a character which would appeal to and inform boys and girls of grammar school age something about the history of their own State.

Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools for Maine, was present as their guest of honor.

Dr. Thomas in a brief talk to the club explained how such a volume fitted admirably with plans he had in mind for a course of study in the public schools and gave the project his heartiest endorsement.

Within a month the members of the club will submit to a committee consisting of Miss Anna L. Dingley of Auburn, Miss Jessica J. Haskell of Hallowell and Mrs. Boyd Bartlett of Castine, a list of subjects from which the material for the book will be selected. It is expected the volume will be ready next September.

Documentary

Oxford County

1803

(From Massachusetts Records)

To the Honourable Senate and Honourable House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled at Boston. Jan., 1803—

We the subscribers your humble Petitioners, knowing that the Legislature are at times willing to remove the Inconviences and redress grievances when known to exist in any part of the Commonwealth and are not insensible of the advantages and disadvantages of an incorporate and unincorporate State—We therefore pray the honourable Legislature that the Plantation called Oxford in the county of York may be Incorporated into a Town by the name of *Oxford* according to the courses and distances following, Viz begining at a pond at the Northeasterly corner of Waterford—thence North twenty Degs West six miles and one hundred and thirty rods to the south line of Bethel thence West 20 Deg South bounded by Bethel five and one haif miles thence South twenty Degs East, seven miles or thereabouts to Waterford line—thence by the Northwardly line of Waterford to the first mentioned bound and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed)

Asa Cummings
Bant. Haskell
Jonathan Holt

Committee chosen in behalf of the Plantation of Oxford.

The Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts holden in Boston, May—1804;

We the subscribers having previously petitioned for the Plantation of Oxford in the county of York to be Incorporated into a Town by the name of Oxford—Having since been informed that we could not be Incorporated by that name, have at a meeting of the Inhabitants Voted to have it Incorporated by the name of *Albany* if your Honours think fit.

(Signed)

Asa Cummings
Bant. Haskell
Jonathan Holt
Committee

1754

The Province of Massachusetts Bay

To GERSHOM FLAGG Dr.

For Work done by himself and the following hands employed by him by virtue of his Excellency's (William Shirley's Warrant for building Fort Halifax, &c., &c.

MEN'S NAMES.	Quality.	Time of entrance.
Gershom Flagg	Commander	July 12
Thomas Cocks	Carpenter	July 12
Thomas Clemens	Carpenter	July 12
Rignall Odell	Carpenter	July 12
Nathaniel Gulliver	Carpenter	July 20
Stephen Gulliver	Carpenter	July 20
Phineus Steward	Carpenter	July 22
Benjamin Estey	Carpenter	July 22
Ralph Homenway	Carpenter	July 22
Uriah Tucker	Carpenter	July 23
Henry Hascall	Carpenter	July 13
Abraham Wyman	Teamster	July 13
Edmund Savage	Carpenter	Aug. 12
Jonathan Gibbs	Carpenter	July 6
Jonathan Howland	Cook	July 22
Robert Williams	Mason	Jan. 17
John Edwards	Mason	Jan. 17
William Parks	Mason	Jan. 20

N. B.—Robert Williams and John Edwards, from the time of entrance until discharged, worked 14 days each for the Plymouth Company which I have deducted; William Parks worked 21 days for said company, also deducted—while waiting for the Pasuage, which are all paid by said Company.

Boston, November 29, 1754.

Errors Excepted,

(Signed) GERSHOM FLAGG.

PETITION OF THE SELECTMEN OF THE TOWN OF BANGOR

(Contributed by RAYMOND FELLOWS of Bangor, Maine)

To the Honourable Justice of the Courts of Common Pleas to be holden at Castine on the First Tuesday of May, next

The Petition of the Selectmen of the Town of Bangor in Behalf of said town humbly prays that your honours would take into consideration the want and necefsity of having a Bridge built acrofs Condeskeag stream in said town. Want thereof renders it difficult to the inhabitants but more particularly to strangers as there is some months in the year there is neither crofsing by water, nor Ice. The rapid settlement of the river above make it become publick utility to the county—Therefore we pray your Honours

to take it into consideraion and grant us such ..... afsistance as you in your wisdom may think fit as we in duty bound-will forever pray—

Bangor th 9 April 1800

NATHL HARLOW
ROBERT HICHBORN JUNR
BULKELEY EMERSON

NB

From the above information the cost of building the bridge is estimated at 2000 dollars the distance acrofs said stream where said bridge must be erected is twenty five Rods.

(On Back)

To
The Honourable Justice
of the Court of Sefsions
at Castine
leave to lie on the
table
Petition of the Town of
Bangor to buil *to* bridge
acrofs Condeskeg stream

Petition of Selectmen
of the Town of Bangor.

FRAS' WALDO TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL

Falmouth 11th August 1766—

Sir

On the 7th Currant about 11 Clo. AM. in consequence of an Information, we the Collector and Comptroller of this Port went went to the house of Enoch Ilsley Shopkeeper, & after Searching it, demanded the key of a Store belonging to him, but that not being granted we proceeded to spring the Lock of said Store, in presence of Alexr Ross Esqr a magistrate who attended in obedience to a Writ of Assistance shewn him by the said Collector, thereupon seven hogsheads, & one small Tierce of sugar, & part of a hogshead, & part of a Tierce ditto, three hogshead of Rum & 2 Ullages of ditto, were Seized and marked (with the T) by us the Collector & Comptr and a lock then put on the said Store. Hereupon it became our endeavor to procure a proper place to remove the Goods into, as likewise Trucks and Horses for halling them, but every person to whom we applied either refused, or were so backward that we could not obtain either.

The same Evening about 6, Clo. upon hearing that a rescue of the Goods was intended, we acquainted the aforementioned Magistrate thereof in writing, and requested his Support & assistance (he being the only one then in Town) thereupon he granted us his Warrant directed to the Sheriff and his Deputys requiring them to assist us. After enquiring for the Sheriff we found he was at a considerable distance from the Town—by this time (7 Clo) numbers of people were assembled round the dwelling

House of the said Ilsley in passing whom when in a quest of a Deputy Sheriff we Recd some small Insult from, and having found the Deputy Sheriff To' Noyes we committed the said Warrant to him, and enjoyned him to do the needful to prevent a rescue of the Goods. Night coming on the people assembling in great numbers we went to the Dwelling House of the Comptroller being in the neighbourhood of the said Ilsleys and soon experienced the violence of the Mob, the House being beset and pelted with Clubs & Stones by intermissions until 10, or ½ past 10 Clock when they dispersed it being said that in that time the aforementioned Goods were carried away by persons unknown and disguised—the Morning following about 9 Clock the Collector having visited the said Store accordingly found all the said Goods missing, and in presence of Benja Wait Esqr enquired of said Ilsley whether he know by whom they were taken away, but his Answer was that he did not, he being sick and confined to his House—the aforementioned Deputy Sheriff declares that he was forcibly borne away by the Mob, his pockets Rifled and the Warrant taken away & he pervented from doing his duty.

Upon the best information we can git a considerable part of the Town were active in the said Rescue, and we conceive it becomes our duty to inform that we think ourselves unsafe at present, and that it is out of our power to carry the Laws of Trade into Execution without some other support than what we at present have.

We are very respectfully Sir

Your most obedt Humble Servants

Fras Waldo Collect

Ar. Savage Comptr

Copy

Examd p Jno Cotton D. Secry

(From Doc. History of Maine (Baxter Manuscripts) Vol. 14 p. 8)

JONATHAN LONGFELLOW'S MEMORIAL TO GOVR HUTCHINSON

Provence of the Massachusetts Bay. To the Honourable Thomas Hutchinson Esqre Lieut Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majestys Said provence

Jonathan Longfellow of Machias in the County of Lincoln, humbly Represents to your honor, that since your Memorialist was appointed by your honor, as one of his Majestys justices of the peace for said County, a number of the inhabitants of Machias who are enemies to all law and government, have Combined together against your Memorialist, for no other Reason: but, for that of his being a Civil magistrate: they have at divers times put your memorialist in great Bodily fear by menaces and threatening speaches; and on Saturday the third day of November, as your memorialist was in the publick highway, in the peace of God and the King, four of the said disaffected persons; vis Samuel Kenney, Jeremiah Obrion, James Southerland, and Joshua Webster, did attack the person

of your memorialist, and in a violent manner threw him down uppon the ground; and then Beat, and mawled your memorialist with their fists, in a most Barbarous manner, so that your memorialist is wholly disenabled from going about his common business, and what makes his Situation still more unhappy is, that there is no Magistrate nigher than Goldsboro', which is about twenty leagues from this place; and those that where there, are now gone to Boston, and the Season of the year approaching, that makes it difficult passeing either by land or water; So that it is impossible for your memorialist to Receive any present Relief, in the disabled circumstances that he is now in.

Your memorialist would allso Represent to your honor, that, except he can have some other persons appointed as Justicess of the peace in this place, he must Resign his Commision; it being impossible for him to do his duty without being in continual danger of his life from the lawless party, who are daly giveing out threatning speaches against any Civil officer, that shall presume to take any one of their party; and that they are determined to Support themselves by Clubb law. Conscious of the deep wisdom of your honor, he most humbly Submits his hard case, and the agrevated treatment he has Received, in consequence of his being appointed one of his majestys Justiceses; most humbly imploreing your honor to take the premises into Consideration and grant such Relief, as your honor, in your known great wisdom and impartiality, shall deem most for the advancement of Justice, and the preservation of peace, order, and good government

and as in duty bound Shall ever pray

Jonathan Longfellow

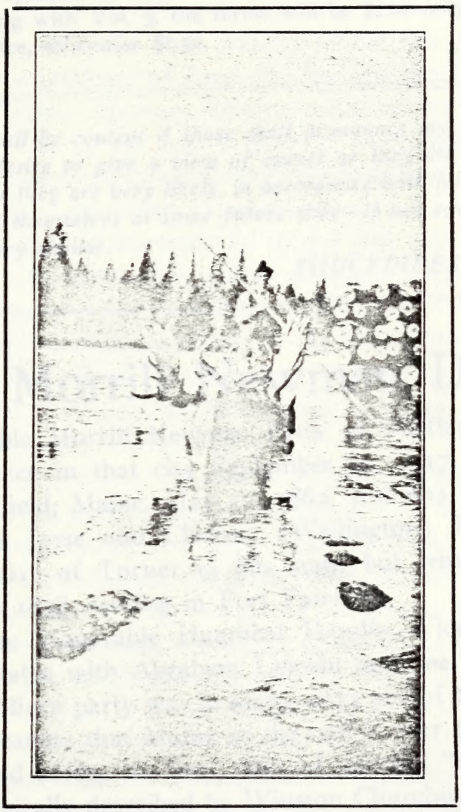
Machias November 8th 1770

(From Doc. History of Maine (Baxter Manuscripts) Vol. 14, p. 112)

THE CENSUS OF YORK COUNTY, MAINE, IN 1820 WAS AS FOLLOWS:

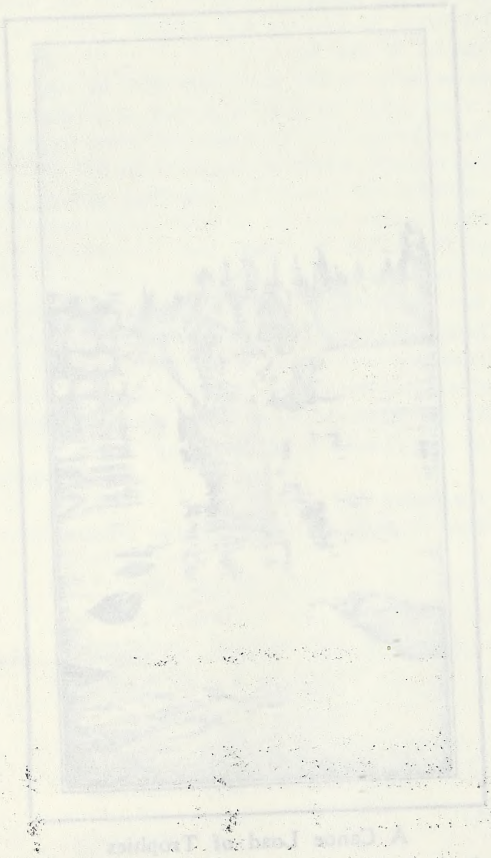
York	3224	Buxton	2590
Kittery	1886	Lebanon	2223
Eliot	1679	Sanford	1831
S. Berwick	1475	Alfred	1271
Berwick	2736	Shapleigh	2815
Saco	2532	Cornish	1088
Hollis	1762	Limerick	1877
Biddeford	1738	Newfield	1147
Arundel	2478	Parsonsfield	2355
Kennebunk	2145	Lyman	1387
Wells	2660	Waterborough	1763
Limington	2122		
			46,284

INLAND MAINE SCENERY



A Canoe Load of Trophies

(*Courtesy, B. & A. R. R.*)



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Postage prepaid on all items.

Commencing with Vol. 3, the terms will be $1.00 only to subscribers who pay in advance, otherwise $1.50.

I shall be content if those shall pronounce my History useful who desire to give a view of events as they did really happen, and as they are very likely, in accordance with human nature, to repeat themselves at some future time—if not exactly the same, yet very similar.

THUCYDIDES. Historia. i. 2, 2.

Morrill Newman Drew

Honorable Morrill Newman Drew of Portland, Maine, died at his residence in that city September 27, 1917. He was born in Fort Fairfield, Maine, May 17, 1862, and was the son of the late Honorable Jesse and Clarissa (Wellington) Drew. His father was a native of Turner in this state. but removed to Aroostook County in 1858, settling in Fort Fairfield.

The late Honorable Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States with Abraham Lincoln and one of the founders of the Republican party was in many ways one of the most remarkable political leaders that Maine or the nation ever produced. He lived in a period before the later days of political "management" which was graphically described by Winston Churchill in his great novels, "Coniston" and "Mr. Crew's Career." He was one of the highest type of integrity as a statesman and politician. He assembled about him as political lieutenants a group of some of the staunchest and most honorable citizens of Maine. They were men of high character and standing in their communities. He had them in every county in the state. Men in whom he placed implicit confidence, who never betrayed him and were always true—such as

Sebestian S. Marble, of Waldoboro, afterwards (1887-8) acting governor of Maine; Hiram Ruggles of Carmel, Mason of York County, the late Hiram Knowlton of Portland and in those days a resident of Somerset County, and Ozias Blanchard of Piscataquis County. Prominent among such was Jesse Drew, the father of Morrill Drew. Thus he inherited taste and ability for politics.

He studied law with the late Honorable Llewellyn Powers at Houlton, Maine, who was himself not only an able lawyer but one of the keenest politicians that eastern Maine has ever produced. Mr. Drew was a graduate of Bates College and the Boston University School of Law. He was early admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in his native town of Fort Fairfield and was soon elected County Attorney, serving two terms as such. He was a member of the Legislature from his class in Aroostook County. Also from the City of Portland in 1903-5 and was speaker of the house in 1905. He filled other public positions at various times and was once chairman of the State Tax Commission. He was a Universalist and at one time president of the Maine Universalist Convention. He was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution, of various city clubs and high in the Masonic fraternities and a member of the Portland Lodge of Elks. He was a Republican in politics, yet never a narrow partisan but broad and liberal in his views. He was chairman of the Maine delegation at the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1912 and helped organize the progressive movement at that time. He was a close friend of Theodore Roosevelt, who relied upon him and believed in his ability as a political leader. He was also one of Portland's leading business men and was prominently identified with the banking interests of that city.

Before removing to Portland he had already organized the Fort Fairfield National Bank, serving as its president. In 1905 he organized the United States Trust Company of Portland and was its president from that time until his death.

He was modest and unassuming, always genial and courteous and a most agreeable companion. One of his strongest characteristics was his loyalty to his friends, who in turn were ever as true as steel to him. He had a host of them in Maine who will long remember him with feelings of affection. He was an upright man, a good citizen and Portland and the State of Maine have sustained a loss in his decease.

Sarah Martin

The recent death of Sarah Angelia (Lucas) Martin removed from the Dover-Foxcroft community a real woman; one of superior qualities in many respects, one of much culture and a strong personality which made a marked impress upon her friends and associates. She was born in Guilford, Maine, June 5, 1844 and died in Foxcroft, July 2, 1917.

She was the daughter and youngest child of William and Sally (Latham) Lucas, who moved to Guilford from Oxford County in 1833. Her ancestors on both sides were of those who fought for American independence in 1776, and on the mother's side she descended in the ninth degree from Mary Chilton of Mayflower fame.

On January 10, 1870, she was united in marriage with Osgood P. Martin, a veteran of the Civil War and a prominent and well-known Foxcroft man. Of this union three sons were born; Harold C., a promising young physician, who died in 1900; Herman S., a graduate of the University of Maine and now a civil engineer of irrigation and railway construction in Utah; Selden O., formerly assistant professor in Harvard University and now statistician of the American International Corporation of New York.

Although receiving only a common school education, she was in her earlier days a bright and ambitious scholar and a successful school teacher for several years prior to her marriage. She was a deep thinker and held positive convictions upon all subjects which engaged her attention. In her youthful days she read and studied the then engrossing topic of human slavery and her sympathies were early enlisted for the cause of the slave in the south and for the oppressed everywhere.

During her entire life she was a lover of books and a close and appreciative reader of the best in literature. She ever took a deep interest in early Maine history and was an active and useful member of the Piscataquis Historical Society and contributed to it valuable papers regarding the pioneer days of Piscataquis County.

She was also active and enthusiastic in the work of social and literary clubs and patriotic societies; a charter member of the local D. A. R., the Ladies of the G. A. R. and was a Harvard Dame. She was instrumental, with others, some years ago, in securing for Foxcroft the beautiful soldiers' monument, which stands on Monu-

ment Square in that village and which was presented to the town by the late Peleg Washburn of Parkman.

The work of the Red Cross appealed to her and she devoted much attention to it. Every movement, like the Community Chautauqua, that she realized was of benefit to the social life and enhanced the uplift of the community always found in her an assiduous and true friend. She was a religious woman in the best and broadest sense of the term; formerly and for many years a member of the Baptist, and later and at the time of her decease, a member of the Congregational Church, she was always faithful in her church work.

She occasionally wrote along literary and historical lines for magazines and newspapers, and her contributions were bright and entertaining and ought to be collected and published. Readers of Sprague's Journal of Maine History will readily recall her beautiful poem which she read at the Guilford Centennial, June 17, 1916.

From her girlhood she had believed that woman ought to have equal suffrage with man, and to this cause she loyally adhered and was a worker for it in both public and private life.

The writer was favored with her friendship for many years and, in brief, we believe that Sarah Martin was a splendid type of New England, intellectual womanhood. She had clear, logical and analytic mental powers and was an intelligent and interesting writer, both of prose and poetry. She possessed a fund of optimistic philosophy and her thought was ever of that which was highest and best in humanity. Its weaknesses and frailties did not attract, nor did gossip or scandal interest or defile her. Yet she had a keen sense of humor, but not of the kind that repelled or offended.

Her intellectual activities were always along progressive lines—whatever she believed would improve or elevate—and her vision constantly broadened in all things as her years increased.

She was a good and true woman and the world in which she lived was made better by reason of her presence therein.

Notes and Fragments

Plagiarism—What is plagiarism? I will tell you what it is not! It is not plagiarism when the second man tells the story better than the first man. (Felix Shay in Roycroft.)

But few people are now aware that Daniel Webster when a young man of 22, about the year 1804, visited Bangor, Maine, with the intention of settling there as a lawyer. He stopped for several days at Hatch's Inn on Main Street, where was in later years located the Bangor Exchange. He, however, decided not to remain there and returned home.

In 1855, upon the opening of the Bangor House, he was an invited guest and had then acquired a national reputation. On that occasion he referred to his first visit to that city.

George Cleeve was the first settler of Portland, but Richard Tucker who came with him was Portland's first farmer, and while not so prominent in history as Cleeve he was a sort of lieutenant for him and active in promoting his interests.

Richard Vines was the deputy governor of the province and lived at Saco. Once Cleeve sent Tucker to Saco to represent him on some political business before Vines. Cleeve and Vines were at odds with each other and Vines to get even with Cleeve caused him to be arrested and placed in jail for several days.

It is said that the soldiers in the American Revolution from the District of Maine numbered more than ten thousand.

A few years ago the Maine newspapers claimed that a native of Maine, Sumner C. Needham, was the first man to lose his life in the war of the rebellion. He was born in Norway, Maine, March 2, 1828, and was killed while a member of a Massachusetts regiment in the Baltimore riots.

Mathew Franklin Whittier, the only brother of the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, was once one of Maine's quite famous humorous writers. His "Ethan Spike" letters generally written for the Portland Transcript, the Boston Carpet Bag and the New York

Vanity Fair found their way into the columns of newspapers and periodicals all over the country and in the forties and fifties he entertained thousands of readers.

Two epitaphs in the ancient cemetery of Wiscasset, Maine—a burial ground wherein, by the way, one of Washington's body guards, Ezekiel Averill, lies buried—on stones of husband and wife, side by side, are as follows:

In Memory of
Menasseh Smith, Esq.
Born at Leominster, Mass. Dec. 25, 1748
graduated Harvard College 1775; was
Chaplain in the Revolutionary Army; Clerk of
S. Court of Jud. of Mass., settled
in this town in the practice of
law 1788: & declining public offices,
devoted himself to the duties
of his profession, happiness
of his family, & offices of piety
Died May 2, 1823

In Memory of
Mrs. Hanah Smith
She was daughter of
Revd Daniel Emerson, of Holles,
N. H., born Oct. 11, 1745,
married to Menasseh Smith
Feb. 17, 1774, and died his
widow, April 16, 1825.
They were pious parents of
eight filial children; lived
exemplars of beneficence & ch-
arity, & died in the Christian's
hope of a happy immortality.

Swan Island in Kennebec River—the island township of Perkins—is a group of three islands, Swan Island, Little Swan Island and Spaulding Island. At one point between Little Swan Island and the Dresden shore the main channel of the Kennebec suddenly bends to the eastward for a short distance and is quite narrow with a very swift current flowing through a rocky passage, where it rarely freezes even in the coldest weather. This passage is

known as Lovejoy Narrows, taking its name from Abiel Lovejoy who anciently lived on the farm opposite in Dresden. Lovejoy was quite prominent in old Pownalborough records, but towards the close of the eighteenth century he moved up river to Sidney.

Charles H. Lovejoy, who for these many years has been known all over Maine as the diligent and faithful messenger to the Maine Senate, is, we believe, a descendant of Abiel.

Who, among the Journal readers now remember the name of one of Maine's sweetest singers of sixty years ago, Frances Laughton Mace?

One day when eighteen years of age she sent forth through the columns of the Waterville Mail a few verses and in a very few days found herself famous. These are the lines:

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown;
Till the night of earth is faded
From this heart once full of day,
Till the dawn of Heaven is breaking,
Through the twilight soft and gray.

Only waiting till the reapers
Have the last sheaf gathered home,
For the summer time has faded
And the autumn winds are come.
Quickly, reapers, gather quickly
The last ripe hours of my heart,
For the bloom of life is withered,
And I hasten to depart.

Only waiting till the angels
Open wide the mystic gate,
At whose feet I long have lingered
Weary, poor and desolate.
Even now I hear their footsteps
And their voices far away;
If they call me I am waiting—
Only waiting to obey.

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown;
Then from out the folded darkness
Holy, deathless stars shall rise.
By whose light my soul will gladly
Wing her passage to the skies.

She was the daughter of Dr. Sumner Laughton, a well known physician of Bangor, Maine. Her husband was Benjamin H. Mace, once a prominent lawyer and democratic politician of eastern Maine.

In 1836, President Jackson discovering a surplus in the treasury of the United States, asked Congress to pass an act distributing the sum of $28,000,000 to the different states which was done and was known as "Jackson's Surplus." Maine's share was $956,000. This amount was allotted out equally to each individual and state agents were employed to make the distribution.

While Washington was the first President of the United States to set his foot on the soil of Maine—at Kittery when he visited Portsmouth, N. H.—yet James Monroe was the first President to make a visiting tour in Maine which was during the month of July, 1817.

A subscriber of the Journal has sent us a copy of the "People's Advocate and Independent Democrat," a newspaper published in Belfast, Maine, March 29, 1844. This issue is number five of volume one.

From its advertising columns we learn that Josiah Stetson was treasurer of the town of Lincolnville and advertised quite a long list of delinquent real estate tax-payers. The marine list in the port of Belfast was much larger then than in these days. Vessels arrived from many points on the Atlantic coast and from foreign ports as well.

The first log house built in what is now the village of Fairfield, Maine, was owned and occupied by Peter Pushard in 1776. He was closely followed by General William Kendall, and from this pioneer the hamlet took the name of Kendall's Mills, by which it was known for many years.

Mr. Manley Gower Brackett of Milo, Maine, is a descendant of Anthony Brackett who settled in Portsmouth, N. H., some years prior to 1640.

About all of the Bracketts of New England descended from either Anthony or Captain Richard Brackett of Braintree, Massachusetts. The latter is supposed to have come over with Winthrop in 1629.

The mother of Thomas Brackett Reed, the famous American statesman who was a native of Portland, Maine, was also of the same family of Bracketts. Her people were among the early settlers of Peaks Island. Two of the sons (Thomas & Anthony) of the original Anthony of Portsmouth married granddaughters of George Cleeve.

The town of Lebanon of York County, Maine, was incorporated under its present name June 25, 1767. On August 22, 1917, the people of that town unveiled a historical tablet having upon it the following inscription.

Lebanon, Maine.

Township granted by the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, April 20, 1733.

St. Francis Indians lodged in the Gully Oven, June 27, 1746.

First Meeting House erected in 1753.

Two Garrison Houses erected in 1755.

First Parish Organized June 26, 1765.

Rev. Isaac Hasey first settled minister, 1765-1812.

Town Incorporated June 17, 1767.

Erected by the Town 1917.

Prof. Hovey H. Cowell of Ashburnham, Massachusetts, was President of the day. George Walter Chamberlain delivered the historical address and Rev. O. M. Lord, Rev. A. W. Anthony, and others participated in the exercises which were of great interest. Original poems were read by Miss Ethel M. Wood and Daniel Hodgdon. Letters were read from Gov. Carl E. Milliken and other prominent men who were interested but could not be present.

One of the live business organizations of Maine is known as the Maine Commercial Travelers' Association. This association was originally formed in 1881 but had more or less of a precarious existence up to 1893 when it was reorganized. The records from

1881 to 1893 are incomplete but L. H. Loring of Portland, Maine, of the firm of Loring, Short & Harmon, was one of its first Presidents. Charles R. Phinney was Secretary and Treasurer as were also Charles K. Gage and William W. Roberts.

The names of its presidents from 1894 to 1915 are:

1893-1894, E. A. Gray,
1895, H. I. Nelson,
1896, Bion R. Lane,
1897, A. M. Menish,
1898, E. L. Sayward,
1899, J. Marshall Hobbs,
1900, J. Putnam Stevens,
1901, Wm. F. Campbell,
1902, Albert Benjamin,
1903, Charles C. Blake,
1904, Arthur E. Craig,
1905, A. P. Dunham,
1906, William B. Adie,
1907, Harry F. Smith,
1908, G. S. McKenney,
1909, R. A. Bragg,
1910, F. R. Jordan,
1911, S. W. Humphrey,
1912, I. A. Avery,
1913, P. S. Brickett,

Its officers for the year 1915 were:

Clinton B. Reynolds, President,
J. W. Harper, Vice President,
A. M. Menish, Clerk and Treasurer.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

The President, C. B. Reynolds.
The Vice President, J. W. Harper.

DIRECTORS'

W. E. Cousins,
George H. Peterson,
Alfred T. Erickson.

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

Edwin A. Gray,
H. I. Nelson,
Frank W. Jewett,
J. Putnam Stevens,
Howard Winslow.

TRUSTEES

Bion R. Lane,
Edward L. Sayward,
George W. Tennant.

A recent issue of the Portland Sunday Telegram has the following:

From its formation in 1822 down to the year 1888 the membership of the Maine Historical Society was limited to 100, which is still the case with the Massachusetts Historcal society of which the Maine society is an offshoot following the dividing up of the Massachusetts Commonwealth. Since the death of Professor Little, H. W. Bryant, Governor Connor and Henry Deering, the following are the only survivors of the early years of closely limited membership: Hon. William W. Thomas, elected in 1870, Dr. Geo. A. Wheeler, 1876, General J. P. Cilley, 1877: Hon. James P. Baxter, 1878: Dr. H. S. Burrage, 1878: Hon. David D. Stewart, 1879: Rev. Henry O. Thayer, 1880: Dr. W. S. Hill, 1881: Stephen Berry, 1882: Prentice C. Manning, 1882: Hon. Joseph W. Symonds, 1882: Hon. John F. Sprague, 1884. The present membership of the society is almost 300. The limit is 400.

Sayings of Subscribers

Mr. Herman S. Martin, Civil Engineer, Lassen, California:

"I find many interesting items in the Journal which I enjoy reading. They are valuable sidelights on the history of Maine."

Mr. George E. Googins, the historian of Bar Harbor, Maine:

"Sprague's Journal is a very valuable magazine and I find it a real pleasure. I always read every word of each number, advertisements and all."

Mr. L. W. Wolff, of New York City:

"If my subscription to the Journal has expired kindly advise me as I should miss it very much if I did not receive it regularly."

Rev. George W. Hinckley, Manager of the Good Will Home Association and Good Will School, Hinckley, Maine:

"If you would regret the discontinuance of the Good Will Record as much as I would regret the discontinuance of Sprague's Journal of Maine History, then I will do all in my power to keep the Record a going."

Mr. J. Sherman Douglass Ellsworth, Maine:

"Am subscribing again to your Journal. I cannot keep house without that and my wife."

Hon. Leslie C. Cornish, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine:

"The Journal is always a welcome visitor and you are rendering the State a substantial service in its publication."

Hon. Allan M. Philips, Shirley, Maine:

"In the article, 'Welchville and Some of Its Early Families,' in the current number of the Journal, there is an error in relation to

the maiden name of Mrs. Thomas Abbott. Her name was Eliza Simpson, not "Elizabeth Sampson." She was the daughter of William and Abigail Simpson of Andover.

Mrs. Abbott was a cousin of the mother of Gen'l U. S. Grant and the sister of Daniel F. Simpson of Turner, Maine, who was my wife's father."

Judge Benjamin W. Blanchard, Bangor, Maine:

"The Journal is very interesting and contains much that is of great importance. I look forward to each issue with pleasure and other members of my family enjoy it as well as myself."

Mr. A. H. Brown, Editor Old Town Enterprise, Old Town, Maine:

"I enjoy the Journal and appreciate the good work you are doing."

Hon. J. W. Manson, Pittsfield, Maine:

"There are very many articles in the Journal of a special interest, Any one of which is worth all the subscription price."

Mr. George W. Adams, Dorchester Center, Mass.:

"About three years ago my wife and I were visiting in Maine. We were at Auburn where my wife was born and brought up. I suggested that we take a trolley ride to Waterville where we had formerly lived. We did so. On leaving Waterville I noticed a man that had taken a seat in the car on the opposite side. After crossing the river I changed my seat to one just behind the gentleman. As we drew near the old block house I noted the ruined condition it was in and I called the gentleman's attention to it and said to him that it ought to be preserved for future generations, that they might see what our forefathers had to do to protect themselves and their families from the hostile Indians. He agreed with me and handed me a book that he was looking over. I glanced thru it and handed to my wife. In a few moments she spoke to me and said, we want that book. I gave the gentleman my name and address and told him I would send him a check on my return to my home, which I did. I have received the numbers since that time with great pleasure and growing interest.

I was born in the good old State of Maine a little over 80 years ago in the town of Pownal, Cumberland County. My great grandmother was a sister of the great Indian fighter Joe Wyer, who saved many families from the ruthless Indians during his life.

I look back to our trip to Waterville with a great deal of pleasure, for on that trip I found Sprague's Journal of Maine History. I have lived out of the State for many years but my love for the dear old State grows with my years. God bless you, Brother Sprague; may He keep you well that you may continue the grand work that you have begun. I read every work of each number with increasing interest, and as proof for what I say I am enclosing my check for two dollars for the next two years. I hope that I may have the pleasure of meeting you again."

Albert M. Card, M. D., Head Tide, Maine:

"I herewith renew my subscription to your most valuable publication. I am very much interested in your work. Everyone interested in Maine history should have the Journal."

Prof. William Otis Sawtelle, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.:

"I am always interested in your Journal, but this year especially since Prof. Thompson's papers on Waldoboro are being published. I have visited Waldoboro several times and have made a few gleanings of a genealogical nature since my grandfather, Otis Kaler, was born there, having descended from John Kaler who came with Jacob Ludwig's party in 1753. Your magazine and the late Colonel Porter's Bangor Historical Magazine are among my most treasured possessions in my Maine collection and my one hope is that you and your Journal will be with us for many a year to come."

Mr. James Lewis, Boston, Mass.:

"Being much interested in New England history, I have been a constant reader of the Journal from the first. Your recent editorial, 'Has Maine a History? If so, is it of Consequence,' was an able and convincing argument in favor of your position. It was unanswerable. I congratulate the Journal upon the good work it is doing."

Mr. George E. Corson, Washington, D. C.:

"I desire to express my hearty approval of the work you are doing 'to develop (as you say) in the public mind a deeper appreciation for the history of the grand old State of Maine.' As a native of the grand old State, within whose borders in the town of Lebanon, county of York, I lived the first nineteen of my seventy-five years, the remainder having been spent in the army during the Civil War and here at the Capital of our Nation, I have always been deeply interested in everything that concerned our noble State, hence your Journal appeals to me, and each number is carefully read. By the way, Lebanon, the town of my nativity, celebrated on the 20th day of August last the 150th Anniversary of its incorporation as a town, with appropriate exercises. I had hoped to see some mention of the very delightful and successful affair in your Journal. I am sending you a newspaper account of the historical celebration as you may not have seen it.

"Hoping the good people of Maine are giving you adequate support in your historical labors, I am with all good wishes."

Hon. Carter B. Keene, Director of Postal Saving System Washington, D. C.:

"I will write you some time what I think of the Journal, but the fact that I am renewing my subscription may give you a hint of my views."

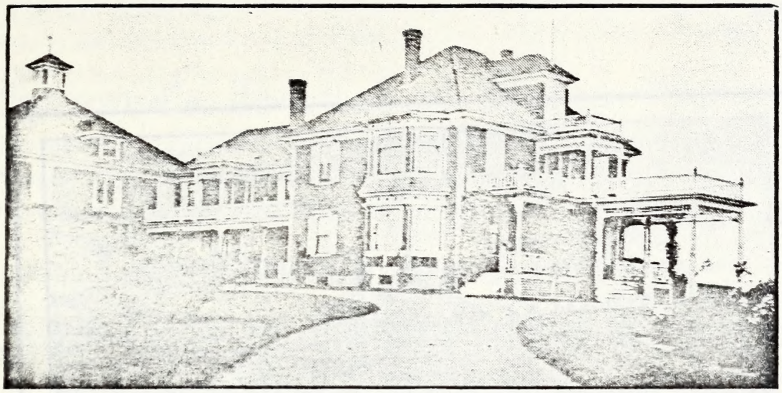
Prof. G. H. Knowlton, Vassalboro, Maine:

"I have enjoyed the reading of the copies of your Journal which I have received very much. I see that you are interested in having Maine history taught in our schools. I am with you there. I send you an outline of the course of study in local history which I used in the schools and district of which I was Superintendent a few years ago in the State of Massachusetts."

(This paper referred to is very interesting but we do not have space to publish it in this issue but hope to do so at a future time.

Editor.)

O. R. Emerson, M. D. J. J. McVety, M. D.



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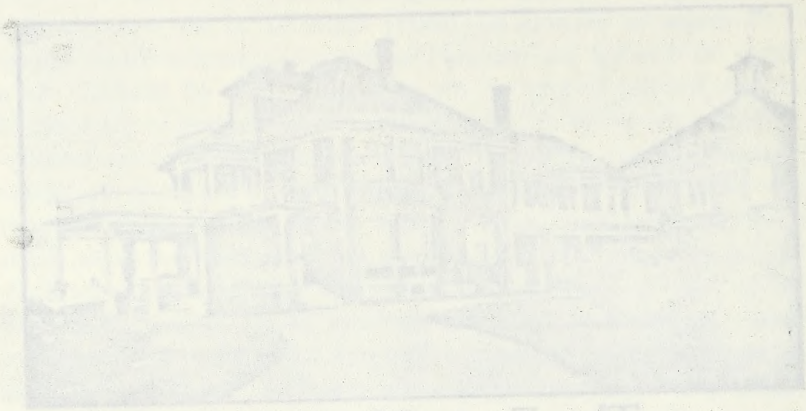
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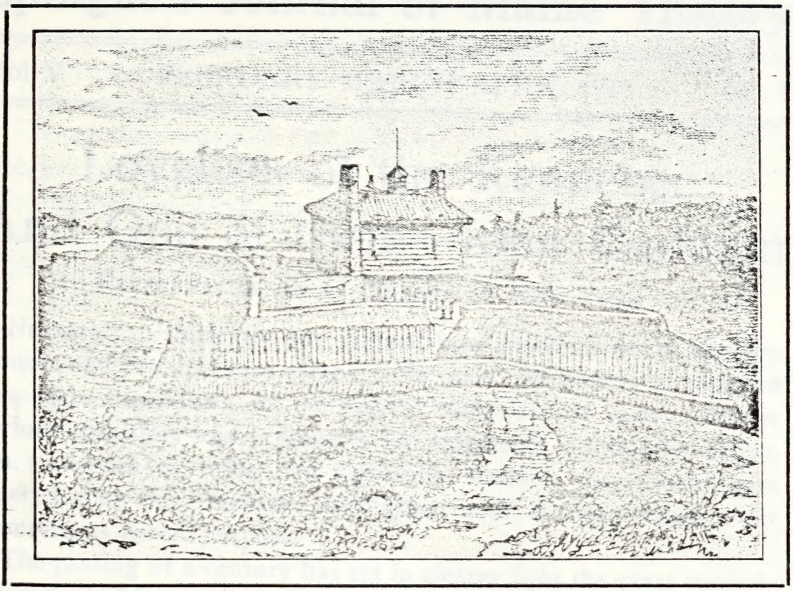
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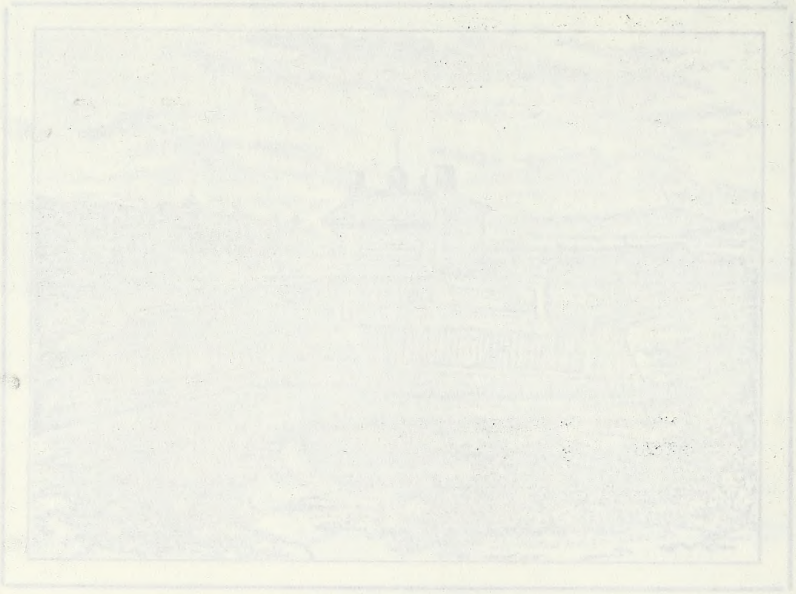
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Sprague's Journal of Maine History

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Loyalists of the Kennebec And One of them—John Carleton

(By Reverend Henry O. Thayer of New York City.)

No man can think to put himself into another's net of circumstances and promise sure escape. No men, no leaders of men can now place themselves in the exigent conditions of various former periods of history and promise wiser judgments, or superior action. No statesmen of today can rightfully declare they would have entered upon the American Revolution with as clear vision, wiser counsels, as heroic purpose.

The passing of a century has set in clearer light the great struggle for independence; has also given a fairer view of the colonies in their relations with the mother country, and especially a juster appreciation of the deplored fact,—two parties in the colonies, one *against* the measures of the King and Parliament and another still standing *for* and approving: they bore the names, the whig or son of liberty, the loyalist, or in common speech the tory. The name tory once carried intense odium, a hiss and a sting of contempt; loyalist declared the fact, intending no dishonor. Now the juster judgment issues upon the principle of action,—*for* or *against* the king, not upon the insults, outrages, harm to property and person by either party upon the other. If now the loyalist be not adequately judged, certainly the harsh censures, implacable resentments are softened, or dissipated; in place of passions and heat then, are now candor and truth with fairness whether to condemn, apologize for, acquit, or approve.

By strong sympathies and attachments some did not, by fixed, firm opinions some consciously could not break allegiance with England, when resented exactions, taxes, and constraint were laid on the colonies. Men do not think alike, can not feel alike; judg-

ments will differ; it is a human trait, inherent, axiomatic, has been shown in every age, in every year, in all lines of thought and action, and the good man intelligent and sincere cries out regarding his friend equally sound and worthy—how can he take that side? So once with perplexity, or angry recoil, one spoke of his neighbor because he was a tory. Such considerations may temper harsh judgments while we review incidents of the war and deeds of whig and tory of the lower Kennebec.

In an early stage of the uprising that sagacious and intrepid leader, Samuel Adams sought to diffuse information, to incite discussion, out of which he believed would come convictions and action: to that end he proposed correspondence far and wide, which the historian Bancroft termed "organizing Revolution." Adams declared

if each town would declare its sense, our enemies could not divide us.

This germinant idea grew into that efficient agency thruout the towns—"Committees of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety"—by correspondence to get and give information; inspection, careful scrutiny of persons and events in every town; safety, such action as the time required. Guiding and supporting were the town meetings which for the discussion of affairs the tory governor Hutchinson declared "ridiculous," and King George at first disliked and later denied the right to hold. Still New England held them all the same. Agreeably to suggestion from Boston special town meetings were held thruout the state in December 1772 from which reports went back to headquarters. In all Kennebec towns I assume townsmen assembled, but certainly in Woolwich. I do not learn that a Committee of Correspondence had yet been chosen, but the town met, voted, and sent on its response:

an infant people in an infant country do not think their answer perfect in spelling or the words well placed,

but had hearty good-will for the cause. I have failed to obtain in full the reply declaring the sentiments of the men of Woolwich in the first stage of the Revolution as they gathered in the old meeting house at Nequasset on that December day (unless it was too cold).

In the next year, 1773, the town meeting voted

to draw an answer to a letter of correspondence from Boston concerning our liberties and privileges.

Similar action extended from Maine to Georgia, and there did not fail approval and applause for bold leaders in Boston when in December fragrant imported tea—342 chests, went overboard and

was put to steep in the harbor. It was currently reported some Indians did it.

In the next year, lines were drawn more sharply between whig and tory. Joseph Warren, soon to be the lamented patriot of Bunker Hill, proposed "The Solemn League and Covenant," not to buy nor to use the merchandise of Great Britain: no trade with those who would sell it, names to be published of those refusing to sign:—a veritable boycott then though the name was not known. Gen. Gage called it "an unlawful, hostile, and traitorous combination." It became intensely practical to the man and the family: was a test applied by the radical whig often despotically in order to hunt out the suspected, or the wavering. The Kennebec towns did not lack zealous men to apply the threat and force decision upon a man to write his name in promise not to buy British goods. In previous years here some who had the king's license to sell tea and coffee were Joshua Baily, James Blin, Samuel Gould, Israel Smith. No more of that trade at their peril.

In respect to events in these times of testing and turmoil much of our information comes from a loyalist source, the letters and journals of Revd. Jacob Bailey, the Episcopal missionary and rector of the West Pownalboro parish, now Dresden. He was ardently loyal to the British crown, as nearly all Episcopal clergymen and churchmen were. Intense in his feeling, severely hostile to "the rebels" as he termed those opposing British demands, he revealed by choleric epithets and overheated language the excess of his partisan bitterness; yet one should condone in a measure his asperity in view of what he suffered, as ill-treated, reviled, threatened, put under bonds, mobbed, property injured, ministry hindered, he wisely removed in the third year of the war, fled it may be said to Nova Scotia after nineteen years of service extended into adjacent towns, and to this town.

In 1774 the first Continental Congress was created by delegates of twelve colonies gathered in September at Philadelphia. The last days of August had brought the enforcement of the League and Covenant. Free acceptance, declared patriotism; denial was held to reveal enemies to liberty. Pushed, often fiercely, it yielded rancor, and turmoil for a time.

Excitement and wild doings at the Kennebec, not more than elsewhere doubtless, are narrated by Parson Bailey with vigorous and rasping language. He writes:

A furious mob at Georgetown [Bath mainly perhaps] was running about in search of tea and compelling people by force of arms to sign the solemn league.

It is likely that some packages of proscribed tea were cast into the Kennebec tides. He tells of another mob up river from which Mr. Nathaniel Gardiner fled: how they hunted up John Jones, the noted surveyor, and insisted on his signing the covenant. He stripped open his bosom and told them they might stab him to the heart. They threw him headlong into the river, and then dragged him about till they almost tore him to pieces. He writes that a mob led by the noted radical leader Samuel Thompson of Brunswick threatened to tear down Pownalboro jail and assaulted several persons on their route to Wiscasset. There they forced a trader to sign the league, and afterwards recalling an ill remark of the man "went back and almost demolished him." Also there they ill-treated Abiel Wood, a village merchant, importer, shipbuilder, bold in tory sympathies with whom the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts was forced to deal. These lawless deeds of vehement patriotism occurred in September 1774, for on the 23rd of that month Rev. Mr. Bailey was mobbed at Brunswick and soon after was obliged to flee from his home and be concealed for several days.

I assume that after the first hot outburst of unbridled radicalism milder forms of enforcing the League and Covenant prevailed. We may regret that some other pens more sober, less partisan, did not write full details of those tumultuous times.

In a few years the Kennebec atmosphere became too hot for Mr. Bailey's comfort and he fled to Halifax. The British had just seized Castine and to General McLean in command, Mr. Bailey sent back lists of men loyal to the king in these eastern towns. One must however believe that his own strong sympathy for that side would put into the lists every man believed by him to favor the British cause even in slight degree. Hence his list will show the open bold tory, the half tory, the toryish by policy of keeping quiet, the wavering, the undecided.

You who are here and others in town may wish to know his opinion of your ancestors, if he put the loyalist mark upon your grandfather, or great-grandfather. This list has the names in the order as he wrote them.

1. John Carleton, 2. David Gilmore, 3. Capt. James Fullerton, 4. Mr.—Stinson (Robert), 5. James Smith, 6 to 9. Philip White and 3 sons, 10. Mr. Chalmers (Wm.), 11. William Gilmore, 12. David Gilmore, Jr., 13. Mr. Blanchard (James), 14 to 17. Mr. Lancaster and three sons, 18. James Savage, 19. Mr. Brookings (Josiah).

There exists I conceive not the least reason now to conceal these nineteen names, nor for any one to hide the head, or blush, because standing in the family line leading back to one of these men. We can now see more clearly, judge more justly concerning personal opinions on the desperate issues of those times.

A few years previous Woolwich listed 127 polls. Nineteen out of that number shows 15 per cent, about the same ratio appears in Georgetown—the five present towns—36 in 322 polls. Pownalboro, east and west, has 53 listed out of 263 polls, or 20 per cent. I have no means to compare these Kennebec towns with other parts of Maine. In parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut and beyond, the proportion was greater: in localities the loyalists equalled the whigs, or were in excess.

In the list of Woolwich loyalists the first name is John Carleton. Of him Mr. Bailey has written

> a man of the highest integrity, the most undaunted fortitude, and inflexible loyalty.

He had been an intimate and staunch friend of the Dresden rector. His father was also John Carleton of Andover, Mass., an original proprietor and settler of Woolwich, a great-grandson of the immigrant Edward, coming from an English family traceable to the 5th century. The younger Carleton had early married Jane Gilmore, the daughter and sister of neighbors likewise placed by Parson Bailey in the loyalist list. He was in 1776 thirty-six years old with eight children, increased later to nine. His and his father's farm bordered on Nequasset (Tuisset) bay (a short distance above the upper Hellgate of the tidal river Sasanoa) and was early termed Walnut Point, and is in full view with its ancient farm-house on the inland sail from Kennebec to the Sheepscot.

John Carleton was a useful townsman, was entrusted with office, stood in the highest social class—if indeed any social line were then ever thought of—and seemed to be in the path to matured years of large distinction. Then came the upheaval of the Revolution, when a new compelling force swayed him and drove him in the view of many townsmen into a path of dishonor, and to a wretched death.

Woolwich by its location shared in the riotous disorders arising between whig and tory disturbing the peace from Brunswick to Bristol. Another instance of mob lawlessness associated with those already mentioned is recorded by Mr. Bailey and concerned his friend John Carleton, and is a sample of the turbulent tactics of

fierce radicals in that campaign against the king's friends. He writes:

They seized Captain Carleton of Woolwich and having prepared a coffin commanded him to dig his own grave, but after all permitted him to escape.

I fear Parson Bailey's imagination embellishes a first rumor into a telling story, for when a mob proposes to bury obnoxious people they do not stop to make coffins, nor do they carry them about in readiness; cold earth is thought good enough. Six years later in Halifax, recalling Kennebec events he writes this same incident more fully.

When the whole country was rising into sedition and mobs spreading their rioting in every region, nothing could shake his (Carleton's) firmness, or abate his intrepidity: and he was met in a lonely forest by near 200 men in arms requiring him to sign the Solemn League and Covenant, or consent to be buried alive: he nobly acquiesced with the latter and with great resolution assisted in digging his own grave, but finding him still unmoved by their menaces they allowed him to escape. There were generous spirits among them swearing he was a good fellow.

Now pruning off a few excrescences on the story and cooling the rhetoric a few degress—notice no coffin this time—we still have a fact, a band of mobbish men voicing a wicked threat. We could wish a simple and unbiased statement without color. As written it reveals strong points of character. We can conceive a rugged independence which threats will not move, but responsive to calm reason, or kindly solicitation. Many men rebel at being driven. What elsewhere is disclosed of this man makes for belief that John Carleton never would have then written his name at torture, or real peril of life. Were there in town others who would stand an equal test? We can not know; some I believe. It may be that leaders of the wild crowd knew well the man, his opinions and his spirit, and gleefully used the chance to test his mettle. According to Mr. Bailey's story he met them fully half way.

Nor was this a single instance of insulting, terrorizing ordeal. In Topsham a Mr. Wilson was actually buried to the chin—they have nice white sand there—and was left for friends to dig out. In Harpswell in April, 1775 following a spirited address on Sunday afternoon by Rev. Samuel Eaton, an excited crowd seized upon a British supporter and local officer for the king and with fierce threats buffetings, kicks, did put him in peril of his life, and he was only saved by soberer townsmen. The adventure and assaulting test seems to have made no change in Mr. Carleton, nor in the confidence of his townsmen. He was chosen to act with two others to

lay out an important road. In the next spring, he with two other responsible men, Thwing and Fuller, agreed with business men of Georgetown and sent a vessel to Nantucket for corn, rye, and ammunition, and were to take 1-12 of the venture for Woolwich. Corn, rye, powder were essentials in 1775, certainly after the thrilling Lexington affair had forced the issue with George Third.

That year the town sent Capt. John Bailey as delegate to the Provincial Congress which convened at Concord and then removed to Watertown in April. Nor should any forget that in September Arnold's ships and men sailed along the Woolwich shore thru the Chopps towards Quebec on that disastrous expedition; a few weeks later as depressing to the whig, as joyful to the tory, was the return of Colonel McCobb's regiment and others of Col. Enos' division, containing Woolwich men—the hopeless march abandoned.

Slowly grew the demand of people and widened sentiment for full separation from Great Britain even against the doubts and recoil of good men. Indeed Washington when he took command of the army rejected the idea of independence, but in '76 declared "nothing else will save us." In March of that year his skill forced the British army out of Boston. Then in dismay were hundreds of loyalists, who had fled from home towns to British protection: now defenceless, powerless, hated; their former jeers at the sons of liberty cast back upon themselves, beggary threatening, no way was open but to flee to Nova Scotia. Eleven hundred tory refugees crowded the army transports to get away from the city. One among them was David Phipps, owner of Phipps Neck, but residing in Cambridge. His Woolwich property was soon in the grasp of the Provincial Congress under the tory confiscation act.

The confiscation policy was applied in June 1776 in Woolwich. Three estates were taken for the government by Nathaniel Thwing, chairman of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety. He was a judicious leader devoted to the cause of liberty. The one thousand acre lot at the Chopps, originally Robert Temple's grant, and possessed by Samuel Waterhouse, who had slipped away to London, was taken and leased to James Blair for one pound, ten shillings yearly. A farm of fifty acres at Monsweag in the possession of Philip Goldthwait was put likewise under lease but in the end by peculiar circumstances was restored to the owner, his brother. It was the Richard Hunnewell farm. The confiscated

Phipps estate, comprised five hundred acres, with a yoke of oxen and steers, six cows, a heifer and calf, and fourteen sheep. This was leased to Phipps' farmer, Jonathan Fuller for four pounds ten. By a legal technicality it escaped but Col. Phipps lost it all the same by that other omnipresent confiscation, even now, debt.

As the conflict went on from '76 to '78, the issue at times seeming desperate for the weak army, thirteen colonies against the British empire, harsher became the dealings with loyalists. In social and business life in sections of New England they were proscribed: millers would not grind their corn; in Worcester county forty-three blacksmiths pledged to do no work for them; no trading with, no labor for them was urged. Sometimes their guns were taken away: wealthy men, former office-holders were insulted, bullets shot into their houses. Tar and feathers was a common threat and in some cases applied. Also, laws were passed bearing severely upon them. In Massachusetts persons under suspicion for tory aid or sympathy might be disarmed, could hold no office, might be sent to jail, or into the British lines. To return would invite severe penalty. Still these men were only loyalists,—loyal to their accepted king and government, loyal to ingrown attachments, and in the main to conscientious convictions. Let us not fail to yield them proper respect, their honest due.

The Rev. Mr. Bailey wrote with bitterness: one must not deny measures of truth in his censure. He says:

They aimed to suppress the tories, so enacted the most cruel and unreasonable laws, putting in the power of any ill-natured and malicious man to ruin his neighbors.

He also charges arbitrary proceding by magistrates, and asserts that several conscientious people to avoid their unjust and merciless tyranny fled out of the country.

Instances he gives, as do others, of that tyranny. Nathaniel Gardiner of the Gardiner family fled from enforcement of the Covenant; again aiding the enemy he was captured, carried to New Meadows, there taken by several men, called rebels—Wood, Lamont, and others, before Dummer Sewall Esq., at Bath, who at once sent him to Casco jail from which he escaped after several months. John Jones was also in that jail a while. William Gardiner was condemned to be transported. Captain Charles Callahan, one of Mr. Bailey's parish officers in Dresden, intending to be neutral was still harassed, fined, till believing himself unjustly treated he unmasked into a bold tory, became a daring scourge by seizing small vessels

in the river and outside, but was driven out by the coast guards in 1778, and became commander of a twelve gun man-of-war. John Bernard of Bath was under bonds awhile and in Casco jail, but later cast off the harsh charge of disloyalty and recovered lands at Mt. Desert. Edward Parry, mast contractor at Harward's cove for Halifax shipyards, was put under bonds, guarded, then sent far inland for safe keeping. I was told of two or three men of Arrowsic who slipped away, but returned after the war, but have learned of no Woolwich men except some young fellows who shared Mr. Carleton's adventures.

After the war, in the new era of Independence a resolution was offered in town meeting July 1783, by Nathaniel Thwing and voted concerning Absentees in severely accusing language.

It is not safe for those Tories, or Refugees, who have left their country and acted the unnatural part of parracides and murderers to come and have their lot and portion with us.

This may not intend—or it may—particular townsmen: more likely it declared the proper sentiment and attitude of the whole country towards refugees and loyalists.

Laws against loyalists did not lie inert in Woolwich more than elsewhere in New England. In July 1777 the town voted,

To choose a person firmly attached to the American cause to procure and lay before the court—the county board of justices—the evidence that may be had; and that the selectmen lay before town the list of persons who shall be thought inimical enemies to this or any of the United States.

An agent of the town was deputed to hunt out tories. The Committee of Inspection and Safety this year was,—Nathaniel Thwing, Samuel Harnden, Solomon Walker, Joseph Wade, Jonathan Fuller, Elijah Grant, Nathaniel Tibbetts,—the strong, leading patriotic men.

Mr. Samuel Stinson, afterwards the Baptist elder, was selected to seek evidence. Later within these very walls without doubt the list was presented to the assembly, Brigadier Harnden, Moderator,—a list exceedingly interesting now if we had it, showing whig opinions of suspected loyalists. We can only know this:—it was voted that four names be struck from the list, James Blanchard, John Carleton, William Gilmore, Robert Stinson. All were in Mr. Bailey's tory list; against all, or all but one, the court took action. But that day the town voted them off the black list. Why? One will ask in vain. What evidence, lack of evidence, what undercurrent of motive, or personal feeling, entered into that vote? The town did erase imputations of disloyalty from its agent's re-

port, and one man was his own brother. But who were left on the list?

Did any tremble? Nay, they would regard themselves light weight cases when four chief suspected men were freed from the charge. Intensity of feeling fired by trifles into wrangles, or insult revealed itself in this quiet town. It is told that a squad of militiamen at their drill wore the liberty emblem, the whig cockade. Two men in levity, or derision, twisted a handful of grass into a knot for their hats. The company, demanded quick removal of the mocking wisps, and apology under threat to bury alive. At a similar gathering the testing question was passed along a line of spectators, What are you? On which side? One or two not making reply were pulled forth, hooted at, threatened, "Speak out, tell what you are, or we'll dig a grave and shoot you into it." Several men met in the mill-house here, near the falls to consult regarding evidence and action against tories. A hint of it reached Mr. David Gilmore at the mill. Violently denouncing such business by whatever sentiment he stopped his saw, rushed to the house and into the room, jumped on their table smashing it, kicked away the papers and wrathfully drove all out with fists and feet, and only by a friendly arm was hindered from delivering a hard blow emphasizing an angry threat, onto the jaw of Reverend Mr. Winship, a spirited whig assisting the private inquiry. Such wrangles and brawls, threats and assaults, pertained, I think, to the first years of dividing opinions and drawing lines of fealty.

The Woolwich voters revised the list of suspects, names were carried to the old Dresden court house, and from other towns as well. On Oct. 7 a special court was held. Warrants and arrests followed. John Jones, then of Vassalboro, and eight others were haled before the magistrates, and Mr. Blanchard of Woolwich. John Carleton avoided arrest as Mr. Bailey tells with usual asperity: He was cleared by a unanimous vote of the town, but was pursued by a warrant from those inexorable and avaricious judges: he had the good fortune to conceal himself from their malicious scrutiny till the season of persecution was over.

Not now intrepid and defiant, as formerly in the woods, but shrinking and cautious, he put himself beyond the sheriff's reach.

Another name struck from the list was Robert Stinson Nevertheless the court summoned him by officers with a warrant. By Parson Bailey's heated pen we get a glimpse of the distressing facts.

Pursued by the same virulent combination, but arming himself to resist officers who attempted to break into his house, his wife was so terrified at the commotion that she fell into travail and expired.

A tragedy in a few lines; truly a tragedy, threats of sheriffs, resistance, the terrors of death, with the infant's birth that day in that house on the hill. I wish I had more incidents by a calmer pen. We accept two facts—forcible entry in the name of the law, a wife's deplorable death in such a way at such an hour! Imagination must fill in details of the calamity. Yet public records supplement the woeful recital. "Mary Paine, wife of Lieutenant Robert Stinson, died Oct. 9, 1777, aged 38." Jane his (then) youngest child was born Oct. 9, 1777. Special Court sat at Pownalboro Oct. 7, two days previous to the attempted arrest. I will believe that those officers learning the occurrences, the terror, the bereavement, the dead, the living, a husband and eight children in that home, and one more, an infant of an hour, those men sworn to duty, imperative by law, yet humane and pitying, retired to report at court—no arrest.

If valid evidence against Lieutenant Stinson existed I may not say. His own brother had found it duty to bring in charges: the same, or others, went up to the court. The magistrates summoned him for examination. Then the tragedy, months of trial, merciless testing of his convictions, or wavering loyalty, and the wreck at home. Did his opinions need revision and did such chastening and the next year produce a change? I know not. Whatever had intervened, certainly his townsmen's confidence three years later made him selectman: he was selected to be one of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety, an office requiring judicious, active men of known fidelity to the cause of American liberty. In 1781 he served in procuring men for the town's quota in the army. Had he changed? I can not know only that sound conscientious men as that conflict grew on did not at first, not at once know the path of personal duty.

There was one, Thomas Percy, ancestor of the honored family of the name in these Sagadahoc towns, who had a sore trial in conscience and intelligent inquiry in respect to the stand he must take, but did put himself on the right side at length. Parson Bailey wrote him down a loyalist, as also his two sons, who after a time, with no alacrity, signed the Covenant, rather by necessity under complaint of General Samuel McCobb.

It was natural that some men slow in decision, unconvinced at the outset, in clearer light of events and drift of sentiment, should reconstruct their opinions, and approve and support the new patriotism.

At a second session of the tory court, Mr. Bailey says, James Blanchard was released by lack of evidence, yet that year both he and John Carleton paid twelve pounds in fines for not going into the Continental army.

If we would like to see those magistrates in session— Samuel Harnden and Nathaniel Thwing among them, in the old Dresden Court House, we may take Parson Bailey's eyes and pen at one trial:—

Justice Bowman sat swelling in gloomy solemnity surrounded with the accusers and other dark and determined instruments of his indignation. Each one of them had divested himself of every humane and tender sentiment.

Mild indeed were arrest, trials, fines in Maine compared with horrible deeds in other states: whig upon tory and tory upon whig, as plundering, rapine, murder, shrieking barbarities followed vengeful retaliations. I must believe that subsequent to those trials in the autumn of 1777, there was at the Kennebec cessation in tory hunting, and if no active disloyalty was shown, the open, or suspected loyalists as other citizens, applied themselves to their concerns, their struggles to get a living and bear the burdens of the war. Clothing and food for the army made demands: as late as 1781 Lincoln County was called on for 528,000 lbs. of beef: Woolwich's share was 2,177 lbs. Food was scarce with many at the Kennebec. Mr. Bailey knew families without bread for three months at a time: many even twenty miles inland sought the clam-banks.

Such privations in part, but more, increasing hostility to his unconcealed tory attitude, forced Mr. Bailey to abandon his parish.

He obtained official permission in Boston to leave the state. After forced delays he left the Dresden parsonage June 7, 1779: the family consisting of four persons. For farewell visits he went down directly to Squirrel Point, Arrowsic, to William Butler's. I have not found names of parishioners, or friends, visited by him which he did not put in his tory lists, except one, for Episcopal people were almost wholly on that side. Next morning unable to visit Mr. Percy at Cox's Head, the family with tearful farewells at the shore, a salmon and pot of butter from Mrs. Butler's

hand, swept up on the tide to Mr. (Joseph) Preble's at the head of the island,—"that friendly and loyal family" he remarks. Thence they sailed across the bay to Mr. Carleton's at Walnut Point. He made farewell calls on David Gilmore, then at William Gilmore's where on the previous autumn he had baptized a child of Captain James Fullerton. At evening he says he drank coffee, not tea of course, in a company of twenty-two, yet Mr. Carleton was absent, having gone to Wiscasset to procure supplies for the voyage.

Mr. Bailey was much alarmed at seeing a sail coming across the bay, and admitted grave fears in his acrid language, that it might be Sheriff Cushing, or some of his infernal attendants in a mischievous design to interrupt the voyage. In fact his fears had good reason, for he knew that he had papers highly treasonable which he, a citizen of Massachusetts, was carrying directly to the enemy. Had the sheriff searched him, what would be his fate? His alarm was dispelled for the boat brought only Mr. Carleton's brother.

In the home of "this generous, friendly hero," as he calls John Carleton, he spent the last night in his mission field, disturbed at the thought of leaving such benevolent friends exposed to the rage of persecution and vengeance of rebels, which means that he knew that the friendly hero might be put in extreme peril. With sunrise they hasted away up the hill on to the old ferry—Tibbett's—where Capt. James Smith's little schooner of fifteen tons was moored in waiting. Many times have I gone forth from that same farmhouse by that road and have seen in imagination the company of pitying friends attending the minister and family into exile, and likewise beheld the little craft slip away by Hockomoc to the Sheepscot. But also now we must take a look at Skipper Smith at the wheel pictured by Bailey's facile pen:—

clothed in a long swingling coat and the ret of his habit (clothing) displayed the venerable signatures of antiquity both in form and materials. His hat carried a long peak before exactly perpendicular to the longitude of his aquiline nose.

Then in grim pleasantry he describes the raiment of himself and spouse, ancient, dilapadated, deep-worn, patched, and bedraggled, and mortifying, when he must first show himself at Halifax. But sadly for himself the one necessitous universal inner garment was more irritating than any rough robe of penance, because it was "a coarse tow and linen shirt manufactured in the looms of sedi-

tion." Alas! humiliated man, forced to the looms of sedition to obtain a shirt.

Here as he sails away we can not wholly bid farewell to Parson Bailey, whose affairs have been so closely entwined in this narration, because his pen furnished so much by aid of which could be exhibited the loyalists of the Kennebec. At Halifax he met the wife of David Phipps, a refugee there, and wrote her request to Mr. Carleton to point out her property to British officers if they come that way, that it might escape plundering. A British force had just seized the Penobscot and fortified Castine, and there was alarm least they would sweep along the coast and take possession of Portland harbor.

Rev. Mr. Bailey highly appreciated the open-handed generosity of Mr. Carleton to himself and family, also to other loyalists, declaring that he had concealed in his house and aided to escape several men sought by sheriffs. However real his toryism at this time, how disguised or how open, he held his townsmen's confidence for at the next March meeting he was chosen surveyor of lumber and deer-reeve.

Within a year startling events occurred. Mr. Bailey wrote a friend:—

Mr. Carleton was plundered by the rebels and after a variety of adventures reached British lines in company with several young men of his neighborhood.

This was written April 7, 1781. Another letter gives further details:

Carleton being taken by a British vessel and carried to Castine was sent in his own schooner by Col. Campbell as a cartel to Boston. But without any regard to the sanctity of a flag, the rebels seized his vessel and plundered his effects. He was fortunate enough to escape and with two or three young fellows belonging to Woolwich reached Penobscot in safety leaving a wife and ten (9) children to the mercy of rebels.

Spiteful whigs might say, sailed out on purpose to be taken. Much more is needed to complete Mr. Bailey's statement and to show the actual facts. High coloring, intense and bitter censure entered whatever he wrote concerning the so-called rebels, tho large freedom would be expected in private letters.

That year anxiety and distress prevailed in Maine. In February the Legislature petitioned for a vessel of war to cruise on the coast because

armed vessels commit horrid depredations and cruelties on the inhabitants of the sea-coast towns of Lincoln County.

Mr. Carleton took risk in sailing whatever were his enterprises. He was captured. At Castine he was known: his name was first in the list sent from Halifax by Bailey to the commander. Whatever was the report he made of himself, General McLean believed him a suitable messenger to army officers at Boston. We need the other side of the story of what happened there. I cannot credit fully so plain a violation of the white flag of a messenger. Rash radicals there were, blustering officers no doubt, also politic leaders who would not flatly disregard the usages of war nor affront an enemy able to seize Portland Harbor. Was there a reputed tory in the state not listed in the books of inspection committees? Mr. Carleton could not be unknown in Boston. Hence granting colorable truth to Mr. Bailey, a fair view will say that rash zealous men might arrest the master of this craft in the dock and rudely search his vessel, even confiscate articles thought contraband, before his credentials and the purpose of his coming were fully determined by the governor's officers. They might do it, for a Kennebec skipper and schooner in the service of the enemy would excite doubt or anger in hangers-on at the wharves or sounder men. Carleton would fall under suspicion, meet insolence or threats and feel insults to his crew. Out of imperfect reports by whomsoever made Rev. Mr. Bailey could construct his story, could write "fortunate escape" for Mr. Carleton, when having performed his messenger's duty he with due clearance sailed out free. He might well be sore or resentful at indignities and lawless threats.

He returned to Castine as in duty bound. The adventure and mishap by capture at sea seems to have forced him with no previous intention into undisguised and active toryism, obliging him to remain at Penobscot, a prisoner of war if the commander pleased or a voluntary refugee. Thus he was started on a path of dishonor and of peril and the way closed to a return home and to former town relations. I must believe that whatever were the actual facts of this obscure affair, it marked a turning point in his career. it separated him from his family. The adventure I place in February or March 1781,—yet possibly in the previous late autumn.

Now practically perhaps heartily identified with British interests and refugee life at Penobscot, he sailed away to the Kennebec in May under the white flag for some families. Many loyalists of Maine timid or resentful had fled to the British for protection. Some were from these river towns and now sought their wives and children. I heard one family name of Arrowsic men-

tioned but the matter is too uncertain to assign a name. It is only for conjecture also who were the young men of Woolwich in Mr. Carleton's schooner crew.

The aggressive enemy established at Castine brought on a form of border warfare. Loyalist residents there or in home towns becoming confederates and assistants made it more terrible. Therefore in May 1781, the General Court at Boston voted:—

Lincoln County being far from the seat of government and near the enemy and execution of the laws inefficient, the Committee of Safety are empowered to arrest any seeming dangerous to the Commonwealth and aiding the enemy, and send them if expedient to Boston with evidence.

Active tories were put in peril by this act, and it had a sharp threat for men like John Carleton.

He by luckless capture at sea, by insults and lawlessness at Boston, and by motives undiscerned had been driven over to the enemy,—perhaps by him now called friends because subjects and friends of his acknowledged king. Nevertheless to his credit, his heart drew him towards his family and soon he was devising means to return. He obtained from leaders at Kennebec promise of protection against radicals. In Woolwich, Thwing, Harnden, Walker and associates were good men and would deal fairly with him, but outside headstrong violent whigs might spring a trap on him. He had written to Mr. Bailey his intentions to return home. His friend dissuaded, urging:

It would not be prudent to put yourself in their power for however honest Mr. McCobb's intentions, there is a power in the Governor and Council to apprehend any person they please and to proceed with him according to martial law, for it can not be denied that according to their laws you have been guilty of treason.

By such advice maturing his own convictions of wise policy he postponed the attempt,—a decision we may believe involving his ruin though he could not foresee it, by opening a new path hedged in by fated necessity and more perilous than the desired return to the Kennebec and his home.

In those momentous times the sea and the land alike witnessed the ravages of war. Yankee privateers up to the year 1778, had swept off British commerce to the extent of nine millions of dollars, as was declared by an English Lord in Parliament. In the entire war about 800 vessels of all kinds were taken by cruisers and privateers, but British cruisers captured about as many. Of armed vessels, the Americans lost 24 with 470 guns, but the British loss 102 vessels and 2,600 guns. But on land British soldiers

in some states wantonly burned villages and farmhouses sometimes adding murders with fiendish barbarity.

Seizure and destruction of an enemy's property was sanctioned by the laws of war. One instance, a sample:—Royal troops from New York made a raid on Martha's Vineyard, burned a score of vessels, many buidings, demanded large sums of money, and carried off at one time 300 oxen and 200 sheep. Refugee loyalists in towns held by the British were execrated for vengeful plundering as they became agents of the soldiers to raid whig property. Similar evil work was done in Maine.

Its seacoast, especially east of Casco bay, suffered incursions of large and small craft from the provinces and later from the post at Penobscot. Seamen tories piloted British craft or made raids on their own account. Thieving boats and sloops dodged along shore. They were called "shaving-mills." I do not get the point in that name, unless they shaved off everything wherever they could tie up in a cove or stream and get ashore unseen—cattle, sheep, crops, geese, pigs. Such shavings largely fed Penobscot refugees. An instance elsewhere reveals the doings and the excuses of loyalist plunderers. A party associated with the British holding New York, went to Nantucket, carried off every thing usable from the land, the warehouses, also vessels at the wharves. They left posted up a proclamation in their defence,—asserting that

> they had been compelled to abandon their dwellings and friends and to lose their property; therefore they believed themselves warranted by the laws of God and man to wage war against their persecutors * * and to obtain compensation for their sufferings.

No delay is needed with the ethics of that plea or the value of the excuse. We may believe it was a frequent form of self-justification of tory thieving, and often sufficed self-exiled men at Penobscot, respecting a sheep from the pasture, corn or potatoes from the field, West India goods in a warehouse, or boats at a wharf.

Among such foragers along the shores of Lincoln and Cumberland counties, must be placed John Carleton. Testimony has not been lacking. People of Phipsburg knew and told it all thru the last century. Whether much or little, alone or with companions no details remain,—pilot for a marauding craft, skipper for a tory boat crew, or as probable taking his trips alone on the shores he knew so well he did gather the fruits of other men's labors. I wish it were not the fact.

I urge a broadened view now, a true charity for the conscientious loyalist; for him a right of free opinion, however misguided. Less will be the charity, weaker the apology for the lawless ravager along the coast. Still it were easy for him to put himself on the same ground with the soldier foraging by the laws of war. A good woman, Mr. Carleton's granddaughter,—admitted to me the well-accepted fact; yet offering the excuse,—"to support his family"; evidently a concealing and palliating remark which had fallen into her ear in childhood. To her no reply could be made yet I felt a doubt to what extent a fugitive at Penobscot could supply his family in Woolwich. Yet a man of his resource and daring might slip into the Sheepscot by night and by the tortuous channels up to some cove by Hockomock, thence bearing a sheep's carcass on his shoulders thru the dark forest could seek his path a mile to his home and to his own. He might take such a difficult and dangerous step once or twice risking much for his family but with slight benefit to them, but it must be doubted. This friend told also how little she ever knew of that part of her grandfather's life which put the stigma of dishonor on him; that the families, his sons and daughters in their homes, and to their children seldom referred to him and those years of trial; nothing to tell, everything to conceal that all might be forgotten. Those children therefore grew up to know scarcely more of their granmother's life in those years, than that he took the British side and lost his life.

In 1782, the last year of the memorable struggle, thoughts of peace were in the ascendant on both sides of the Atlantic. Statesmen sought wise methods of conciliation: no campaigns, only brief operations in Georgia and in the South. Some dastardly deeds of hate and retaliation by soldiery and vengeful tories shamed humanity. The Maine coast towns still suffered by shaving mills and sly thieving.

Here an event startling and dubious comes into the Carleton family's history. In September a sheriff appears at the homestead at Walnut Point and makes attachment of the entire property. Two men force the legal process. And who? David Gilmore, the only brother of Mrs. Carleton, and Thomas Percy, an intimate friend at Cox's Head. Gilmore seized 90 acres, 16 tons of hay, one mare and colt. What did it mean? How hard, how cruel to secure debts at such a time of trial; to seize on the property and living of a wife and her nine children, whose husband had apparently abandoned her and was an enemy of the state. Or were

there explanations tempering the harshness and changing cruelty into real kindness? Indeed might not this affair be a scheme of friends under guise of the law to safeguard the family interests? Certainly the plan did have that effect. Other debts were threatening. The farm had been under mortgage for a dozen years. The creditor had fled in that loyalist crowd from Boston to Nova Scotia. There is a hint that he was now seeking to exact the debt; that could mean no less than taking possession. But could a tory do so? Yet assuredly when these friends had fastened their demands upon the property by the sheriff's hand, then one Thomas Brown a tory in Halifax would get slight notice in a Massachusett's court.

The claims of these friends were afterwards adjusted; the farm retained and passed down to son and son's son to the last descendant in that line, Deacon Franklin Carleton; after his early lamented death in 1885 it passed in a few years from the Carleton name, so held for 154 years.

One more chief event will fill out the narration. John Carleton while engaged in depredations along shore at last met his death. Just what were his operations, how much, how long, none can say. His doings became well known: no word of denial or of doubt can be raised in respect to lawless foraging. Therein his life warped from early honor by tory proclivities was at last by subtle forces given over to deeds which can not escape reprehension, and had a wretched ending. In that and in what had preceded was the sorest spot in the memory of family and friends.

One can consider the man: becoming an alien in his native town; opposed, insulted by radicals; hardships at Penobscot; separated from home, viewed needless; sense of ill-treatment; severe necessities; accumulated ills of his position: in all were sources of acute temptation not by us to be apprehended and wrenching moral staunchness in a previous inflexible soul. Such stress on him bent a strong man into reprobated lawlessness of border warfare. Who knows his own strength, how he may endure the test, the aching trial? Therefore one may apologize for this loyalist; but one may not go too far.

Associated and acting with the enemies of the new American nation, John Carleton necessarily was rated likewise an enemy. Did no acrid soul along Sagadahoc shores cry out, "Thief," and by deeds a despicable enemy? Can we apprehend the rancor, the engendered passions of those times?

By whatever disguised skill, by whatever bold dexterity in his foraging, his doings as of others were known, were well attested: he was watched for, was hunted. In order to spy out British movements but more the skulking shaving mills, all the prowling dodging crafts of marauders, coast guards were maintained. The Phipsburg militia held the shore with lookouts on Cox's Head and Morse mountain. Specially would men who had gone to the enemy-tories execrated with a hiss,—be hated and trailed when by keen spies sighted stealing into creeks and coves.

Anxieties by fear of British invasion, by raids on farmhouses for eggs and butter,—sheep and lambs gone by stealth,—caused sharp tension of feeling: the militia, responsible defenders, could feel they were dealing with pirates and robbers: the alert determined guard would be pardoned if he were more ready to shoot than to capture.

John Carleton did not become a prisoner of war. The bullet intercepted escape. All accounts assign his death to the vicinity of Small Point. One told me "Shot off the Point," another added "standing straight and bold at the tiller." He may have been so seen and fired on. The end was not there. Statements on which I rely declare the deadly stroke came on an island of Casco bay: One said definitely, Jaquish, now Little Bailey's island, on the charts. Some island seems well attested, and is probable for they were noted sheep pastures.

There is general agreement that he had gone ashore, doubtless had been discovered near or off Small Point; had been pursued; had escaped to the shore and sought concealment. The hunted man was alert against his hunters of the coast guard. On the watch he slightly raised his head above a protecting boulder or pile of logs for a moment, and that moment enough for a keen eye and a quick trigger to send the deadly missile thru his head. A devious path thru the years of loyalism had led to that island, to that rock, to the last step of a misguided life. Exact particulars,—the discovery, the trailing, the island hunt, the tragedy, were never written. It is known that the shot was not at once fatal: it did destroy his sight. Blinded, doubtless unconscious, he was taken to Small Point to the friendly Percy home tho another was named.

Death delayed, one said, four days. Dr. Philip Theobald a surgeon from the Hessian army who had settled in Dresden gave medical attendance. Of course his wife was summoned to watch thru days and hours of fevered agony while death waited. Not an

incident, not a word came to me from the scene at the death bed at Cox's Head; nor of the excitement abroad as the tragic tale of what had happened to this well-known man went flying from the soldier's report as the wind up the Kennebec valley nor of the suspense during delaying days as each morning and evening salutation of a man to his neighbor said, What of John Carleton?

I have not been able to certify definitely the fateful day in the loyalist's life, but evidence points to the month of September, 1782. He was then forty-two years of age.

This man so far portrayed belonged here;—(Woolwich, Maine,) here was his home; here now are his desendants; here was his work; yonder is his farm; in the town annals his name appears in duty and in office; once to it he gave the credit of his name for food and ammunition early in the war: yet also believing that George the Third was rightful sovereign here, he bowed and gave steadfast allegiance. When came entanglements and danger he held fast his loyalty; tempted and tested in dire straits as few men are, he was driven astray into a course of dishonor.

This however I must say and give him the honor due; he was loyal to his convictions: he believed not as others: he followed that line unswerving: he was true to himself. High commendation for any soul is it to be loyal to self, to conscience and to God.

It may be that John Carleton, because open and frank had right to higher honor than some about him, silent, truckling, hiding, prevaricating, rather than be true and make avowal.

Staunch, unbending convictions—God alone knew his heart—led this man into a net of circumstances, enmeshed with peril concealing a death-trap. There the end.

From a few facts obtained I construct the final scene.

To the fugitive and forager becoming burial was due. Not there certainly, the stricken wife would say, but at home, a dozen miles away. At once intelligence was sent up river: his near friends, Fullerton and Gilmore went down to Cox's Head and returning by night ensured for the Penobscot refugee at his death such a home-coming as had been furthest from his thought.

By the shore of Nequasset bay, at Walnut Point, forty years ago I knew a bit of pasture land, showing at least fifteen graves, beyond question the burial place of the early Carletons and neighbor settlers. There must have been the grave of the bold loyalist of the Kennebec.

In the dim autumn morning, the woe-freighted boat reached the shore. Soon privately, with a few friends the family gathered, the widow and all her nine chilrdren, I believe, bereaved as others, yet not as others but bearing a grief aching by a sting of dishonor. There in sight of the house he had built, yet now standing, the home which had lost him, in the stillness of the bay and the forests, with not a word, not a prayer, the loyalist was laid beneath the sod,—the end of life's aims, joys, conflicts, defeats.

At that burial place visited a few years since, now concealed by a tangled thicket of briers and bushes as it stood forty years ago, so now stands a giant oak, in diamater forty-four inches, and beginning to decay; and notice,—standing directly upon a grave mound, marked by rough sunken stones for a tall man. Was that one the tory's grave? On that day long ago, did a squirrel bury an acorn in the fresh earth? Or did a loving hand plant a shoot, a little sappling in that mound to grow, the only monument allowable for the dead? Why did that one stem thrive, why alone preserved becoming a tall tree to spread its branches above the graves? Did the family keep it for a memorial? I do not know: it is a pleasing fancy.

These few events at the Kennebec, are merely hints of others far more virulent, deeds evil in excess and foully outrageous in other colonies. Patiently endured then was the sacrifice, the exhaustion, nor counted too dear the cost and loss of that struggle for independence. Will any now refuse equal sacrifice or cry out in fear of immense cost of treasure and of life in the terrors and atrocities of world-wide war, that there may be secured a larger, a nobler freedom for the nations of the world.

Rather should we cry out for ourselves and our land as another for the motherland:—

God of our fathers, known of old!
Lord of the far-flung battle-line:
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine:
Lord God of Hosts: be with us yet:
Lest we forget; Lest we forget.

An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

(COMPILED BY CHARLES A. FLAGG, LIBRARIAN BANGOR (MAINE) PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

(Continued from page 198.)

List	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	*Allen, Cynthia*			81	Kennebec	Res. Greene.
'35d	Allen, Daniel	Mass. line	Private and Corporal.	87or 81	Kennebec	('20 and '31b, Daniel 1st.)
'40	———			86	Kennebec	Res. Winthrop.
'40	Allen, Daniel, 2d	Mass. line	Private	71	Lincoln	Res. Bowdoin.
'35c	Allen, Ebenezer	N. H. line	Private	71	Waldo	('20.)
'40	Allen, Ebenezer			80	Waldo	Res. Montville.
'35c	Allen, Ephraim	See Alley, Ephraim.				
'35c	Allen, Hezekiah P.	Mass. line	Private	65	Lincoln	('20) d. Feb. 3, 1826.
'35d	Allen, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	82or 77	Cumberland	('20.)
'40	Allen, Isaac			83	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35d	Allen, Jacob, 2d	N. H. line	Private	75	York	('20, '31b.)
'40	———			82	York	Res. No. Berwick.
'35d	Allen, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	71	Cumberland	('20, '31b.)
'40	———			76	Cumberland	Res. Scarborough.
'35c	Allen, James	Cont. navy	Seaman	79	York	('20, frig. "Raleigh.")
'35d	Allen, Job	Mass. line	Private	71	Cumberland	('20.)
'40	———			77	Cumberland	Res. Pownal.
'31a	Allen, John		Private			Rejected as not serving in Cont. reg.
'35c	Allen, John	Mass. line	Private	86	York	('20) d. Feb. 27, 1832.
'35d	Allen, John	N. H. state	Private and Corporal.	76	York	
'35d	Allen, John	Mass. mil.	Private and Sergeant.	75	Kennebec	
'40	———		Private	81	Kennebec	Res. Vienna.
'35d	Allen, John	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	
'35c	Allen, Joseph, 2d	N. H. line	Private	79	York	
'35c	Allen, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland	('20.)
'40	———			81	Cumberland	Res. Gray.
'35d	Allen, Nehemiah	Mass. mil.	Private	81	Cumberland	
'40	———			87	Cumberland	Res. Pownal.
'35c	Allen, Peter	Mass. line	Private	76	Lincoln	
'40	*Allen, Susannah*			69	Lincoln	Res. Bowdoinham.
'35d	Allen, William	Mass. mil.	Private	82	Cumberland	
'35d	Allen, William	Mass. line	Corp. and Sergeant.	81or 87	Penobscot	('20.)
'40	Allen, William			83	Cumberland	Res. Poland.
'35c	Allen, Wright	Mass. line	Private	80	Oxford	('20) d. Jan. 2, 1832.
'35c	Alley, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln	('20) ('35c as Allen.)
'40	———			80	Lincoln	Res. Boothbay.
'40	Alven, Silas			74	Franklin	Res. Jay.
'40	Alvin, Eliphalet			80	Oxford	Res. Waterford.
'40	*Ames, Deborah*			79	Waldo	Res. Camden.
'35c	Ames, Eleazer	Mass. line	Private	76	Kennebec	('20) d. Jan. 20, 1825.
'35d	Ames, Jacob	Mass. mil.	Private	76	Kennebec	
'40	Ames, Jacob			83	Hancock	Res. Brooksville.
'35d	Ames, John	Mass. line	Private	77	Oxford	Died Sept. 30, 1833.
'35d	Ames, Samuel	Mass. state	Drummer	75	Oxford	
'40	———			81	Oxford	Res. Norway.
'35d	Anderson, Robert	Mass. mil.	Sergeant	78	Kennebec	
'40	Anderson, Robert			84	Lincoln	Res. Lewiston.
'35d	Anderson, Robert	Mass. mil.	Private	73	Cumberland	
'40	———			79	Cumberland	Res. Otisfield.

List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	Andrews, Ephraim	.....	.....	83	Piscataquis	Res. Guilford.
'35c	Andrews, Jeremiah	Mass. line	Private	77	Oxford	('20) d. Feb. 25, 1827.
'35c	Andrews, John	Mass. line	Corporal	78	Oxford	('20) d. Feb. 7, 1828.
'35d	Andrews, Robert	Mass. line	Private	82	Cumberland	
'40	Andrews, Robert	.....	.....	81	Cumberland	Res. Bridgton.
'35d	Andrews, Sam., 2d	Mass. line	Private	80or 77	Penobscot	('20 and 31b as Samuel.)
'40	Andrews, Samuel	.....	.....	85	Kennebec	Res. China.
'35c	Andrews, Samuel E.	N. H. line	Private	69	Oxford	('20) d. Jan. 1, 1822.
'35c	Andrews, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	78	York	('20.)
'35d	Andrews, William	R. I. line	Private and Sergeant.	79	York	('20 as private.)
'35d	Applebee, Simeon	Cont. navy	Private and Marine.	74	York	('20, ship "Ranger," '31b.)
'40	Applebee, Simeon	.....	.....	88	York	Res. North Berwick.
'35c	Arbour, Michael	Mass. line	Private	80	Somerset	
'35c	Arno, John	Mass. line	Private	87	Kennebec	('20) d. June, 1831.
'35d	Arnold, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private and Corporal.	75	Kennebec	Died Oct. 13, 1833.
'35c	Arnold, Robert	Mass. line	Private	87	Somerset	('20.)
'35c	Arskine, Alexander	Mass. line	Private	84	Lincoln	('20) d. 1826.
'35c	Artherton, Joel	Mass. line	Private	73	Oxford	('20) same as Atherton.
'40	*Aspenwall, Nancy*	.....	.....	77	Waldo	Res. Unity.
'40	Atherton, Joel	.....	.....	77	Oxford	Same as Artherton. Res. Waterford.
'35d	Atherton, John	Mass. line	Corporal	72	Oxford	('20.)
'35c	Atkinson, William	Mass. line	Private	73	Lincoln	('20.)
'40	Atkinson, William	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln	Res. Lewiston.
'40	Atus, Lunun	.....	.....	....	Washington	Res. Machias. Same as Atys.
35c	Atwood, Nathan	Mass. line	Private	77	Hancock	('20.)
'40	———	.....	.....	82	Hancock	Res. Bucksport.
'35d	Atys, London	Mass. state artillery.	Private	....	Washington	
'35d	Aunes, Stephen	N. H. state	Private and Sergeant.	79	York	
'35c	Austin, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	72	York	('20.)
'35c	Austin, John	Mass. line	Private	100	Kennebec	('20) d. Jan. 16, 1820.
'35d	Austin, Jonah	Mass. line	Private	81	Cumberland	('20, '31b.)
'35d	Austin, Stephen	Mass. mil.	Private	71	Kennebec	
'35c	Averell, Ezekiel	Mass. line	Private	78	Lincoln	('20.)
'40	Averill, Ezekiel	.....	.....	85	Lincoln	Res. Wiscasset.
'35c	Averill, Moses	Mass. line	Private	74	Kennebec	('20.)
'40	Averill, Moses	.....	.....	85	Franklin	Res. Wilton.
'20	Avery, John	N. H. line	Private	....	.....	Not in '35 under Me.
'35c	Avery, Samuel	N. H. line	Private	78	Lincoln	('20.)
'35d	Ayer, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private and Musician.	70	Waldo	(20.)
'40	Ayer; Benjamin	.....	.....	76	Kennebec	Res. Monmouth.
'35c	Ayer, Moses	Cont. navy	Marine	85	Somerset	('20, ship "Hancock," '31b.)
'35c	Babb, Peter	Mass. line	Private	72	York	('20.)
'35c	Babbage, Courtney	Mass. line	Private	73	Hancock	('20, Babbidge.)
'35d	Babcock, Benjamin	Mass. mil.	Private	75	Lincoln	
'40	———	.....	.....	82	Lincoln	Res. Boothbay.
'35c	Babcock, Jeremiah	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec	('20, '31b.)
'35c	Bachelder, David	N. H. line	Sergeant	67	Cumberland	Died Jan. 8, 1829.
'35d	Bachelder, Phineas	N. H. mil.	Private	73	Penobscot	Same as Batchelder, P
'40	Bachelder, Stephen	.....	.....	85	Penobscot	Res. Exeter. Same. Bacheldor, S.?
'35d	Bacheldor, Stephen	N. H. line	Private	79	Somerset	Same as Bachelder, S.?
'35d	Bacon, Josiah	Mass. line	Private	72	Kennebec	
'35c	Bacon, Timothy	Mass. line	Private	70	Cumberland	('20.)
'40	———	.....	.....	70to 80	Cumberland	Res. Gorham.
'20	Bailey, Eliphalet	Penn.	Private	....	.....	
'35c	Bailey, Eliphalet	Mass. line	Private	77	Kennebec	('31b.)
'35d	Bailey, Eliphalet	N. H. line	Private	77	Kennebec	
		N. H. state	Artificer	77		
'35c	Bailey, Israel	Mass. line	Private	70	Cumberland	('20) d. May 22, 1830.
'35c	Bailey, John, 2d	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	('20) d. Aug. 31, 1822.
'35c	Bailey, John	Mass. line	Private	71	Oxford	('20) d. July 19, 1833.
'20	Bailey, Joshua	Mass.	Private	....	.....	('31b) see also Bailey, Josiah.
'35c	Bailey, Josiah	Mass. line	Private	80	Lincoln	'20.)
'35c	Bailey, Josiah	Mass. line	Private	71	Lincoln	Error for Bailey, Joshua?

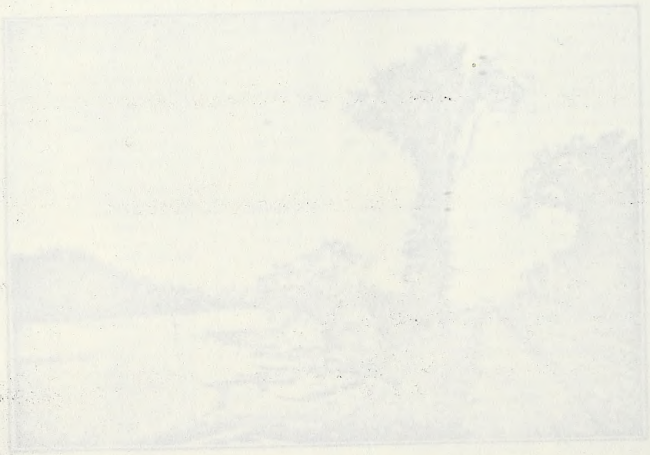
List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
40	*Bailey, Lucy*			73	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35c	Bailey, Prince	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec	('20.)
'40	*Bailey, Rebecca*			91	Cumberland	Res. Portland.
'35c	Bailey, Samuel	R. I. line	Musician	78	Penobscot	('20) d. May 11, 1829.
'35d	Bailey, Thaddeus	Mass. mil.	Private	74	Kennebec.	
'40	Bailey, Thaddeus			80	Waldo	Res. Palermo.
'40	Baker, Asa G.			50	Lincoln	Res. Boothbay.
'35c	Baker, John	Mass. line	Private	66	York	('20) d. Dec. 17, 1820.
'35d	Baker, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	91	Oxford	Died Dec. 19, 1833.
'40	*Baker, Mary*			88	York	Res. York.
'40	*Baker, Mary*			71	Cumberland	Res. No. Yarmouth.
'35d	Baker, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private and Sergeant.	81	Kennebec	
'40	———			85	Kennebec	Res. Albion.
'35c	Baker, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	73	Cumberland	('20.)
'35c	Baker, Silas	Mass. line	Private	75	Somerset	('20.)
'40	Baker, Silas			82	Franklin	Res. Strong.
'40	Baldwin, Nahum			78	Somerset	Res. Mercer.
'35c	Ball, John	Mass. line	Private	76	Somerset	('20) d. Sept. 3, 1823.
'40	*Ballard, Betty*			83	Franklin	Res. Temple.
'35c	Ballard, Frederick	Mass. line	Private	76	Oxford	Transf. from Strafford Co., N. H., 1829. Died March 4, 1832.
'40	Ballard, Frederick			77	Oxford	Res. Greenwood.
'35c	Ballard, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	72	Kennebec	('20) d. Nov. 28, 1830.
'35c	Ballard, Uriah	N. H. line	Private	74	Oxford	('20.)
'40	———			80	Oxford	Res. Fryeburg.
'35c	Baloon, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln	Also given Maloon. Died Jan. 16, 1828.
'35c	Banks, John	Mass. line	Private	76	York	('20.)
'35c	Banks, Moses	Mass. line	Lieutenant	88	Cumberland	('20) d. Oct. 10, 1823.
'40	*Banks, Sarah*			88	York	Res. York.
'35a	Barbarick, John	21st reg't.	Corporal		Lincoln	Pensioned, 1785. Died June 25, 1827.
'35c	Barber, Solomon	Mass. line	Private	77	Hancock	('20, '31b) d. June 12, 1827.
'35d	Barker, Benjamin	Mass. state	Private	79	Oxford	
'40	Barker, Benjamin			77	Oxford	Res. Newry.
'35c	Barker, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	89	Oxford	('20.)
'35c	Barker, Daniel, 2d	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec	('20) d. Aug. 22, 1820.
'35c	Barker, James	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland	Pensioned, 1825.
'35c	Barker, James	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland	Pensioned, 1818.
'40	Barker, James			80	Oxford	Res. Greenwood.
'31a	Barker, James					Deserted.
'35d	Barker, Jesse	Mass. line	Private	92	Oxford	
'40	Barker, Jesse			75	Oxford	Res. Newry.
'35c	Barker, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	70	Cumberland	('20) d. Feb. 11, 1824.
'35c	Barker, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	73	Oxford	('20, '31b.)
'20	Barnard, Daniel	N. H.	Private			
'35c	Barnard, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland	
'35c	Barnard, Nathan	Mass. line	Private	67	Lincoln	('20, '31b.)
'40	*Barnard, Sarah*			80	Lincoln	Res. Union.
'35c	Barnes, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	62	York	('20.)
'35c	Barnes, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	70	Washington	
'35c	Barrett, James	Mass. line	Private	66	Cumberland	('20) d. June 30, 1819.
'35c	Barrett, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Somerset	('20.)
'35c	Barrett, Nathaniel	N. H. line	Private	69	Somerset	Retransf. from Rutland Co., Vt., 1830.
'40	———			74	Somerset	Res. Fairfield.
'35d	Barrows, Asa	Mass. mil.	Private	83	Oxford	
'35c	Barrows, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private	72	Oxford	('20.)
'20	Barrows, Peter	R. I.	Private			
'35c	Barrows, Peter	Mass. line	Private	79	Waldo	Originally on invalid pension roll, 1789.
'40	———			85	Waldo	Res. Camden.
'35d	Barrows, William	Mass. line	Private	78	Oxford	('20.)
'35d	Barry, Jonathan	Mass. mil.	Private	78	Washington	
'35c	Barstow, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	62	Lincoln	('20, '31b.)
'35d	Barstow, Timothy	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Cumberland	
'35c	Barter, John	N. H. line	Private	74	Lincoln	('20)
'40	Barter, Joseph			57	Lincoln	Res. St. George.
'40	Barter, Mark			54	Lincoln	
'35c	Barter, Pelatiah	N. H. line	Private	93	Lincoln	('20, Peletiah) d. Mar. 1, 1825.
'35a	Bartlett, Benjamin	Rev.?			York	Pensioned, 1807. Died, 1825.
'35c	Bartlett, Caleb	Mass. line	Private	65	Cumberland	('20) d. Aug. 23, 1820.

List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Bartlett, John	Mass. line	Private	82	Oxford	('20.)
'40	———			89	Oxford	Res. Sumner.
'35c	Bartlett, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	80	Lincoln	Died June 2, 1828.
'35c	Bartlett, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln	From Mass. Died June 2, 1828.
'35c	Bartlett, Malachi	Mass. line	Private	76	Kennebec	('20) d. Feb. 29, 1832.
'35d	Bartlett, Thaddeus	Mass. mil.	Private	75	Oxford	
'40	———			81	Oxford	Res. Bethel.
'35d	Barton, Benjamin	R. I. line	Captain	75 & 94	Waldo	
'35c	Barton, John	Mass. line	Private	82	Lincoln	('20.)
'35c	Bassett, David	Cont. navy	Mariner	85	Lincoln	('20, ship "Warren".)
'35d	Bassett, Samuel	Mass. state	Private and Sergeant.	86	Kennebec	Res. Vassalborough.
'40	———			94	Kennebec	
'35c	Basteen, Joseph	R. I. line	Private	84	Washington	('20.)
'35c	Baston, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	80	York	('20) same as Boston?
'20	Baston, Thomas	Mass.	Private			Same as Boston, T.
'40	Batchelder, Phineas			80	Penobscot	Res. Garland. Same as Bachelder, P.
'35c	Batchelder, William	N. H. line	Private	71	Kennebec	('20.)
'40	Batchelder, William	N. H.		79	Kennebec	('20, William, 2d). Res. Pittston.
'35c	Batcheldor, Gideon	Mass. line	Private	87	York	('20, Bacheldor.)
'35d	Bates, Doughty	Mass. mil.	Private	73	Kennebec	
'35d	Bates, Jabez	Mass. line	Private and Seaman.	73	Kennebec	
'40	Bates, Jabez R			79	Kennebec	Res. Leeds.
'35d	Bates, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland	
'40	———			80	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'40	*Bates, Mary*			77	Kennebec	Res. Leeds.
'40	*Bates, Susannah*			82	Somerset	Res. Fairfield.
'35d	Bates, Thomas	Mass. mil.	Sergeant and Fifer.	77	Kennebec	
'40	———			83	Kennebec	Res. Waterville.
'35d	Battles, Asa	Mass. mil.	Private	69	Oxford	
'35c	Baxter, Benjamin	N. H. line	Private	74	Somerset	Died Oct. 17, 1831.
'35c	Baxter, John	Mass. line	Private	79	Somerset	('20, '31b.)
'40	*Baxter, Reliance*			84	Kennebec	Res. Vassalborough.

MAINE INLAND SCENERY



Along the River Kennebec



Tombstone Inscriptions

SOME CURIOUS, SOME NOTABLE, SOME COMMONPLACE

Collected and Annotated by Edgar Crosby Smith

(Continued from page 215)

Our vales are sweet with fern and rose,
Our hills are maple-crowned;
But not from them our fathers chose
The village burying-ground.

The dreariest spot in all the land
To Death they set apart;
With scanty grace from Nature's hand,
And none from that of Art.

The above, taken from a poem published in the Atlantic Monthly of February, 1858, well describes the greater number of early Maine burying-grounds. It was, indeed, with little thought of beauty or of art that our forefathers selected the sites for the burial of their dead.

As soon as a settlement of a few families was formed one of the first necessities was a common grave-yard and this plot of land was acquired with a view to its accessibility rather than with any sentiment regarding its natural beauty, or of any possibilities of artificial adornment at a future day. In sea-coast towns it was frequently near the water's edge, that it might be easily reached, especially during the winter months. In the inland towns a lot was chosen upon the principal thoroughfare of travel and as centrally located as possible. The chief requisite tending to its selection being that it was "sandy soil and easy digging."

In the course of ten to twenty years, according to the rapidity of the growth of the new town, a church would be formed and a few years later a meeting-house built, when it was a frequent custom to set apart a lot adjoining the edifice for a burial place. But this was by no means a regular custom, for often before the limited finances of the little community would permit the building of a house of worship, the bleak and lonely grave-yard had become populous and a change to the churchyard would entail the dividing of family burials or the removal of many bodies from the one to the other.

As the stern Puritanism of our ancestors became softened and mellowed by the influence of time and a broader culture the idea of making the places of sepulchre of their dead places of beauty and of art, instead of barrenness and of gloom was evolved, and the many beautiful cemeteries of today, adorned with natural and artistic beauty, have happily taken the place of

"The dreariest spot in all the land"

the country grave-yard.

Sacred
To the Memory of
Melatiah Jordan, Esq.
Collector of the Customs for the
District of Frenchmans Bay,
who died Dec. 22, 1818.
Æt. 64.

If real worth demands a tear,
Stop reader; pay thy tribute here;
The man who lies beneath this stone,
Equall'd by few, excell'd by none.

The foregoing inscription is copied from a tombstone in the little Congregational churchyard cemetery in Ellsworth.

Melatiah Jordan was an early settler of the town, one of its leading citizens, and a principal benefactor of the Congregational society. He was a descendant of Rev. Robert Jordan, the second Church of England clergyman who came to Maine under Gorges, arriving in 1640 and settled at Spurwink. Melatiah was a son of Samuel and was born at Biddeford, December 2, 1753 or 1754. His tombstone records his age as 64, which would make the year of his birth 1754; the historian of the Ellsworth Congregational centennial states that he was born in 1753.

He came to the Union River settlement at what is now Ellsworth in 1775. He was a member of the provincial militia and served in the Revolutionary War. He was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel of the militia in 1802 and in 1808 received an honorable discharge. In 1789 he was appointed by President Washington the first collector of customs for the district of Frenchman's Bay, which office he held at the time of his decease in 1818.

He was one of the founders of the Congregational church at Ellsworth, being one of the thirteen original members at its organization in 1812. Mr. Jordan gave the society the lot upon which the church stands together with land for the churchyard cemetery in the rear, and in 1818, at his own expense, he erected the meeting-house and presented it to the society. The records of the society have the following entry:

> The meeting-house built by Melatiah Jordan, esq., was raised on the 24th day of July, 1818, and dedicated on the 12th day of January, 1819. This meeting-house was built by the aforementioned gentleman, and given to the Congregational society of Ellsworth after reserving eleven pews, being one for each of his children.

His mortal part is interred within the enclosure which was his gift to his church. At the centennial exercises in 1912, a tablet was placed in the church, near the pulpit, as a memorial to his worth and in commemoration of his gift.

In 1776 Mr. Jordan married Elizabeth Jellison, of Ellsworth, and her body rests in the same cemetery, beside his. The inscription on her tombstone reads

Sacred
To the Memory of
Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan
Relict of the late
Melatiah Jordan Esq.
who died Feb. 22, 1819,
Æt. 62.

Friends nor physicians could not save
My mortal body from the grave,
Nor can the grave confine me here;
When Christ shall call me to appear.

From this worthy couple, through their eleven children, "came a line of good men and women who have helped to make the history of Maine and to make Ellsworth memorable."

Upon a granite monument in the Buck cemetery, in Bucksport village, is the following inscription:

COL. JONATHAN BUCK
The Founder of Bucksport
A. D. 1762.
Born in Haverhill Mass. 1718.
Died March 18, 1795.

This memorial was erected in 1852 by a few of Colonel Buck's grand-children.

Nearby is his tombstone, which apparently was set about the time of his decease, upon which is engraved the following:

In Memory of
the Hon. Jonathn Buck Esq
who died March 18, 1795,
in the 77 year
of his age.
He was a worthy citizen &
first settler in Buckstown.

Jonathan Buck was a son of Ephraim Buck and fourth in descent from Roger, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1643. The statement on the monument that he was born in Haverhill is evidently an error; Woburn, Mass., was undoubtedly his birthplace. Both his grandson, Hon. Rufus Buck, and Col. Joseph W. Porter, in sketches of his life state Woburn to be the town of his nativity. The fact that when Jonathan was about four years old his father moved from Woburn to Haverhill and that all of his early life was spent in the latter town, probably accounts for the mistake of his grandchildren in supplying the inscription for his monument.

The date of his birth was February 20; the monument states the year to be 1718; his grandson, Rufus, says 1719; Col. Porter says "probably" 1720. The inscription on the gravestone records "in the 77 year of his age," which would conform to 1719, which is likely the correct date.

Col. Buck served in the French War as a lieutenant, his commission therein bearing date in 1754. In his earlier days he followed the sea to some extent and made trading voyages to the Penobscot.

He came to what is now Bucksport in 1762 and was its first settler, bringing his family the following year. He built a saw mill and other buildings and became one of the leading citizens of the Penobscot river region. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1775 and was colonel of the Fifth Regiment of the Militia for some years.

He was an ardent patriot, and in 1779, when the British were in occupation of Castine and the surrounding country, they burned his house, mills, a vessel and some other of his buildings and he barely escaped capture himself.

In personal appearance he was quite tall and spare and of dark complexion. In temperament he was firm and strong willed; of positive convictions and ready to defend them. One of those iron characters of our pioneer days who were the foundation-stones of our future commonwealth. He died March 18, 1795.

In 1743, at Haverhill, he married Lydia Morse, by whom he had nine children. By his side in the Buck cemetery rests her mortal part, and on her gravestone is this inscription:

In Memory of
the amiable
Mrs. Lydia Buck
consort of
the Hon. Jonathn Buck Esq
who died
Decr 15 1789
Æt. 71.

Hon. Rufus Buck, in his sketch of the family written in 1847, said their descendants then numbered over 1000, scattered in all parts of the Union.

BOOKS

When all that is worldly turns to dross around us, these only retain their steady value. When friends grow cold, and the converse of intimates languishes into vapid civility and commonplace, these only continue the unaltered countenance of happier days, and cheer us with that true friendhsip which never deceived hope, nor deserted sorrow. (Washington Irving: Sketch Book: on Roscoe.)

QUESTIONNAIRES

The following verse, written by a well known lawyer of the Penobscot County bar and recently published in the Bangor Daily News, will be appreciated by the many lawyers who are readers of the Journal.

In editing these pages we ever bear in mind the fact that we are writing and preparing reading matter not only for the present generation but also for many readers centuries hence who will in studying the past history of the State of Maine, find and consult bound volumes of the Journal in the public libraries all over this country and in countless private libraries as well.

For the benefit of such who may not one hundred years from now, understand the full meaning of the word "questionnaire" as applied to any public affairs in Maine of the year 1918, we add that every lawyer in the United States is under orders of its Commander in Chief, President Wilson, to advise and assist free of charge "registrants," so called, who have been registered for military duty in America's part in the greatest world war ever known up to this time.

Every lawyer's making 'em, he's making 'em, today
He's answering ninety questions in a calm, impartial way
He's fixing frightened farmers, and mixed up married-pairs
Every lawyer's making, faking, Questionnaires! Questionnaires!

Your clients may be waiting and your desk piled up with mail
Your creditors a growling and a-baiting you with jail
Your rent is due, your coal-bill, too. Your office-landlord swears.
But you sit all day a-making Questionnaires! Questionnaires!

You do 'em nights and Sundays, and you do 'em in your sleep
You do 'em for the waiter, while the hungry patrons weep
You fix 'em for conductors, while they gingle in the fares
Question-Answer! Question-Answer! Question-Answer! Questionnaires!

How many children have you? Age and color? Hair and eyes?
What were you last in jail for? Taxes paid? What is your size?
Are you still in the Asylum? Income? Outcome? Snarls and snares!
You must find 'em, grind 'em through their Questionnaires! Questionnaires.

They stand around the office and they sit upon the floor
They line up through the ante-room, they line-out through the door,
They line up in the corridor and tail-off down the stairs
And they're gripping, yipping, dripping—Questionnaires! Questionnaires!

Then fare you well, my family, and clients tried and true!
When this cruel war is over, maybe we'll come back to you
What though the trench be muddy, and the biting beastie shares
Board and lodging—for we're dodging—Questionnaires! Questionnaires!

BARTLETT BROOKS.

Bangor, January 8, 1918

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The first law of History is not to dare tell a lie, the second not to fear to tell the truth; besides let the Historian be beyond all suspicion of favoring or hating any whomsoever.

PONTIFF, LEO XIII.

As It Appears to the Editor

Number one of volume one of this Journal was issued in April, 1913. As we have before asserted, it was at first only an experimental venture. Were there people interested in Maine historical subjects of sufficient number to support a publication devoted exclusively to such matters? This was the question that we then considered.

The result has been satisfactory. We indulged in no false hopes. We never anticipated and have never received any large net income from the scheme; neither have we, thus far, suffered any loss.

So far as it has concerned the editor and publisher it has, from the first, been largely a labor of love.

The ability, character and standing of its contributors has, however, been highly gratifying. Without the means of compensating anyone for contributions to its pages, the fact that such as these have freely and voluntarily added so much to the value of the Journal, evidences its popularity among many of the most intellectual people of Maine. Among them are:

Clarence Hale
Fanny Hardy Eckstorm
Lucilius A. Emery
Augustine Simmons
Charles A. Pilsbury
Sylvester J. Walton
William R. Pattangall
Frank D. Marshall
Edgar Crosby Smith
Mabel L. True
Charles W. Hayes
Willis E. Parsons

Charles D. Shaw
Samuel Lane Boardman
S. P. Crosby
T. H. Smith
Eugene M. Edwards
James I. Wyer
William C. Woodbury
G. Smith Stanton
Philip F. Turner
Henry Sewall Webster
F. H. Costello
James Phinney Baxter
Frances Meserve Cotton
A. W. Stewart
Jenny Ames Gren
Charles E. Waterman
R. C. Whitehouse
George E. Googins
Frederic E. Boothby
Allen M. Phillips
Martin L. Durgin
Henry Hudson
Rev. George A. Martin
Mary E. Averill
Lena Goff McKinney
John Olin Minot
John A. Morrill
Merton H. French
Justin H. Shaw
Charles M. Starbird
Margaret Clark Danforth
Newell White
Rev. Henry O. Thayer
Raymond Fellows
Edward P. Blanchard
Samuel J. Guernsey
W. Scott Hill, M. D.
Sir Hiram Maxim
Stanley Plummer
William Smith Knowlton
Rev. William O. Ayer
Will E. Leland
Angus O. Campbell
Harry J. Chapman
Mrs. B. M. Packard
H. Hilliard
Sarah Lucas Martin
Josephine Richards
George W. Adams
William Otis Sawtelle
Holman F. Day
Garrett W. Thompson
Rev. John M. Harrington
Samuel H. Boardman
Windsor P. Daggett
Archie Lee Talbot
William B. Kendall
Charles E. Oak
Allen E. Hammond
Beecher Putnam
Frederick W. Plaisted
Job H. Montgomery
George C. Wing
Fred R. Fife
Gen. Joseph S. Smith
William R. Allan
Charles A. Flagg
George E. Corson
G. H. Knowlton
Charles W. Stephens
Elmer W. Sawyer

In the year 1215 the confederated barons of England, on the meadow fields of Runnymede, with drawn swords extorted from King John that famous document known as the Magna Carta, or Great Charter of Liberties. This was the beginning of a tremendous world struggle between the forces of despotism and freedom.

The civil war in England, when the people beheaded their king; the long parliamentary struggles and the revolution of 1688; the declaration of American independence and the Revolutionary War;

Garibaldi; John Brown and Harper's Ferry; the American Civil War; Abraham Lincoln and the emancipation proclamation, were epochal events and renowned personages of this great conflict of the ages.

Today nearly the whole world is divided and arrayed on either side of the line marked out by these immortals.

America has entered this terrible battle of Armageddon. Every true American knew when the army of despotism invaded peaceful Belgium in its ruthless design to crush France, that we owed a sacred debt to that nation that could be paid in no currency other than the blood of freemen, and that the day of payment had arrived.

He also knew that as a nation it was our bounden duty to civilization to immediately take our place in the ranks of those fighting for the rights of humanity.

We are in it to crush despotism and to win such a victory in the conflict begun at Runnymede that future generations in all of the centuries to come may know that such as Washington and Lincoln did not live in vain.

The commercial and economic methods and systems of today as compared with those in vogue four years ago demonstrate fairly well that the world, our own country included, is directly on its way to be turned upside down.

America cheerfully submitting to all kinds of taxation, that at any other period in her history would have been impossible, is wearing a resplendent smile that is observed and welcomed in every corner of the earth, except such parts as are occupied by Germany and her partners in barbarism.

Her grim determination in the midst of this turmoil to see this thing through to the bitter end is so manifest and so solidified that it amazes mankind and is almost marvelous.

Speaking of taxation, it may be proper to observe that no one knows what we have yet to pass through.

After July first of this year magazines will be taxed under some sort of a complicated zone system. Publishers running big magazine concerns—so big that the entire business of the Journal in one year would hardly keep one of these fellows supplied with cigars—are studying this matter and, so far as we know, have not yet arrived

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at any conclusion as to what it means and are awaiting the promulgation of rules concerning it by the post office department at Washington.

Occasionally they send forth pessimistic opinions regarding it. They are positive that there are certain "classes" of magazines which will be utterly destroyed by its workings. How well they understand, or how much they misunderstand the situation, we do not know. We can only hope that fate has not placed the Journal in a "class" of publications that is doomed for destruction.

When the great taxation machine rolls over the whole mass of newspapers and periodicals next summer it is possible that the Journal, being so small, may drop into some little cavity of safety undiscovered by the great minds who contrived this law, about which there is so much complaint and confusion.

So it may be that our very smallness may save us from serious internal injury.

But yet, the subject has a grave aspect. We fully realize that we stand in need of the cooperation of every friend and subscriber of the Journal, in order to survive while this war is being waged.

If every person who reads these lines and believes we are doing a commendable work for the State of Maine will make a personal effort to influence some other one to subscribe for it, that person will have "done his bit" towards its survival.

In this awful crisis we should avoid becoming panicky. We should not get into a state of mind whereby we may become pessimistic, niggardly or parsimonious. Such are never successful in war or any other undertaking.

Americans have probably been for many years the most wasteful of any people in any of the enlightened nations. Wastefulness, however, can never be cured by false economy, which is often in itself one of the chief causes of waste. Neither can the extreme pessimist ever be a safe leader in times like these. Rather do we need more optimism, and certainly more cheerfulness.

Recently a Portland (Maine) dispatch called attention to an organization known as the "State of Maine Agricultural and Industrial League," claiming for it that it was established

for the promotion of better farming, better marketing, better business, better living in Maine.

We know nothing about it whatever and hence hold no brief for it; but these words have the true ring.

We again call attention to the fact that subscribers having all of the numbers of volume 5 of the Journal may forward the same to us, with 75 cents, and receive in return a volume bound in the same style as have been all of the previous volumes.

As the Journal has heretofore observed, the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs has already done the state inestimable service in adding to the historical literature of Maine two valuable books: "Maine in History and Romance" (1915), and "The Trail of the Maine Pioneer" (1916).

The members of the Maine Writers Research Club are now engaged in a work, if possible, more laudable than the former, which is preparing for publication a book for the public schools to be devoted entirely to Maine historical stories and sketches.

As our readers are well aware, the Journal has been constant in endeavoring to convince the people of Maine that in allowing its school system to neglect the study of Maine history to such an extent as has long existed, is little short of a crime; that the youth of our state are entitled to this knowledge and that no study can be devised that will better aid in making patriotic Americans, than this. First teach the boys and girls to know and love their own town, county and state, and you have gone a long way towards making them know and love their country.

Hence we are profoundly gratified to see the bright and able women of Maine undertaking with enthusiasm a job that the men of Maine have for a long time shunned and shied at.

By reason of the index to volume 5 inserted in this issue, we have been obliged to delay the publication of several valuable contributions; among them Elmer W. Sawyer's sketch of the late Judge Simmons of North Anson; a valuable document, contributed by Charles W. Stephens of Old Town, referring to the organization of

Penobscot County, and one on Michael Philbrick, by Professor Daggett of Orono. These will appear in the first part of the next volume.

We call especial attention to the leading article in this number, "The Loyalists of the Kennebec," by that well-known writer of Maine history, Reverend Henry O. Thayer, of New York City.

Monvel's Journal

Prior to General Knox coming to Thomaston, Maine, to assume control of the Waldo Patent which his wife had inherited, he caused to be sent to that territory, in 1792 a French mineralogist, M. Monvel. From May 18 to October 11, in that year, M. Monvel explored and examined the geological conditions of the Waldo Patent.

In it were situated Thomaston, Waldoboro, Union, (then called Porter's Field) Camden, Lincolnville, Belfast, Searsport, Prospect, Frankfort; and he also explored Brigadier's Island, Islesboro, Blue Hill, Mount Desert and some of the islands in the mouth of Penobscot Bay.

On November 1, 1792, Monvel, at Philadelphia, delivered to General Knox a book in which was daily written his "Journal of Observations Upon the Waldo Patent." After the death of General Knox this book was missed. Ever since then historians, antiquarians, book collectors and scientists have searched much for it without avail.

About February 15 of the present year, Dr. G. L. Crockett, of Thomaston, discovered it and is giving it publicity in the Courier-Gazette, a Rockland (Maine) newspaper. Three parts of this Journal have already been printed in its columns, contributed by Dr. Crockett. We understand that these contributions will continue until the full text is published. It is a valuable Maine historical document and ought to be published in a brochure and accessable in the public libraries.

Documentary

Letter of Charles Sumner, referring, in part, to the North Eastern Boundary Controversy:

Portland, Me., February 2, 1918.

Mr. John Francis Sprague,
Foxcroft, Maine.

My dear Mr. Sprague:

Mr. Frank J. Wilder, of 46 Cornhill, Boston, has asked me to send you a copy of the letter of Charles Sumner which we recently acquired from him; and this I enclose.

I have tried to copy it exactly, with reference to punctuation, insetions, erasures, etc. It was a little difficult to read, but I think I have deciphered it correctly; and it is extremely interesting to see what views Sumner held concerning war when he was a young man. His mind evidently changed later in life.

I suppose the letter was written to Richard Fletcher, of Boston; but no first name is given.

Yours very truly,
EVELYN L. GILMORE,
Librarian, of the Maine Historical Society.

London Travellers, Club,
March 20th, 1839.

My dear Mr. Fletcher:

I hope you received my letter of Dec. 28th, because it contains the answer, somewhat at length, to some of the queries contained in your favor of the 29th. I then referred you to *Chitty on the Prerogative* as a book, which contains a statement with regard to the law governing what is called the *petition de droit* & the *monstrans de droit*. Since I wrote you, I have conversed with the *Attorney General* & *Solicitor General*, & found them, (not to speak disrespectfully of these distinguished functionaries, nor vainly of myself,) knowing very little more about the matter than I did. The *Solicitor* had on his table the papers in a case of a *petition de droit*, but it was the *first* or *second* that had come before him during his holding office, which has been for *five years*. With great frankness, he professed ignorance of all the *minutiae* of the process, & said that it was so seldom resorted to that few, if any, knew anything about it beyond that which is to be found in the books, & all this I had read, as well as he. It seems, therefore, that this process is *practically* very little known; & there is very little occasion to resort to it, for the different officers of the *Crown* are suable & are often sued; thus the *Lords of the Treasury* are sued on any matter growing out of their duties. I have not, however,

been able to get any details about this which I could transmit to you. But if you should wish for *specific answers* to a series of questions I can obtain them for you at anytime, either before or after my return to the U. States. It does not seem that there is any complaint in England of a failure of remedy.

With regard to the other matter upon which you enquired, *private* business in Parliament, I have also endeavored to get some light. I believe I referred you to *Duarris on Statutes,* a work which is in Boston. There is also a recent work by Mr. *Holcomb* on the *mode* of *managing private business.* But this is only one of several that have been published. I think my friend L. S. Cushing has some of these; and also our Law Library at Cambridge. Further reports os this subject have been made to Parliament, of which I enclose a memorandum, being a note from Mr. Booth, of the Chancery Bar, to Mr. Parkes of whom I made enquiries. I have not procured these, because I understood there is a complete set of all the Parliamentary Reports in the Library of Congress. You will be able to find these, by observing the dates in Mr. Booth's note. I have enquired of many persons, members & parliamentary barristers on this subject, & have been always told—"Don't follow us; we are in inextricable confusion, & it will be worse than the blind following the blind."—I am sorry that I have been able to give you an answer so little satisfactory as, I fear, this will be on your two matters of legal enquiry. I think that I have written you at some length on some of the other matters, about professional character & conduct. To Judge Story I have written fully about the bench & bar.

I hope that you will be calm and quiet at Washington & not allow us to be blown into war. *Do not believe the English newspapers; they are not the government.* The Govt. are kindly disposed, & wish to do justice. Their great fault is *indifference* to, & ignorance of, the matters in dispute between us. I have talked with several of them, & have found them *entirely ignorant* of all that relates to the *North Eastern Boundary.* We should press them to study it, & examine it; & I shall not regret all Gov. Fairfield's misguided zeal if it have this effect. But, *do not go to war.* I doubt not that you would agree with me, that *peace* is the duty of nations before all things; & that the hazards of war are not to be encountered, even for some paltry acres of land. I would rather give up the whole state of Maine, & Massachusetts to boot, than go to war. Excuse me for touching upon this; but I have this moment read the speeches in Congress of Feb. 27th and 28th, & have been much troubled by observing the blustering, not to say, the war-like character they have.

I am now on the point of leaving England, where I have staid longer than I ever expected to, & have received the most constant kindness. I go to Italy; my address in future will be to the care of *Draper & Co.* Paris, as it will be better to receive my letters, while on the continent, through Paris.

Mr. T. C. Grattan, a gentleman of considerable literary celebrity, the author of the History of the Netherlands, & of several novels &c, has been appointed British Consul at Boston. He is about 50 years old, & is a very gentleman-like person. He has been introduced to me by many of my English friends, & has asked me for letters to Boston. He will

arrive in June or thereabouts, with his wife, a daughter of 12, & a very pleasant son of 21, & will fix his residence among us. He is desirous to know all the most distinguished people that we have, & I have promised myself the pleasure of presenting him to you.

Believe me ever very faithfully Yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

(This letter has never before been published. (Ed.))

Elbridge A. Flanders was born in Dexter, Maine, November 22, 1851 and died at his home in North Dexter, November 7, 1914. He was a direct descendant of Stephen Flanders, who, according to the History of Penobscot County (1882) was the first of that name who emigrated to America during its early history sometime before 1650. One of his descendants, Reuben Flanders, was born in the town of Cornville, Somerset county, Maine, in 1811. He was brought up on a farm in that town until nineteen years of age when he came to Dexter village where he engaged in the business of cabinet-making and was the pioneer of that branch of businss in the village. He followed his trade in Dexter about thirty years, when he sold out and in 1867 he purchased the Charles Jumper mill property about four miles north of the village, and for many years was there engaged in the manufacture of long and short lumber, and was the founder of the village that has ever since been known as North Dexter.

His son, Elbridge A., succeeded him in business and at one time established there a woolen factory and carried on considerable wood working business. His activities in the lumber industries at times extended into Kingsbury Plantation and other places. He was a man of broad intelligence, a lover of books, who read them with a discriminating mind. He took much interest in Maine historical subjects and had been a subscriber to the Journal from the first. Progressive and enterprising, he was always public spirited and stood with those whose desire was to go ahead and do something in the world. He was a man of integrity and high sense of honor with many endearing characteristics.

The writer's relations with him were close and friendly for many years and he felt honored to be reckoned as one of his friends.

Sayings of Subscribers

Honorable William P. Whitehouse, former Chief Justice of Maine Supreme Judicial Court:

"Your calendar the 'Colonial Kitchen' is fine and greatly appeals to me. I have read 'Sprague's Journal of Maine History' with increasing interest from the first number to the last, and have been amazed at the amount of original, interesting and valuable historical matter you have published. It deserves splendid success."

Honorable W. H. Waterhouse, Mayor of the City of Old Town:

"Please accept my thanks for the splendid calendar received from the Journal of Maine History office. It is like the Journal itself, instructive, artistic and entertaining."

Professor George H. Hamlin, Orono, Maine:

"Yours is a valuable Journal."

Lewiston Journal:

"There is nothing better of its kind published in the United States, than Sprague's Journal."

Charles A. Flagg, Librarian Bangor Public Library:

".....I do think you are giving us a high grade publication year after year."

Frank J. Wilder, Proprietor of Wilder's Bookshop, 46 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.:

"Sprague's Journal of Maine History while devoted to the history and geneology of Maine people, incidentally is of great value to all students of early New England historical and geneological subjects. The price barely covers the cost of production. So far as I can see it should be in the hands of everyone."

Mr. R. C. Tobey, Editor Brunswick Record:

"The Journal comes along regularly and as I took up the last number the thought came to me that not only were the separate issues interesting and valuable, but every subscriber should preserve them for binding. The articles and illustrations will make books of inestimable value to students of Maine History in years to come."

Miss Anna L. Dingley, Chairman of Publishing Committee of the "Maine Writers' Research Club:"

"I am an ardent admirer and constant reader of Sprague's Journal."

Mr. T. H. Smith, Chicago, Ill.:

"Although I have been unable to be out of doors during this severe winter, which reminds one of old times, I have received your number four of volume five, and read it as always with a great deal of interest. I note in it that you print Mrs. Mace's beautiful poem: "Only Waiting." Do you remember that David Barker's poem "The Blind Gateman" p. 208 of the edition of Barker's Works published (1876); also on p. 193 of the second edition published by O. F. Knowles & Co. (1886) was said to have referred to the same party, Paul Demeritt."

Hon. Dudley P. Bailey, Everett, Mass.:

"I value your publication highly, and I am glad that someone can be found with nerve enough to keep a record so valuable in regard to local history."

Rev. George A. Martin, Pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

"Your Journal grows better with every issue and I look forward for its coming as for an old friend. Every article is read with a keen relish and with much profit."

Mrs. Janet Harding Blackford, Rochester, Vt.:

"It is a great pleasure to read the many interesting articles in the Journal."

Mr. Frank J. Wilder of Boston notifies us of the sad death of Otis G. Hammond, late superintendent of the State Historical Society at Concord, N. H. He died at the Brooks hospital in Boston, Sunday, February 10, 1918. He had a wide circle of friends especially among book men and historical writers throughout New England, all of whom deeply sympathize with his family in their affliction.

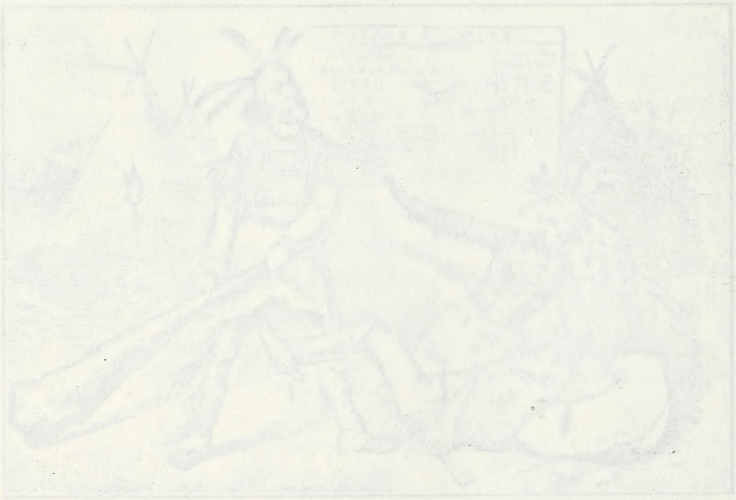


THE SMITHS GIVE A GREAT DEAL OF TROUBLE

POWHATAN BLAINE. *"Just let me give him one whack to show how strong I am."*

POCAHONTAS CHAMBERLIN. *"No, don't, Jim; you'll make a mess of it."*

A cartoon from Harper's Weekly of February 7, 1880, referring to an episode of moment and seriousness in the history of Maine politics, known as the "count-out."



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*An index is a necessary implement. * * * without this, a large author is but a labyrinth without a clue to direct readers within.——Thomas Fulle*

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A Lyric for the North

By Rev. James F. Norris

I

Mine eyes have seen the beauty
Of many a tropic clime,
Where freezing breath of winter
Ne'er chills the Summer time.

II

Where always tree-clad mountains,
With palm-blest vales between,
Rejoice in endless verdure
Of never fading green.

III

But sequence of two seasons,
Unvarying wet and dry,
Produces weary sameness,
On land and sea and sky.

IV

Give me our far north climate,
Where seasons four unite
To dress their dear earth-mother
In countless colors bright.

V

Where swelling buds of Springtime,
As clouds with shadows play,
Sketch swift on laughing landscapes
New wonders every day.

VI

Then follows close the glory
Of radiant floral bloom,
For all-year tropic splendor
Doth here find summer room.

VII

Now comes our "sober" Autumn,
Yet, by a shrewd device,
Puts tints on field and forest
He stole from Paradise.

VIII

But winter, grand old winter!
He works in black and white;
Revealing in his paintings
The mysteries of light.

IX

No southern skies of azure,
No tropic sunset glow,
Like these that fondly linger
O'er fields of spotless snow.

X

I'll never lose the picture,
More delicate, more sweet,
Than e'er enraptured dreamland,
Or poet fancies meet;

XI

The vision weirdly charming,
Which came with morning light,—
But bear it with me, even,
To realms where dwells no night.

XII

Earth dressed in bridal whiteness
To meet her spouse, the sky;
The eager sun uplifting
With joy his glowing eye.

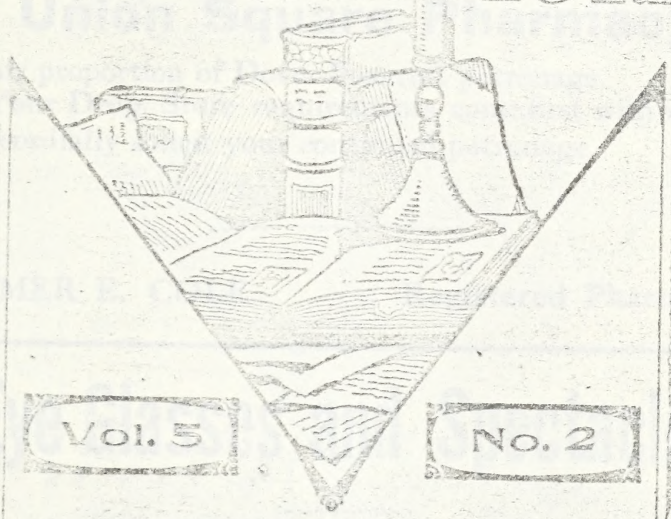
XIII

Till every snow-rapt branchlet,
Till each bright icy spray,
Is glittering like a diamond
In gem-embosomed day.

XIV

Thus, silver-threaded draperies,
Wrought by magician hand,
Adorn the forest chambers
Of fairies' wonderland.

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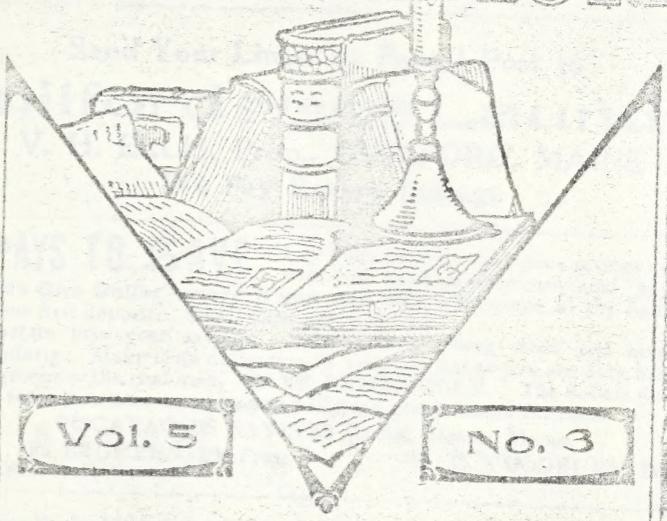
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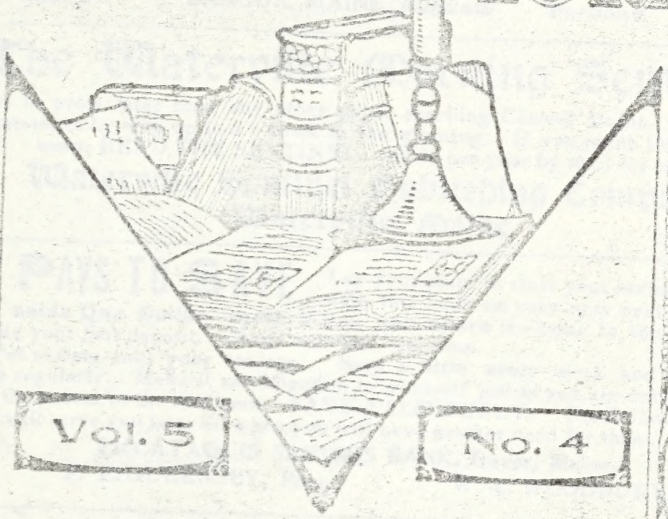
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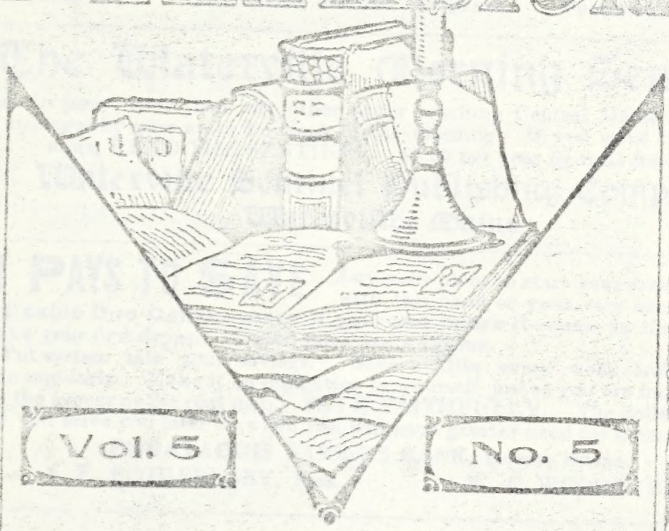
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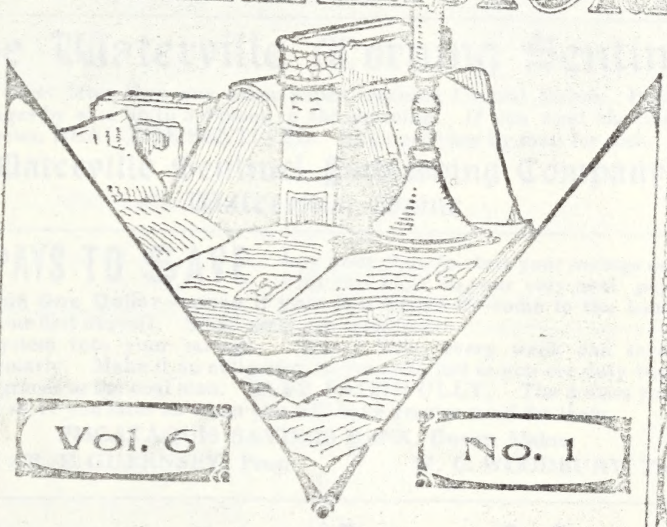
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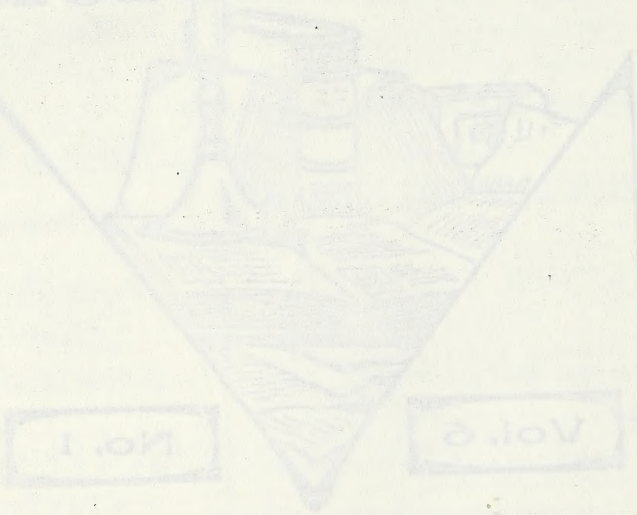


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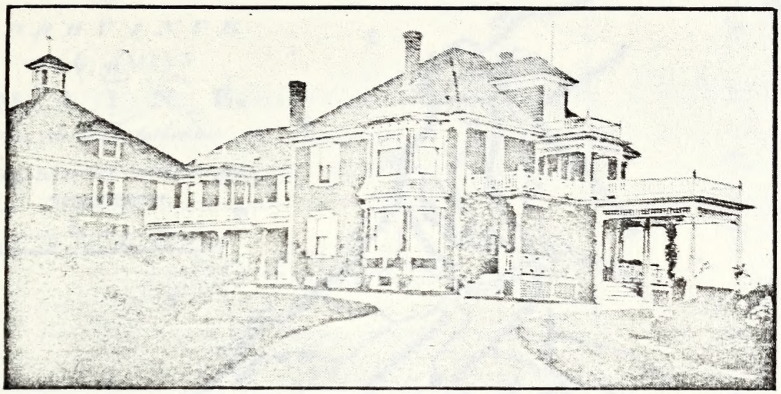
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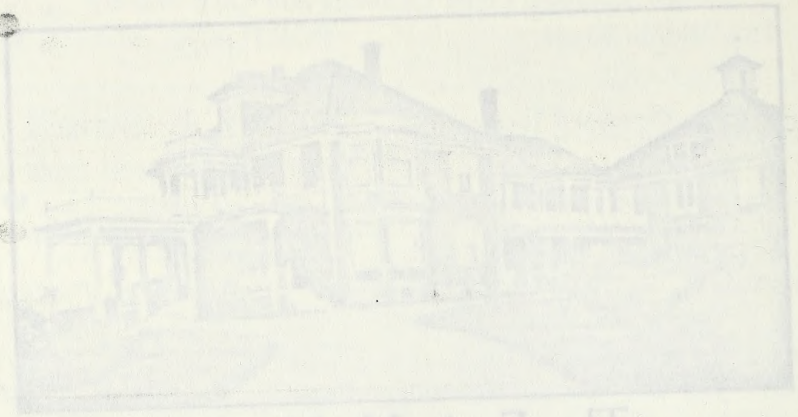
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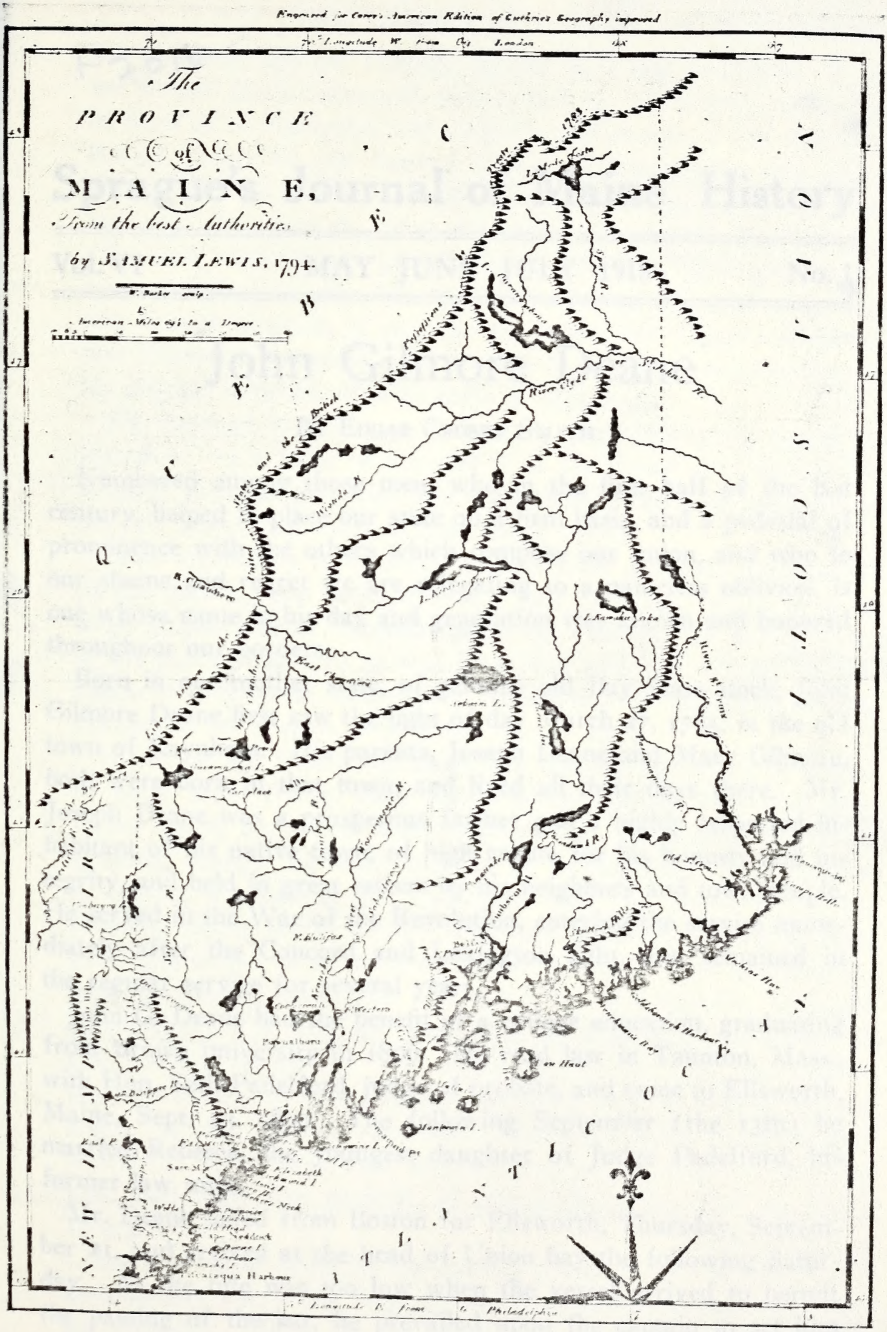
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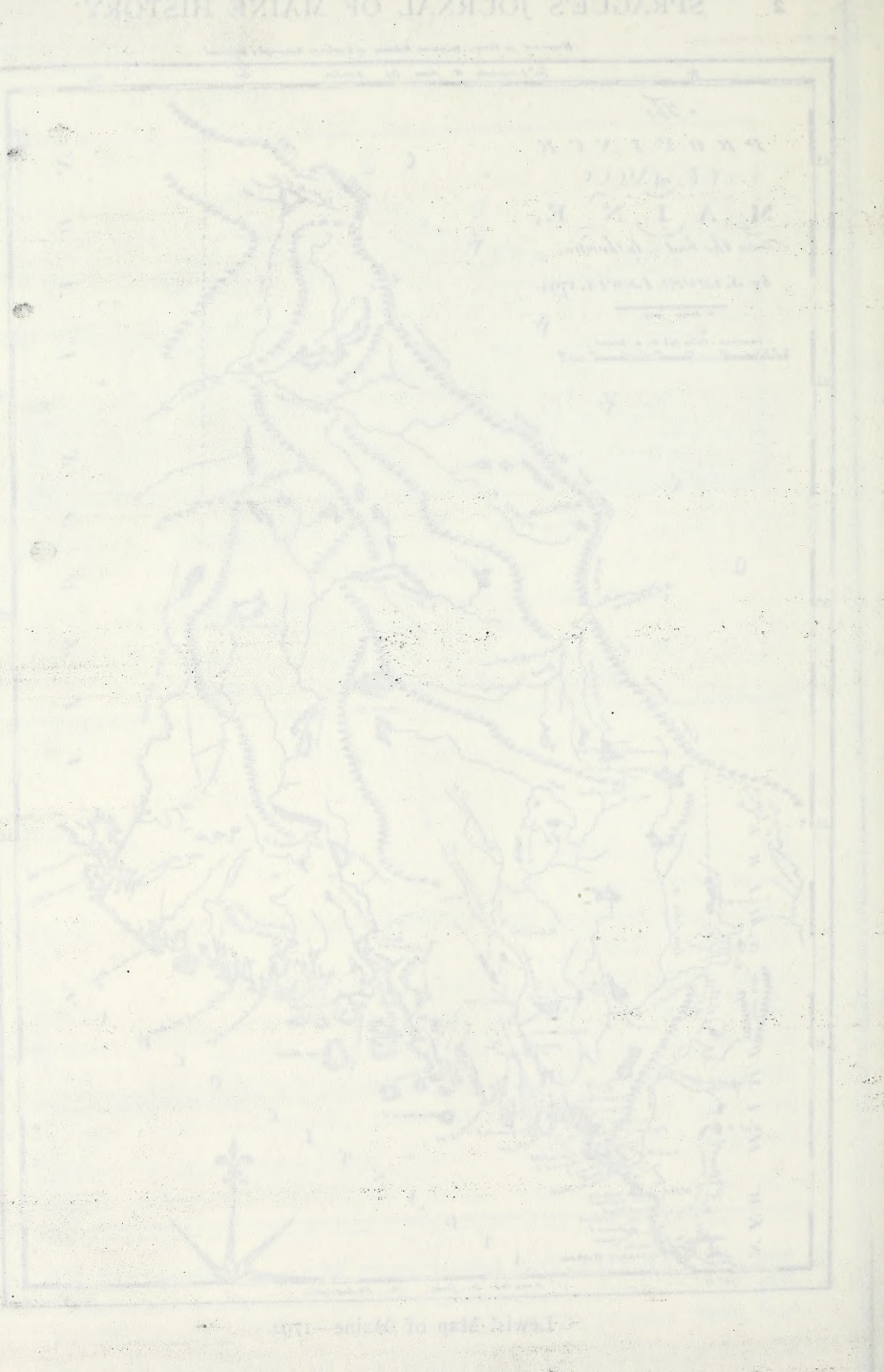
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Vol. VI MAY JUNE JULY 1918 No. 1

John Gilmore Deane

By Edgar Crosby Smith.

Numbered among those men, who in the first half of the last century, helped to place our state on a firm basis, and a pedestal of prominence with the others which compose our union, and who to our shame and regret we are relegating to a nameless oblivion, is one whose name in his day and generation was known and honored throughout our borders.

Born in our mother state, of genuine old Bay State stock, John Gilmore Deane first saw the light of day March 27, 1785, in the old town of Raynham. His parents, Joseph Deane and Mary Gilmore, both were born in that town, and lived all their days there. Mr. Joseph Deane was a prosperous farmer and a highly respected inhabitant of his native town, of high repute for his honesty and integrity, and held in great esteem by his neighbors and townspeople. He served in the War of the Revolution, entering the service immediately after the Concord and Lexington fight, and remained in the regular service for several years.

John G. Deane had the benefit of a college education, graduating from Brown university in 1806. He read law in Taunton, Mass., with Hon. Seth Padelford, judge of probate, and came to Ellsworth, Maine, Sept. 23, 1809. The following September (the 13th) he married Rebecca, the youngest daughter of Judge Padelford, his former law tutor.

Mr. Deane sailed from Boston for Ellsworth, Thursday, September 21, and arrived at the head of Union bay the following Saturday. As the tide was too low when the vessel arrived to permit the passing of the bar, he prevailed upon the captain to set him ashore at Surry, and from there he walked the remaining two miles to Ellsworth. He at once secured a boarding place and a room

for an office, and on Tuesday started on a trip to Castine to get for himself blanks necessary in his practice. On his trip to Castine he went up to Hampden, and visited acquaintances, a Mr. and Mrs. Brown. Here he met General Ulmer of Lincolnville, who urged him to settle in that town, and invited him to pay him a visit and look over the situation. Two days later he went down to Lincolnville, and although the general made him very generous inducements, offering to take him into his family to live, and to furnish him enough business to pay for his board, Mr. Deane considered that Ellsworth promised more for the future, and remained firm in his original determination to settle in that town.

He returned to Ellsworth October 3, and commenced fitting up his office. In a letter of October 6, to his future wife, he says he is ready to begin practice. His equipment at the time consisted of his few books, one chair, a table and a bench.

Close application to business, and carefully guarding the interests of his clients, soon brought him a fair clientage, which grew to large proportions as the years went by. During the earlier years of his professional life he was connected with the military organization in Ellsworth, and held a commission as lieutenant-colonel. He served for a short time in the war of 1812.

In person Mr. Deane was about five feet and ten inches in height of quite large frame, dark complexioned, brown hair and eyes, rather spare, and never wore a beard; an entertaining conversationalist, though not much inclined to be talkative. Hon Charles S. Davies, a colleague and co-laborer with Mr. Deane in the adjustment of the North Eastern boundary question, said of his personal appearance in an obituary notice, "the cast of his countenance was remarkably intellectual and indicative of acuteness, foresight and sagacity. It had also something of a more grave, reflective and resolved character. The upper part of the face, particularly the intersection of the principal features, bore a striking resemblance to the bust of Alexander Hamilton, while the perpetual activity of its fibres in their animated expression, might remind one who had seen the original of the incessant motion of Lord Brougham's."

He was much loved in his family, entering into the sports of his children with a zest that made him one of them, and as one of his sons said, "More the big brother than the stern parent." He was an admirer of manly sports, fond of hunting and fishing and

an excellent marksman. He loved the woods and the study of nature. Surely these traits of character eminently fitted him for the prominent part which he was to take in later years in the exploration and survey of our northern wilderness. He was also a man of decided literary tastes, and his style of composition was clear and polished, as an inspection of any of his writings and reports on the North Eastern Boundary question will show.

He collected a good sized library, consisting of history, poetry, romance and essays. His law library was very large in comparison with those of his day. He was a subscriber to the North American Review from its first issue to the time of his death.

Mr. Deane was not a member of any church, but he was a constant attendant at the Congregational church in Ellsworth after its organization in 1812, and his pastor during all the time of his life in Ellsworth was the much revered Parson Peter Nourse, the brother of the U. S. senator, Dr. Amos Nourse of Bath. He was of a Catholic spirit, and all the church organizations received assistance from his purse. When the Baptist church was erected he purchased a pew there, although his attendance was still with the Congregationalists.

But as interesting as each little event connected with the lives of our pioneers and early statesmen may be, I must, with reluctance, leave this part of my sketch, and turn to the more important events in the life of the man whose work for his state was of so great concern. Mr. Deane was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas in Hancock county, in 1810, and four years later, as was the rule in those days, as an attorney and counselor in the Supreme court. As his reputation grew for being a learned, sound, and discriminating lawyer, so his practice increased accordingly, and very shortly he was enjoying a remunerative clientage. As his business extended he was brought in touch with prominent men in all parts of the state, and numbered among his personal friends were Jacob McGaw, Prentiss Mellen, Joshua Hathaway, Simon Greenleaf, William P. Preble, and many others of equal note and distinction.

It is certain that he took an active interest in municipal affairs as soon as he was settled in Ellsworth, for he was one of the selectmen as early as 1813. He was first brought prominently before the general public by being elected a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1816; he was returned to that honorable position

for four consecutive terms, thus indicating that he filled the position to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents.

He was a member of the House of representatives of the Maine legislature for the years 1825, '26, '27, '28, and '31, and it was during his service there that he became a particularly conspicuous figure, not only in Maine, but throughout the borders of our country, on account of the prominent part he took in bringing about the settlement of the dispute over our northeastern boundary, and the vast fund of material he had collected, and knowledge acquired relating to this vexed and troublesome controversy; a controversy that he was not permitted to live to see settled.

In 1827, Governor Lincoln endeavored to bring this matter to the attention of the general government with a view to having the matter finally determined, and referred to the question in his message to the legislature. A committee was appointed to whom was referred "So much of the governor's message as relates to the northeastern boundary," and Mr. Deane was its chairman.

Perhaps it may be well to take a glance at the previous training that so peculiarly fitted him to fill the position that from this time on until his death he assumed regarding our north and eastern frontier.

As has been said previously, he was a lover of nature; he loved to feel himself in her sublime and ennobling presence, and as one has said of him, "He loved to pierce the vast, profound, unpeopled solitudes of the forest. He liked also to meet the remnant of the ancient race of proprietors, in their native woods." His natural bent inclined towards these things, and he cultivated the inclination.

Sometime before he settled in Ellsworth, John Black, a young Englishman, located there as deputy agent of the Bingham heirs, who owned large tracts of land in Washington and Hancock counties, commonly known as the Bingham purchase. Mr. Black later became an American citizen, and on account of his holding a commission in the militia, was known as Col. Black. The two men became intimate friends, and Col. Black employed Mr. Deane in his professional capacity in connection with the lands of which he had charge. This called for many excursions into the wilderness to inspect the lands, adjust disputes, and locate boundaries, and gave him much valuable and practical knowledge which was of great advantage to him in the performance of his duties relating to our disputed limits.

His duties as a member of the committee of the legislature of 1827, did not require much labor, as this was about the beginning of our legislature as a body taking much interest in the subject; yet the report of the committee, which was prepared by Mr. Deane, though brief, shows that he had already given the matter much study, and that he was thoroughly familiar with the situation. In this report of his we find the key note of the whole political situation at the time, and the one that governed the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842, made after Mr. Deane's death. He says: "The rule for settling the boundary definitely, is clear and plain and explicit. Nor can we forbear to remark, that if views of national interest did not interfere there would be no difficulty in ascertaining the line."

In 1828, the matter of the dispute over the northeastern boundary was a subject that interested everyone, the executive, the legislator, and the citizen. The British provinces had become aggressive, and one of our citizens was in the Fredericton jail charged with trespassing. Gov. Lincoln devoted over half of his message addressed to the legislature of 1828, to this all-absorbing topic. A joint select committee was appointed to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as related to the northeastern boundary question, of which committee Mr. Deane was chairman on the part of the House. Practically the whole of the work of preparing the elaborate report submitted to the legislature was his. It is always referred to as Deane's report, and he was granted an allowance of $100 for expenses in procuring information regarding the subject of his report. The report exclusive of documents occupies 56 closely printed pages of the acts and resolves.

Much has been written on this subject, and by able men, but I doubt if a clearer, more concise, and accurate treatment of the question ever appeared. He traces the history of the boundary from the records of the earliest discoveries, grants and treaties, down to the time in which he wrote, and his array of facts and force of argument must convince the most skeptical that our claim was the just one. This report was ordered to be printed, and copies to be sent to the President of the United States, the governors of each of the states of the union, to each of our foreign ambassadors, and to our senators and representatives. So far as Maine is concerned, this is the most important document ever published relating to the question.

Mr. Deane's next term in the legislature was in 1831, when he was again a member of the House; again the governor referred to the much vexed boundary question, in his message, and Mr. Deane was again the spokesman and authority for the committee that was especially appointed to consider the matter. This report dealt with the unsatisfactory, idle and absurd award of the king of the Netherlands, and Mr. Deane takes up paragraph after paragraph of that award and considers it in the light of history, statecraft, and international law, and leaves but little chance for argument when he has finished. The report of the king was not accepted. The arbiter's work was for naught.

In 1838, during Gov. Kent's administration, a resolve was passed directing a survey and location of the northeastern boundary of our state, and Mr. Deane on account of his intimate and accurate knowledge of the subject and the country, was at once appointed to execute the commission. This work he did to the satisfaction of the government.

From the time of his first interesting himself in the boundary question in 1827, it was an all-absorbing topic with him. He mastered more of its details, historical, geographical and statistical, than any other person, and wrote, spoke and printed, not only more than any other person, but possibly more than all others combined. Personal business was secondary with him, he ate, drank and slept with our northeastern boundary question. When discoursing on the subject he was in his native element, "His foot was on his native heath and his name was McGregor." No difficulty wearied him or obstacle appalled. He gave it his best thought, hardest labor and maturest deliberation. Never was a public servant more devoted to his trust than he; it was his ruling passion. But possibly, providentially, he did not live to see the determination of the question by the Webster-Ashburton treaty in 1842. It would have been a cup of bitterness and a feast of mortification. It may have been statecraft, diplomacy, or international amity that effected the compromise, but nevertheless we lost six million acres of most valuable territory, and receded from a position that was right logically, historically and lawfully.

Mr. Deane removed to Portland in the fall of 1835. He died in the prime of his manhood at the age of 53. His death occurred at Cherryfield, in November, 1839, where he had gone on business connected with his large landed interests.

"Strong to the end, a man of men, from out the strife he passed."

The Deane Maps.

The maps of Mr. Deane followed those of Moses Greenleaf, and were prepared for the special purpose of delineating our northern and eastern boundaries. Previous to 1838 there had been only partial surveys of this disputed territory, and Mr. Deane's work as commissioner on behalf of the state to execute a full survey of these boundaries afforded him exceptional facilities to procure the material to make a map showing the true limits of our state. To accompany his report to the legislature, a large map of the territory survey was prepared under his direction, and having all the data at his disposal he considered it an opportune time to publish a map giving the exact north and east boundaries of the state, an undertaking that heretofore it had been impossible to accomplish. Three new counties had been incorporated since Mr. Greenleaf's map of 1829, viz: Aroostook, Franklin and Piscataquis, consequently a new map of the state was needed.

Mr. Deane was not a civil engineer, neither was he a cartographer, and the actual work of constructing and drafting his map was done by another hand, although under his direction and supervision. Mr. Deane died the year his first map was published, (1839).

Mr. Williamson gives four editions of the Deane map, 1839, 1840, 1842 and 1843. I have seen and examined but two, viz: The 1840 and 1842. These are well executed, and are good examples of map-making. The size is 33x27, and the engraving was done by C. A. Swett of Portland.

His great work in locating our disputed boundaries soon came to naught, as the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 changed the location entirely, and his maps were of no further usefulness so far as these were concerned. On account of this change, I assume that the sale of his maps was much curtailed, and they are becoming quite scarce. The work he intended to do was well performed, but events beyond his control abridged its usefulness. If the boundary had not been changed the map would have been of great value, as it is they are of much historical interest in showing the exact location of the bounds as claimed by the state of Maine.

Some Knights of the Road

By CHARLES E. WATERMAN.

It is a axiom with Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce that transportation facilities make a town; and looking back into the past would indicate the slogan is not of recent origin.

A party of pioneers can make a settlement, but it takes years of settlement with the slow accumulation of public utilities to make a town. The original purposes for which towns were incorporated were to support the unfortunate poor, to introduce and maintain schools, and to build and maintain roads. The first is necessary in any humane community and the second an investment for good citizenship; but the third is, perhaps, the most valuable of the three, for it presents a social and business opportunity for visiting one's neighbors to observe and absorb advance ideas which mean community progress. That this is true is easily confirmed in any community which has been sidetracked by reason of location from the great arteries of traffic and travel. They become stagnant.

The look backward discloses the fact that in what is now the State of Maine there was a time when there were no roads. The first settlers picked their way on foot through forest trails to the land they "took up," and for many years thereafter retraced them on foot or on horseback to older settlements which had become community centers. As more land was cleared, more cattle could be kept. To clear land on any extended scale, the ox became a necessity; so the trails were widened into logging roads. With these slow animals settlers did such traveling as they were obliged to do.

In the earlier days, there were no mails, and consequently little reading. As most of the settlers came from Massachusetts, their theocratic opinions of that commonwealth were made manifest in most households by the presence of a Bible. Without mails there could be no newspapers and letter writing was nearly a lost art among early settlers. On rare occasions letters were exchanged, but they were likely to remain in outpost postoffices for days and weeks and many times months before someone from the community to which they were addressed arrived and called for such mail as belonged to himself or neighbors.

When the United States set up housekeeping and took her first census in 1790, she found but a single postroad within the District of Maine running along the Atlantic shore eastward from Boston, as far as Wiscasset, and but two postoffices, one at Portland and the other at Wiscasset. The latter office was established the very year the census was taken, and the first postriders from Portland to Wiscasset were John Smith Foye and Samuel Seavey.

The post route between Boston and Portland had been established in 1775. William Wescott was the first mail carrier. He traveled sometimes on foot and sometimes on horseback at first, but later on horseback altogether. It was intended to be a weekly service, but was in fact very irregular. A coach was put on as far as Portland in 1787. It is related in McLellan's History of the Town of Gorham, that the first chaise to travel east of Saco was in 1777 when Stephen Gorham and wife visited relatives in Buxton. As immigrants became more firmly settled in their wilderness homes, and began to exchange their log cabins for frame houses the desire for roads became more pronounced. The newly made plantations and towns confiscated the logging roads running from house to house, dug out the stumps and stones, filled up the mud holes, and made culverts and bridges across watercourses. There was a demand for trunk lines running through strings of towns connecting them with seaports. That they should be as direct as possible, required they should be laid out by some power not interested in single towns but in the settlements as a whole; so this power was first delegated to the courts.

In the western part of the District, all roads centered in Portland, then as now the principal seaport; and in that day people depended more on the sea for transportation and sustenance than at present.

The opening of communication between seaport and interior awakened sleeping memories of settlers to the conventions of older communities. They wanted to hear from relatives in longer settled parts of the colonies, and from the world in general, so they brushed up their handwriting and called for a postal service.

The first services in this line were post riders who traveled on horseback (as most of the roads were yet unfit for vehicles) with saddlebags in which to stow away mail for the different postoffices. They also maintained a private delivery of newspapers to patrons along the route, for Portland had discovered the new life of her neighbors and established a newspaper (The Falmouth Gazette in

1785). Each rider carried a long tin horn upon which he blew a blast when approaching either a postoffice or private patron.

In 1793 a highway was laid out running from Portland through the towns of Gray, New Gloucester, Greene, Monmouth, Winthrop and Hallowell to Augusta, and from that settlement through Pittston and Pownalboro to Wiscasset. The next year William Blossom went on the route as postrider, making weekly trips. The first coach was put on this line in 1806.

In 1799 a route was laid out from Portland to Bridgton. In 1802 this route was extended to Waterford. Jacob Howe was the rider, and he traveled through the following towns: From Portland to Gorham, Standish, Raymond and Bridgton to Waterford, and returning through Norway, Paris, Hebron, Poland, New Gloucester and Gray.

The local postoffice followed the introduction of the postrider, and the extension of routes is recorded quite accurately by the dates of which local offices were established in the various towns. The office in Augusta was established in 1794; Greene in 1796; Lewiston in 1799; Waterford in 1800; Paris, Norway and Poland in 1801.

The perfection attained by highways is also shown quite accurately by the history of postal routes. The riders generally traveled horseback for a decade or two after the routes were established.

In 1812 William Sawin, who was on the Waterford route, advertised that he would travel with a light wagon and carry passengers when asked to do so in advance. In 1820 he put on a four-horse coach. The roads by that time had attained a degree of perfection sufficient to accommodate such vehicles; also the people had began to travel to an extent warranting the introduction of a coach. Beside carrying mail and passengers each driver did quite an express business.

Mail carriers were advance agents of progress in more ways than one. Not only did they introduce the local postoffice, but the local store as well. The postoffice was the center of a community, and it was but a step from delivering mail to supplying merchandise; so the postoffice became the store as well, goods being received largely via the mail coach.

One can readily believe the first merchants were peddlers, traveling on horseback with saddlebags. Records of such callings are not numerous but some have come down to us. For instance, Mark

Andrews was the first merchant of Turner, going from house to house with saddlebags. In 1793 he had such things in his stock as spelling-books, mouse traps, jewsharps, fish-hooks, jack-knives and tacks.

As stores increased in size and number, merchandise became too bulky for transportation on stage coaches and freight services were introduced. There was another reason for the special freight service. In early days money was not plenty and barter was an important element of trade. There was, therefore, merchandise to transport not only from but to seaports, consequently in about the third decade of the nineteenth century the freight wagon became an established institution. As the pay was unusually large for the times, ambitious young men sought employment in either the coach or freight service. It was the writer's good fortune to know some of these drivers in their later days and his early ones, especially freight drivers; and as they have not been immortalized in song and story to such an extent as coach drivers, some attention will be paid to them here.

Many merchants in interior towns maintained their own freight service. The motive power, generally was horse-flesh. The wagons were large and roomy and, when loaded, required from four to eight horses to haul them. Not only did these teams transport merchandise for the firms owning them, but for smaller merchants along the way. From Zadoc Long's diary, of the date of January 7, 1835, one learns that the father of Governor John D. Long, who was a merchant in Buckfield at that time, sent four tons of dried apple to Portland, receiving four and one-half cents a pound for the product.

At the time of the opening of roads, manufacturing had begun in a small way, and the products of mills, kilns and shops found way to Portland by these conveyances. Some of the smaller products went by the regular freight wagons, but lumbermen generally maintained teams of their own. There is evidence to believe that a large portion of the lumber wagons were hauled by oxen. It seems that the sons of Jacob Stevens, who settled in Turner in 1789, built a saw mill in Auburn, (or what was known at that time as Bakerstown or Poland) still known as Stevens' Mills, and manufactured lumber for the domestic and export trade. The latter was hauled to Portland with oxen according to the story told the writer in his younger days by John Stevens, then an old man, who

had been one of the drivers. The distance was thirty-six miles. Mr. Stevens said this means of transportation was not uncommon before 1850.

Another freight driver, better known to the writer than any other, Samuel B. Waterman, of Oxford, took up this occupation before he was twenty years old. First he drove a freight wagon from West Minot to Portland, then from Buckfield to that seaport. At the latter place he was in the employ of Ephraim Atwood, an old time merchant of Buckfield. His wagon was hauled by eight horses. He had unusual skill in training horses and used no reins in guiding his animals, they obeying his vocal commands much as oxen do.

One of Mr. Waterman's fellow drivers, William Stone, was a dashy fellow and a general favorite with the servants around hotels or "tarvans," as they were then called, at which they stopped for meals or lodgings.

A brief description of him will show the typical teamster of that day. He was a dandy in dress, wearing "store clothes" in an age when the general dress was homespun. In cold weather he wore a thick overcoat of fancy tailoring, and protected his hands at all times with gloves. Even when caring for his horses he affected style by covering and protecting his clothes with a long frock, gathered in at the waist by a red sash.

The driver of that day was a marked man. He was a traveler when most people remained at home. He saw and heard things unknown to rural inhabitants. He almost always developed into a good story-teller and was welcomed at barroom firesides on that account. If he possessed imagination he could rival Munchausen in this art, for people who knew little of the outside world could dispute nothing however improbable, and there was always a temptation to see how much they would swallow. In short, the stage and freight driver of that day in Maine occupied the same position in social life his western counterpart did a generation or two later. Mark Twain's description of the latter product in "Roughing It" can well apply to the earlier members of the craft in Maine. He says:

> The stage driver was a hero—a great shining dignitary—the world's favorite son—the envy of the people—the observed of nations. When they speak to him, they receive his insolent silence meekly, as being the proper conduct of so great a man; when he opens his lips they hang on his words with admiration.

In the older days, shipmasters became merchants, owning their own vessels, and buying and selling their own cargoes. Such men were Captains Joseph Decker and Samuel Clough, of Wiscasset, and Captain William Ladd, of Minot. In like manner freight drivers became inland merchants, buying the freight they carried and selling to small store keepers in the interior. Mr. Waterman and Mr. Stone entered this business. They even traveled into Canada with lines of goods.

The golden period of the passenger coach and the freight wagon was between the years 1840 and 1850. In 1846 Grovenor Waterhouse opened a daily stage line between Paris and Portland. The same year the British mail was carried from Portland to Montreal in twenty-six hours as against a previous record of thirty-two hours. Even before the first date Maine people had begun to dream of different and faster methods of transportation.

Those living on waterways had always enjoyed an advantage in this respect, as sailing vessels had been able to work their way some miles into the interior, and in 1807 Robert Fulton, by introducing steam power into their hulls, had greatly assisted development along their banks. The first coast steamboat appeared in Portland in 1823 and the next year one was placed in the Kennebec River. The locomotive with its railed tracks was not far behind. The first railroad was opened in England in 1825, the first one in the United States in 1828 and the first one in Maine in 1836. These innovations did not take instant hold of the people for it required capital to build and operate them, and a considerable volume of commerce to maintain them when built. The first railroads were of necessity a long time investment.

As water transportation presented fewer difficulties in early days, schemes for their improvement occupied public attention first. Where navigable rivers did not exist canals were advocated.

In the western part of Maine, of which I am writing, the earliest dream of improved transportation was to connect its numerous lakes with canals. This idea was considered as early as 1820, and one of the acts of the first legislature of Maine was to charter The Cumberland and Oxford Canal Company. The scheme contemplated connecting lakes as far north as Waterford. Work was begun on this artificial waterway in 1828, and completed as far as Sebago Lake in 1831. With exception of improvements in the Songo River, that was as far as it ever got, as the railroad fever

took full possession of the people about this time. The canal was discontinued in 1875.

Local historians of western Maine, occasionally disclose the workings of this new germ. The first mention found is in 1835, when a railroad connecting Portland with Montreal was agitated. Surveys were made that year and committees were appointed in small towns to influence the surveyors, if possible, to lay out the line through their respective towns. In 1837 the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad was chartered and the road completed in 1842. The Grand Trunk Railway, or Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad as it was then called, was chartered in 1845, as was also the Portland & Kennebec Railroad and the Maine Central. Work was begun on these roads at once.

It was then that the old stage coach gave up its life in a blaze of glory. There was competition between Portland and Boston as a terminal for the new railroad, and advocates for each city had rival routes surveyed, and in January, 1846, expresses, carrying mail were started from each city. Orin Hobbs, dressed, as the writer has been informed, in a blue suit, with silver quarter dollars as buttons on the coat and silver dimes as buttons on the waistcoat, took the Portland express as far as Norway, when it was taken by Grovenor Waterhouse as far as Canaan, Vermont, where it was taken by another messenger. The first stage was made in two hours and forty-five minutes, the second in eleven hours, and the whole distance between Portland and Montreal, some more than three hundred miles, in twenty-six hours, shortening any previous record by six hours. So the building of The Portland & St. Lawrence Railroad was decided. It was begun in 1845 and completed in 1853.

The building of railroads sounded the knell of long-distance staging in Maine: and the old ideal coachmen of those times became the first conductors on the railroads. The two drivers mentioned above, Hobbs and Waterhouse, served on the first Atlantic & St. Lawrence trains.

The building of railroads was an incentive to manufacturing, and the beginning of modern industry dates from that time. The construction of railroads, dams and buildings opened another industry by calling for explosives for cleveing rocks, and powder mills came into existence. They had been in existence in a small way for some time, but the increased demand for explosives increased the

output. This opened a new field for freight drivers, for this material had to be transported wherever railroads or towns were building, or quarries opened. This gave a romance to the business not there before, because of the danger involved. Mr Waterman, mentioned above and Benjamin Chandler Rawson, of Paris, were among those who entered this business and many adventures and narrow escapes did they experience, such as traveling through forest fires, etc., on the roads delivering these explosives. They were employed by Messrs. Marble & Hubbard, of Paris, who owned powder mills situated at North Buckfield.

The range of their travels were in northern New Hampshire and Vermont, where railroads were building, and in central and southern Maine. In the latter state, not only were railroads supplied, but the lime quarries of Rockland and the slate quarries of Brownville and Monson, then in the beginning of operations.

This transportation was far from easy, for many of the roads traveled were little better than wood trails. If one desires an adequate description of them, one only has to read Henry D. Thoreau's "Maine Woods," about excursions made at this time. Of the primitiveness of the times, Thoreau can be quoted. Of Monson, Mr. Waterman's northern point, he has this to say: "At a fork in the road between Abbott and Monson, about twenty miles from Moosehead Lake, I saw a guide-post surmounted by a pair of moosehorns, spreading four or five feet, with the word Monson painted on one blade."

Considering the ever possible pyrotechnic display, this might be called, perhaps, the brilliant exit of the freight service, for in a few years the long-distance freight wagon had disappeared.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the Maine Historical Society held at Brunswick Tuesday, June 18, 1918, officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, James P. Baxter; vice president, Dr. Henry S. Burrage; treasurer, Fritz N. Jordan; recording secretary, Charles T. Libby; corresponding secretary, W. D. Patterson, librarian, Evelyn L. Gilmore; standing committee, Prentice C. Manning, Judge George A. Emery of Saco, Judge George E. Bird, Judge Clarence Hale, Frederick D. Conant, Charles A. Flagg, Edward D. Noyes (in place of Henry Deering, deceased) Edward A. Butler of Rockland (in place of General Selden Connor, deceased.)

The report of Evelyn L. Gilmore, the librarian, was important and exceptionally interesting and entertaining. Her work is probably not excelled by any one in a similar position in New England.

An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

(COMPILED BY CHARLES A. FLAGG, LIBRARIAN BANGOR (MAINE) PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

(Continued from page 266, Vol. 5.)

List.	NAME.	Service	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Beal, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland	('20) Died Sept. 4, 1825.
'40	*Beal, Elizabeth T.*			78	Cumberland	Res. Freeport.
'35d	Beal, Job	Mass. mil	Private and Sergeant.	74	Cumberland	
'35c	Beal, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	77	Waldo	('20) Died Oct. 29, 1830.
'35d	Beales, Isaac	Mass. mil	Fifer, matross and drummer	74	Kennebec	
'35c	Beall, Benjamin	N. H. line	Private	76	Lincoln	('20) d. July 26, 1823
'40	*Beals, Lydia*			74	Kennebec	Res. Greene.
'35d	Bean, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	75	Oxford	
'20	Bean, Ebenezer	R. I.	Private			
'35c	Bean, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	96	York	Died 1824.
'40	Bean, James R.			67	York	('35a) Res. Hollis.
1792	Bean, John	3d N. H. regt.	Corporal			Wounded 1779. Pensioned 1789.
1794	———	3d N. H. regt.	Corporal			Res. Washington.
'20	Bean, John	N. H	Private			('31b)same as Beans, J.
'35c	Bean, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	79	Oxford	('20) d. Nov. 19, 1826.
'35d	Bean, Josiah	N. H. line	Private	75	Kennebec	('20, '31b).
'40	*Bean, Margaret*			82	Oxford	Res. Bethel.
'40	Bean, Oliver			42	Kennebec	Res. Readfield.
'35c	Bean, Samuel	R. I. line	Private	70	Lincoln	('20) d. Aug. 14, 1818.
'35a	Beans, John	N. H. line	Private		Kennebec	Transf. from Mass. 1819.Same as Bean, J. d.Nov.12,1832.
'35c	Bearce, Elemezer	Mass. line	Lieut	79	Lincoln	('28 as Ebenezer). d. May 3, 1827.
'35d	Bearce, Gideon	Mass. state	Marine	76	Oxford	
'40	———			82	Oxford	AsBearseRes.Hebron
'35c	Bearce, Levi	Mass line	Private	77	Oxford	('20) d. Dec. 17, 1826.
'35c	Beckey, Magnus	N. H. line	Private	72	Somerset	('20 as Beckley). d. May 19, 1824.
'35d	Beckford, William	Mass. mil	Private	72	York	
'35c	Beckler, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	86	Oxford	('20) d. Sept. 4, 1833.
'35d	Beedle, Henry	Mass. state	Private	75	York	
'40	———			80	York	Res. S. Berwick.
'20	Beeman, John	Mass	Private			Same as Buman ?
'35d	Belcher, Supply	Mass. line	Priv'te and Sergeant	82	Kennebec	
'35c	Bemis, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	76	Cumberland	('20).
'40	———			83	Cumberland	Res. Pownal.
'35c	Bemis, Thaddeus	Mass. line	Private	75	Oxford	('20).
'40	———			81	Oxford	Res. Fryeburg.
'35c	Benjamin, Samuel	Mass. line	Lieut	82	Oxford	('20, '31b).
'35c	Benner, Christopher	Mass. line	Private	78	Washington	('20).
'40	———			84	Washington	Res. Dennysville.

List	Name	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Benner, Peter	Mass. line	Corporal	72	Kennebec	('20). d. Sept. 9, 1833.
'40	Bennet, John			58	Cumberland	Res. Brunswick.
'35c	Bennett, Andrew	Mass. line	Private	81	Waldo	('20).
'35c	Bennett, Moses	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	('26) d. Feb. 12, 1832
'35c	Bennett, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	86	Somerset	('20).
'35d	Benson, Ichabod	Mass. line	Private	77	Oxford	Died Aug. 1, 1833.
'40	Benson, Jeptha			81	Hancock	Res. Brooksville.
'35d	Benson, Robert	Mass. mil	Drummer	79	York	Died July 1, 1833.
'40	Berdens, Timothy			76	York	Same as Burdeen. Res. S. Berwick.
'40	*Berry, Abigail*			73	York	Res. York.
'35d	Berry, George	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec	('20, '31b).
'35d	Berry, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	78	York	
'35c	Berry, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	78	York	('20).
'35d	Berry, Josiah	Mass. state	Private	73	Cumberland	('20).
'35c	Berry, Josiah	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln	
'40	Berry, Josiah			78	York	Res. Limerick.
'35c	Berry, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec	('20).
'40	———			84	Kennebec	Res. Pittston.
'35c	Berry, Pelatiah	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland	('20).
'35c	Berry, Thomas	Mass. line	Lieut	92	Lincoln	('28). d. Jan. 27, 1828.
'35d	Berry, Thomas	R. I. state	Private	72	Oxford	
'40	———			78	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35c	Berry, Timothy	Mass. line	Private	82	Oxford	('20)
'40	Berry, Timothy			87	York	Res. Cornish.
'35d	Berry, Zebulon	Mass. mil	Private	74	Cumberland	
'40	———			80	Cumberland	Res. Scarborough.
'35d	Besse, Jabez	Mass. mil	Private	72	Kennebec	
'40	———			75	Kennebec	Res. Wayne.
'35c	Besse, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	74	Oxford	('20).
'40	———				Oxford	Res. Paris.
'35d	Bessee, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	81	Somerset	
'35d	Bett, Amzi	Mass. mil	Private	72	Oxford	
'35d	Bettis, Jeremiah	Mass. line	Priv'te and Sergeant	71	York	('20 as Bettes).
'35d	Beveridge, Matthew	Mass. mil	Private	68	Waldo	
'35d	Bibber, James	Mass. mil	Private	78	Cumberland	
'40	———			84	Cumberland	Res. N. Yarmouth.
'35d	Bickford, Benjamin	Mass. mil	Private	91	Kennebec	
'35c	Bickford, John	N. H. line	Private	75	York	('20).
'40	Bickford, William			84	Lincoln	Res. Lewiston.
'35c	Bickmore, John	Mass. line	Private	76	Waldo	('20) d. Sept. 4, 1832.
'35d	Bicknell, Abner	Mass. mil	Private	70	Waldo	
'40	———			76	Waldo	Res. Frankfort.
'40	*Bicknell, Olive*			89	Oxford	Res. Hartford.
'35d	Bigge, David	Mass. mil	Private	85	Oxford	
'35d	Billings, Abel	Mass. mil	Private	78	Hancock	
'35c	Billington, Issac	Mass. line	Private	70	Kennebec	Died Dec. 16, 1829.
'35c	Bisbee, Elisha	Mass. line	Lieut	78	Oxford	('20). d. Dec. 4, 1826
'35d	Bishop, Enos	Mass. mil	Private	87	Cumberland	
1794	Bishop, Squire	M'Cobb's mil regt.	Private			Wounded 1779. Res. Washington.
1792	Bishop, Squire, Jr.	S. Webb'srgt.	Private			Wounded 1779. Pensioned 1792.
'35a	———	Blunt's Co.			Kennebec	
'40	Bishop, Squire			85	Kennebec	Res. Vassalborough.
'35d	Bishop, Zadock	Mass. line	Private	85	Kennebec	
'40	Bishop, Zadoc			91	Kennebec	Res. Leeds.
'35c	Biter, Peter	Mass. line	Private	79	Kennebec	('20) d. Mar. 4, 1827.
'35c	Black, Henry	Mass. line	Private	76	York	('20).
'35c	Black, Joab	Mass. line	Private	81	Cumberland	('20, '31b).
'31a	Black, Joseph		Private			Rejected on account of amount of his property.
'35d	Black, Josiah	Mass. state	Private	84	York	('31a).
'40	———			89	York	Res. Limington.
'35c	Black, Moses	Mass. line	Private	83	Hancock	('20) d. Dec. 22, 1829.
'35c	Blackington, James	Mass. line	Private	70	Lincoln	('20).
'35d	Blackston, William	Mass. mil	Sergeant	79	Kennebec	
'35c	Blackstone, John	N. J. line	Private	75	Lincoln	('26) d. Dec. 20, 1818.
'40	*Blackstone, Rebecca*			79	Lincoln	Res. Richmond.
'35c	Blackwood, James	Mass. line	Private	90	Washington	('20) d. Mar. 1827.
'35c	Blair, James	Mass. line	Private	81	Lincoln	('20).
'35c	Blake, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	69	Oxford	('20).

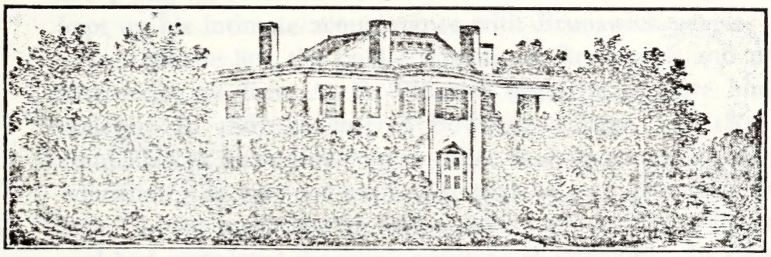
List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	*Blake, Deborah*			70to 80	Cumberland	Res. Gorham.
'35d	Blake, James	Mass. state	Private	71	Cumberland	
'35d	Blake, John	N. H. line	Ensign and Lieut.	77 & 79	Penobscot	('20, '31b).
'40	———			86	Penobscot	Res. Brewer.
'35d	Blake, John	Mass. line	Private	72	Kennebec	('20).
'40	Blake, John			80	Kennebec	Res. Gardiner.
'35c	Blake, John	Mass. line	Private	66	Cumberland	
'35c	Blake, Joseph	Mass. line	Corporal	76	Cumberland	('20).
'40	Blake, Josiah			80	Franklin	Res. Phillips.
'35d	Blake, Robert	Mass. mil.	Private	82	Kennebec	
'40	———			87	Kennebec	Res. Fayette.
'35d	Blake, Willing	Mass. line	Priv'te and Sergeant.	72	Lincoln	('20).
'40	———			78	Lincoln	Res. Warren.
'40	*Blanchard, Sarah*			86	Lincoln	Res. Richmond.
'35d	Blanchard, Seth	Mass. mil.	Private	74	Cumberland	
'40	———			81	Cumberland	Res. N. Yarmouth.
'35d	Blanchard, Solomon	R. I. mil	Priv'te and Art.	72	Lincoln	
'40	———			77	Lincoln	Res. Dresden.
'31b	Blanchard, Theoph		Private			Same as Blancher.
'35d	Blanchard, Timothy	R. I. line	Priv'te and Sergeant.	79	Lincoln	('20, '31b).
35c	Blancher, Theophilus	Mass. line	Private	70	Lincoln	('20) same as Blanch ard.
'35c	Blasdell, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	86	Lincoln	('20) d. Feb. 4, 1829.
'35c	Blethen, Increase	Mass. line	Private	76	Somerset	('20).
'31a	Blodget, Jonathan		Private			Reg't. not on Continental establishment.
'35d	Blodget, Jonathan	N. H. line	Private	78	Oxford	
'40	———			83	Oxford	Res. Gilead.
'40	*Blue, Hannah*			78	Kennebec	Res. Monmouth.
'35c	Boas, James	Mass. line	Private	73	Cumberland	('20 as Boaz).
'40	Bocker, Aaron			88	York	Same as Booker, A. Res. York.
'20	Boden, Theodore	Mass.	Private			Same as Booden, T.
'35a	Bodwell, Ebenezer		Corporal		Oxford	From Mass. in 1817.
'40	———			55	Oxford	Res. Andover.
'35c	Bogues, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	76	Lincoln	Misspelled Rogues. ('20).
'35c	Boice, James	Va. line	Mariner	77	York	('20 ship "Ranger").
'35c	Bointon, Joseph	N. H. line	Private	80	Oxford	Same as Boynton, J.
'35c	Bointon, Pelatiah	Mass. line	Private	77	Kennebec	('20 as Boynton, P.) Same as Boyington, P. ?
'35c	Bois, John	N. H. line	Private	74	Somerset	('20) d. Mar. 16, 1833.
'35c	Bolden, John	Va. line	Private	88	Lincoln	('20).
'35c	Bolton, David	Mass. line	Private	64	Kennebec	Same as Botton ? d. Feb. 4, 1828.
'35c	Bolton, Solomon	Mass. line	Private	78	Penobscot	
'40	———			82	Penobscot	Res. Orrington.
'35c	Bompus, Morris	Mass. line	Private	78	Oxford	Same as Bumfries ?
'35c	Bond, Jonas	Mass. line	Private	74	Washington	
'40	———			80	Washington	Res. Robbinston.
'40	Bonney, Isaac			85	Oxford	Res. Sumner. Same as following ?
'35d	Bonneys, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	79	Oxford	Same as preceding ?
'35c	Booden, Ebenezer	R. I. line	Private	67	Hancock	
'35c	Booden, Theodore	Mass. line	Private	70	Penobscot	Same as Boden, T. and as Bowden, T?
35c	Booffee, Thomas	N. H. line	Ensign	84	Lincoln	('20) d. Jan. 10, 1820
'35d	Booker, Aaron	Mass. line	Private	80	York	Same as Bocker, A.
'40	*Booker, Anna*			75	Lincoln	Res. Richmond.
'35c	Booker, Isaiah	Mass. line	Private	72	Somerset	d. Feb. 27, 1833.
'35c	Booker, Josiah	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec	('20) d. Feb. 27, 1823
'40	*Boothby, Elizabeth*			80	York	Res. Limerick.
'35c	Boothby, William	Mass. line	Private	76	York	('20, 31b).
'35d	Bornhumen, Jacob	Mass. mil.	Priv'te and marine.	69	Lincoln	Same as Burnheimer.
'40	Boster, Jonathan			86	York	Same as Baston, J. ? Res. Kennebunk.
'35d	Boston, Elijah	Mass. line	Private	81	York	('20, '31b).
'35d	Boston, Shebruel	Mass. mil.	Private	78	York	
'35d	Boston, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	74	York	Same as Baston, T.

List.	Name.	Service	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	———	.....	.....	77	York.....	Res. Kennebunkport
'35c	Bosworth, Daniel...	Mass. line...	Private....	74	Washington..	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	79	Washington..	Res. Dennysville.
'35c	Bosworth, Jonathan	Mass. line...	Private....	76	Somerset....	('20).
'20	Botton, David.....	Mass.....	Private....	....	.....	Same as Bolton, D.?
'20	Bouden, Amos.....	Mass.....	Private....	....	.....	Same as Bowden, A.
'20	Boulter, Nathaniel..	Mass.....	Private....	....	.....	Same as Butler, N. ?
'35d	Bourne, John.....	Mass. mil...	Private....	74	York.....	
'35c	Bowden, Amos.....	Mass line....	Private....	62	Hancock.....	Same as Bouden, A. d. Dec. 23, 1823.
'40	Bowden, Theodore..	.....	.....	76	Hancock....	Same as Booden, T ? Res. Penobscot.
'40	Bowen, Samuel....	.....	.....	76	Waldo.....	Res. Brooks.
'40	*Bowen, Sarah*.....	.....	.....	77	Waldo.....	Res. Vinalhaven.
'35c	Bowers, Benjamin..	Mass. line...	Private....	75	Penobscot...	Transf. from Caledonia Co. Vt. 1825
'20	Bowing, Jabish.....	N. H.....	Private....	....	.....	
'35c	Bowing, Jabish.....	Mass. line...	Private....	77	Somerset....	
'40	Bowing, Jabes.....	.....	.....	82	Somerset....	Res. Starks.
'35c	Bowker, Levi.....	Mass. line...	Private....	71	Washington..	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	77	Washington..	Res. Machias.
'35d	Boyd, Samuel.....	Mass. line...	Priv'te and Drummer	81	Kennebec...	
'40	Boyington, Peltiah..	.....	.....	82	Somerset....	Same as Bointon.P.? Res. Mercer.
'28	Boynton, Joseph...	.....	Lieut.....	....	.....	
'29	Boynton, Joseph...	N. H. line...	Lieut. Inf.	....	.....	('20). Same as Bointon, J.
'35e	Boynton, Joseph....	3d N. H. line.	Lieut.....	—	York.....	
'35c	Bracey, James.....	Mass. line...	Private....	91	York.....	('20).
'35d	Bracket, Joshua....	Mass. state..	Private....	76	York.....	Same as Brackett, J.
'35d	Bracket, Joshua....	Mass. mil....	Private....	72	York.....	Same as Brackett, J.
'35c	Bracket, Josiah....	Mass. line...	Private....	64	Cumberland	Same as Brackett, J. d. Aug. 8, 1820.
'35d	Bracket, Peter.....	Mass. line...	Pvt. of Art.	78	Cumberland	
'35d	Bracket, William...	Mass. state..	Priv'te and Sergeant	82	Oxford.....	Same as Brakett, W.
'35d	Brackett, James....	Mass. mil....	Private....	70	Oxford.....	('20).
'40	Brackett, James....	.....	.....	76	Franklin.....	Res. Berlin.
'35d	Brackett, John.....	Mass. line...	Private....	83	Cumberland	('20, '31b).
'40	Brackett, John.....	.....	.....	79	Cumberland	Res. Harrison.
'40	Brackett, Joshua...	.....	.....	82	York.....	Same as Bracket, J. Res. Acton.
'40	Brackett, Joshua...	.....	.....	78	York.....	Same as Brackett J. Res. Limington.
'20	Brackett, Josiah....	.....	.....	....	.....	Same as Bracket, J.
'35d	Brackett, Nathan...	Mass. state..	Private....	80	Oxford.....	
'40.	Brackett, Nathan...	.....	.....	55	Kennebec....	Res. Clinton.
'35d	Bradan, Robert....	Mass. state..	Private....	89	York.....	Died Jan. 4, 1833.
'35d	Bradbury, Paul....	Mass. line...	Priv'te and Corporal	77	Kennebec....	
'35c	Bradford, Elijah....	Mass. line...	Private....	73	Lincoln.....	Died Nov. 23, 1829.
'35d	Bradford, Peabody.	Mass. line...	Corporal...	76	Cumberland	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	82	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35d	Bradford, Peter....	Mass. mil....	Sergeant...	89	Kennebec ...	Died Jan. 11, 1834.
'35d	Bradley, Samuel....	Mass. line...	Private....	72	Kennebec....	
'40	Bradley, Samuel....	.....	.....	74	Franklin.....	Res. New Sharon.
1792	Bradstreet, Dudley.	Invalid's regt	Private....	....	.....	Wounded 1777. Pensioned 1792.
1794	———	Col. Francis' regt.....	Private....	....	.....	Res. Portland.
'35c	Brag, Nicholas.....	Mass. line...	Private....	82	Cumberland	Same as Bray, N. ?
'40	Bragden, John.....	.....	.....	86	York.....	Res. Kennebunk. Same as Bragdon, J. ?
'35c	Bragdon, Aaron....	Mass. line...	Private....	74	Penobscot...	('20) d. Oct. 22, 1832
'40	———	.....	.....	83	Penobscot...	Res. Corinth.
'35d	Bragdon, Arthur...	Mass. line...	Priv'te and Corporal	78	Oxford.....	('20, '31b).
'35c	Bragdon, Daniel....	Mass. line...	Private....	99	York.....	('20) d. 1821.
'35c	Bragdon, Ezekiel...	Mass. line...	Private....	86	York.....	('20) d. June 19, 1827.
'35c	Bragdon, John.....	Mass. line...	Private....	77	York.....	('20) Same as Bragden, J. ?
'35c	Bragdon, John, 2d..	Mass. line...	Private....	74	Cumberland	('20).
'40	Bragdon, John.....	.....	.....	80	Cumberland	Res. Poland.
'35d	Bragdon, John.....	Mass. line...	Private....	71	York.....	
'35c	Bragg, Joab.....	Mass. line...	Private....	76	Kennebec....	('20).

List	Name	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	*Bragg, Lydia*			71	Kennebec	Res. Vassalborough.
'35d	Brainard, Church	N. H. state	Priv'te and marine	77	Kennebec	
'40	Brakett, William			88	Oxford	Same as Bracket, W. Res. Dixfield or Peru.
'35d	Brand, Jeremiah	Mass. mil.	Private	76	Lincoln	
'40	*Branscomb, Rebecca*			95	Hancock	Res. Mt. Desert.
'35c	Branscum, Charles	Mass. line	Private	85	Hancock	('20 as Branscom). d. Sept. 18, 1825.
1794	Brawn, Daniel	Col. E. Phinney's mil. rgt	Private			Wounded 1777. Res. York.
'35c	Bray, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	68	Somerset	('20).
'40	———			76	Somerset	Res. Anson.
'40	Bray, Nicholas			89	Cumberland	Res. Harrison. ('20). Same as Brag, N.?
'40	*Breck, Patience*			75	Kennebec	Res. China.
'35d	Breman, Aaron	Mass. line	Private	71	Cumberland	
'40	Breth, Amzi			79	Oxford	Res. Paris.
'35d	Brewster, Darius	Cont. navy	Seaman	70	Lincoln	
'40	———			76	Lincoln	Res. Thomaston.
'40	*Brewster, Lucy*			89	Waldo	Res. Camden.
'35d	Bridgeham, John	Mass. line	Sergt. and Ensign	80 & 74	Cumberland	Same as Bridgham, J.
'35c	Bridges, Daniel	N. H. line	Private	72	York	('20).
'40	———			79	York	Res. York.
'35c	Bridges, Edmund	Mass. line	Private	71	Hancock	('20).
'40	———			77	Hancock	Res. Castine.
'40	Bridgham, John			86	Cumberland	('20) Same as Bridgeham. Res. Minot.
'40	*Bridgham, Lucy*			74	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35c	Bridgham, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	71	Oxford	('20 as Bridgman.)
'35d	Bridgham, William	Mass. mil.	Private	78	Cumberland	
'35d	Briggs, Abner	R. I. line	Private	71	Cumberland	(20).
'35c	Briggs, Aden	Mass. line	Private	67	Somerset	('20) d. Feb. 14, 1828.
'35c	Briggs, Jesse	Mass. line	Private	75	Oxford	('20) d. Feb. 8, 1833.
'40	*Briggs, Naomi*			78	Oxford	Res. Paris.
'35d	Briggs, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	70	Somerset	
'35c	Briggs, William	Mass. line	Captain	83	Kennebec	('20) d. Aug. 11, 1819.
'35c	Brimigion, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	79	Lincoln	('20) same as Brinyion.
'40	Briniyion, Thomas			85	Lincoln	Same as Brimigion. Res. Bowdoin.
'35c	Britt, John	Md. line	Private	80	Kennebec	('20) d. 1833.
'35e	Britton, John	4th Va. line	Private		Lincoln	
'35d	Brocklebank, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private	71	Cumberland	
'35c	Brooks, Samuel	Mass. line	Sergeant	77	York	('20) d. June, 1826.
'35c	Brooks, Samuel, 2d	Mass. line	Private	62	Oxford	('20) d. Apr. 1825.
'40	*Brooks, Widow of Samuel*			75	Oxford	Res. Porter.
'35d	Brooks, Solomon	Mass. line	Private	80	York	
'35d	Brooks, William	Mass. mil.	Private	79	York	
'35c	Brown, Amos	Mass. line	Private	81	Oxford	('20) d. Dec. 1827.
'35c	Brown, Amos, 2d	Mass. line	Private	74	Oxford	('20) d. Jan. 11, 1826.
'35c	Brown, Andrew	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln	
'40	Brown, Andrew			79	Kennebec	Res. Litchfield.
'35d	Brown, Andrew	Mass. state	Private	71	Cumberland	('20).
'40	*Brown, Asenath*			76	Waldo	Res. Palermo.
'35d	Brown, Cyril	Mass. mil.	Priv'te and Sergeant	78	Hancock	('31a as Cyrel).
'40	Brown, Cyril			84	Waldo	Res. Searsmont.
'35c	Brown, David	Mass. line	Private	80	Lincoln	('20).
'35c	Brown, Enoch	Mass. line	Private	82	Penobscot	('20).
'40	Brown, Enoch			89	Piscataquis	Res. Sebec.
'35c	Brown, Ezekiel	Mass. line	Surgeon	90	Kennebec	('20, '31b as private)
'35c	Brown, Ezekiel	Mass. line	Surgeon	78	Hancock	Perhaps identical with preceding.
'35c	Brown, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	76	Lincoln	('20) d. Dec. 2, 1831?
'35c	Brown, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	73	Oxford	Died Dec. 2, 1831 ?
'40	Brown, James			83	York	Res. Parsonsfield.
'35d	Brown, James	Mass. line	Private	74	York	('20).
'35c	Brown, James	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln	Died Jan. 28, 1827.
'35c	Brown, James, 2d	Va. line	Private	74	York	('20).
'35d	Brown, Jeremiah	Mass. mil.	Private	74	Kennebec	
'40	———			79	Kennebec	Res. Winthrop.
'35c	Brown, Jesse	Mass. line	Private	70	Cumberland	('20).
'35d	Brown, John	Mass. state	Private	77	York	('20).
'35c	Brown, John	Mass. line	Private	74	Kennebec	Died Oct. 22, 1822.

List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Brown, Jonathan	Mass. line	Matross	82	Lincoln	
'40	Brown, Jonathan			68	Lincoln	Res. Bowdoinham.
'40	*Brown, Mary*			73	Kennebec	Res. Monmouth.
'35c	Brown, Moody	Mass. line	Private	70	Oxford	('20).
'40	Brown, Moody			75	York	Res. Cornish.
'28	Brown, Peter Wyer		Ensign			
'35c	Brown, Peter W	Mass. line	Ensign	80	Cumberland	('20) d. Feb. 28, 1830
'35d	Brown, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	66	Oxford	('20).
'40	———			72	Oxford	Res. Oxford.
'35d	Brown, Thaddeus	Mass. mil	Private	73	Oxford	
'40	———			79	Oxford	Res. Waterford.
'35c	Brown, Thomas	Cont. navy	Mariner	68	York	('20, "Dean" frigate)
'35c	Brown, William	Mass. line	Private	79	Lincoln	('20).
'40	Brown, William			80	Lincoln	Res. Bath.
'35c	Brownwell, Ichabod	Mass. line	Private	85	Kennebec	Died 1823.
'35d	Bruckett, James	Mass. line	Pvt. of Art.	79	Cumberland	
'28	Bryan Joseph		2d Lieut			Invalided.
'35d	Bryant, Abijah	Mass. state	Private	74	Oxford	
'40	Bryant, Abijah			79	Oxford	Res. Hartford.
'35c	Bryant, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	75	York	('20).
'35d	Bryant, John	Mass. mil	Pvt of Art.	69	Washington	('31a).
'35d	Bryant, Joseph	Mass. mil	Priv'te and Q. M.	75	Cumberland	
'40	———			83	Cumberland	Res. Baldwin.
'35c	Bryant, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	67	York	('20) d. 1823.
'31a	Buck, Moses		Private			Deserted.
'35c	Buman, John	Mass. line	Private	70	Kennebec	Same as Beeman ?
'20	Bumfries, Morris	Mass	Private			Same as Bompus, M?
'40	Bumps, Shubal			81	Waldo	Same as Bumpus, S. Res. Thorndike.
'40	*Bumpus, Hannah*			76	Oxford	Res. Hebron.
'40	*Bumpus, Huldah*			78	Oxford	Res. Paris.
'35c	Bumpus, Shubael	Mass. line	Fifer	75	Waldo	('20) same as Bumps S.
'35d	Burbank, Eleazer	Mass. line	Musician	69	Kennebec	('20, '31b as Ebenezer.)
'35d	Burbank, John	Mass. st. navy Mass. state	Mariner, Sergt. and Master at Arms	83	York	('20 Ship "Good Richard" '31b.)
'40	———			88	York	Res. Lyman.
'35c	Burdeen, Timothy	Mass. line	Private	70	York	('20) Same as Berdens, T.
'40	*Burgese, Keziah*			80	Kennebec	Res. Wayne.
'35d	Burgess, David	Mass. line	Private	72	Somerset	('20, '31b) d. Nov. 11, 1832.
'35c	Burgess, Edward	Mass. line	Private	85	Kennebec	('20) d. Jan. 12, 1831
'35d	Burgess, Jonathan	Mass. line	Priv'te and Sgt. Maj.	75 & 73	Kennebec	('20).
'40	———			81	Kennebec	Res. Vassalborough.
'35c	Burkman, Thomas	Mass. line	Lieut	82	Hancock	Same as following ? d. May, 1826
'20	Burkmar, Thomas	Conn	Lieut			Same as preceding ?
'35c	Burnell, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Somerset	('20) d. Jan. 14, 1823
'40	Burnheimer, Jacob			75	Lincoln	Same as Bornhumen. Res. Waldoboro.
'35d	Burr, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	72	Kennebec	('20) d. Mar. 15, 1834.
'31b	Burr, David		Private			Same as preceding.
'35c	Burr, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	84	Kennebec	('20).
'35d	Burrell, Humphrey	Mass. line	Pvt. Gunner & Corp.	81	Somerset	('20).
'35c	Burrell, John	Mass. line	Private	82	Penobscot	('20).
'40	Burrill, John			83	Piscataquis	Res. Sangerville.
'35d	Burrill, Noah	Mass. line	Sergeant	73	Somerset	('20 as Burrell).
'35d	Burton, Thomas	Mass. mil	Pvt. Corp. & Lieut.	92	Lincoln	
'35d	Burton, William	Mass. state	Private	77	Lincoln	
'40	———			83	Lincoln	Res. Cushing.
'40	Bussel, Isaac			84	Washington	('20) same as Bussell, I. ? Res. Columbia.
'35c	Bussell, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	63	Washington	Same as Bussel, I. ?
'35e	Bussell, Isaac	Mass. line	Private		Washington	
'35d	Bussell, Jonathan	Mass. mil	Private	73	Kennebec	
'35d	Butland, Jesse	Mass. mil	Private	77	York	
'35c	Butland, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	84	York	('20 as Nathan) d. Feb. 18, 1834.

List	Name.	Service	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Butler, Moses	Mass. state	Private	78	Hancock	
'35c	Butler, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	90	Cumberland	Died May 21, 1824.
'35d	Butler, Nathaniel	Mass. mil.	Private	76	York	
'35c	Butler, Phineas	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln	('20).
'40	———			82	Lincoln	Res. Thomaston.
'35c	Butman, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	78	Penobscot	('20) ('35d).
'35d	Butterfield, Jesse	Mass. line	Corp. and Sgt. at arms	82	Kennebec	
'40	Butterfield, Jesse			88	Franklin	Res. Farmington.
'35d	Buxton, William	Mass. mil.	Private	71	Cumberland	
'35d	Buzzell, James	Mass. mil.	Drummer	76	York	
'35d	Byram, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	79	Kennebec	('31b) d. Nov. 27, 1833.
'35d	Byram, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	80	Cumberland	('20).
'35c	Byram, Melzar	Mass. line	Private	61	Cumberland	('20).



Maine's Montpelier.

MAINE'S MONTPELIER.

In the village of Thomaston, Maine, near the Maine Central railroad station stands a large boulder, one side of which has been hewn to a smooth surface and bears this inscription:—

Montpelier. The home of Gen. Henry Knox, first secretary of war, stood on the brow of this hill overlooking the bay, from 1793 to 1871.

It is the last memento of a once magnificent mansion. It was the home of one of the famous generals of the American Revolution.

This, the most precious relic of that revolution, or of any historic period that Maine ever had was sacrificed to commercial interests. Its destruction was a shame. It was a disgrace to her fair name. It was an outrage upon her highest ideals and a crime against patriotism.

Line	Name	Service	Rank	Age	Country	Remarks
'32d	Dutter Moses	Mass. state	Private			
'32c	Dutter, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private		Cumberland	Died May 21, 1813.
'32d	Dutter, Nathaniel	Mass. mil	Private		Y orth	
'32c	Dyram, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private		Lincoln	(30)
'32c	Dyram, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private		Lincoln	(30)
'32c	Dyram, Reuben	Mass. line	Private		Lincoln	(30) (1843).
'32d	Dyram, Solomon	Mass. line	Private		Cumberland	
'32d	Dyram, Zebulon	Mass. line	Corp. and Sergt.

Augustine Simmons

By Elmer W. Sawyer.

Judge Augustine Simmons was born at Topsham, Maine, February 20, 1849. His parents were James D. and Ann C. (Rogers) Simmons. James D. Simmons was a lawyer and practiced in Brunswick and Bath. It is probably due to this early environment that Judge Simmons also selected the law as his profession.

James Simmons moved his family to Brunswick in 1852. From that time until his death Judge Simmons considered Brunswick his "home town." It was there that he spent his boyhood. It was there that he received his early education. All through his life he kept up his intimate acquaintance with Brunswick people.

In 1866 he left the public schools of Brunswick and under the instruction of Rev. A. D. Wheeler began to prepare himself for college. In 1867 he entered Bowdoin College. In 1869 he was compelled to leave Bowdoin in order to earn money to complete his education. It was not until 1881 that he was graduated from college. In the meantime he had studied a short time at Bates College and had completed the work required at Bowdoin. In 1881 he was given a diploma which made him a graduate of Bowdoin with the class in which he commenced the course.

When he was compelled to suspend his studies at college he took up teaching, not only because it offered the best solution of his problem, but because teaching appealed to him. His first school was Anson Academy at North Anson. He was principal of that institution four consecutive years, beginning in 1870, except for one term which he taught at Derby Academy, in Hingham, Massachusetts.

On August 7, 1877, he was admitted to the Kennebec County Bar after having completed his studies with E. W. & F. E. McFadden, a law firm in Fairfield. After his admission to the bar he was editor of the Fairfield Journal for nearly a year. He resumed teaching for a short period before he began actual law practice. Twelve years of his life he spent teaching. He taught thirteen different schools among which were Anson Academy, Derby Academy, Fryeburg Academy, Oak Grove Seminary and Fairfield High School.

His actual practice of law began on November 24, 1880, when he opened a law office at North New Portland. From his first visit to North Anson in 1870 he had been strongly attracted to the little village. There were four lawyers in active practice at North Anson in 1870, which induced him to open an office at North New Portland. North New Portland was as near North Anson as he could practice without competing with the North Anson attorneys. However, in the following May he gave up his office at North New Portland and opened an office at North Anson. The competition was keen as his office was the fifth law office in the small village. For several years his practice was the old story of the young lawyer—a living. But as the years went by his practice increased. One by one the other offices were discontinued until he, alone, remained. He had practiced in North Anson village nearly thirty-eight years, when his work was finished on October 24, 1917.

During his years of practice Judge Simmons attained distinction in his profession. He was Judge of the Probate Court of Somerset County eight years, from 1904 to 1912. The vote he received in each election was a personal tribute to his ability, and the manner in which he ran ahead of his ticket demonstrated the esteem in which he was held even in the rank of the opposition. This is the only public office ever held by Judge Simmons, although he was frequently urged to become a candidate for the office of attorney general, and once at least was selected for nomination as a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court when the next vacancy should occur. Judge Simmons did not desire office. It was a common saying of his when urged to become a candidate:—"The only office I want is law office."

In religious belief Judge Simmons was a Unitarian. In politics he began life a Democrat. He remained a Democrat until Cleveland was refused the nomination of his party for a second term. He then became a Republican and remained a Republican as long as he lived. It required courage to make the change, because like all men in prominent positions in life who do likewise, he was not free from accusation of ulterior purpose. As a Republican he served as a member of the Republican County Committee for Somerset County, and for four years was a member of the Republican State Committee.

Judge Simmons was made a Mason May 11, 1871. He was a member of Northern Star Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 28, of North

Anson, and in 1882 was Master of that Lodge. He was also a member of Somerset Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Mount Moriah Council and of De Molay Commandery, K. T., all of Skowhegan. He was also a member of Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine.

He was a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden and was, for several years, a member of Alden Kindred of America. He was also a descendant of Philippe Delanois, a French Huguenot, who came to this country on the Fortune. For several years Judge Simmons had been a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants of Maine, and on November 21, 1913, was elected Governor of the Society, which office he held one year.

Comm. Franklin Simmons, of Rome, Italy, the well known American sculptor, who created the Logan Equestrian Monument and the Peace Monument which now stand on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D. C., was a cousin of Judge Simmons. Although ten years separated their ages, Judge Simmons and Franklin Simmons were very intimate, an intimacy which began when they were boys and lasted until the sculptor's death in 1913.

On November 22, 1872, Judge Simmons was united in marriage to Alice Patten Gahan of North Anson, the eldest daughter of James S. and Maria (Moore) Gahan. Mrs. Simmons' lovable nature and kindly disposition contributed largely to Judge Simmons' success both as a teacher and in his later life, making possible successes which, without her assistance, he could not have attained. They had no children but the greater part of their married life was spent in helping the children of others in less happy circumstances.

In Maine Judge Simmons was regarded as one of the strongest lawyers. Although he always practiced in a small village, his ability was recognized everywhere. He was ever ready to assist the young lawyer, and in his office several young men were fitted for the bar. His popularity with the profession as well as with everyone else was truly remarkable. He was especially a favorite with young people, who went to him with their joys and their sorrows. Even in his advanced years he was one of them.

His command of language, coupled with his originality of expression and his eccentricities of manner, made him a real character, a lawyer of the old school, about whom anecdotes will be told as he was wont to tell them about others.

About the U. S. Census in Maine for the Year 1800

Dear Editor Sprague:

I have been trying to snatch time to complete a very interesting phase of the U. S. census for 1800, as it pertains to Maine. Have copied the details at Washington and put into form for your magazine.

The most remarkable thing in the whole 1800 census of the U. S. is the fact that Geo. Halliburton, enumerator for towns on Penobscot Bay and River, had a "tail-end" column put onto his schedules, headed "From Whence Emigrant Came." So, in 1800, he got first hand answers from the pioneers as to where they came from when they settled Fox Islands (Vinalhaven), Deer Isle, Isle au Haut, Penobscot, Castine, Islesboro, Orland, Belfast, Prospect, Buckstown (Bucksport), Ducktrap, Canaan, Northport, Frankfort, No. Harwick, Goose Pond Settlement, Colburnton, Sunkhaaze, Bangor, Eddington, Davistown, Quantabacook, Conduskeag, Hampden and Nos. 2 & 3 back of Hampden, Ohio, College Town and No. 3, 1st Range.

Now that I am at it, Mr. Editor, I think I will add a little more so that the public may have this much while awaiting my fuller article. I want to say that if we had had more George Hallibur-tons during the taking of the 1800 (2nd) census thousands of questions that have gone unanswered would have easily been disposed of and millions of dollars worth of historic-geneological research for origin of pioneers in different parts of the Union would have been saved.

In looking over Halliburton's schedules the thing which impresses the reader most is that nearly the whole of the Penobscot River territory was settled from Cape Cod, and the wonder is that anyone was left on the Cape. Old York and Cape Ann came in frequently, and then a list sifts in between these showing stragglers from everywhere. For instance: the extensive Grindle family of Brooksville (old Penobscot and Castine) spent money and research time for years to ascertain where the first Grindle immigrated from to the Penobscot. They surrendered the problem as a failure until I informed them, this summer, that he was from Dover, N. H.; a

place somewhat off the track in the general line of research for pioneers to this section.

In the 1800 census George Halliburton (this the way he spelled his name) records himself as in Castine, from Nova Scotia, and the checking of his family shows himself and wife to have been between the ages of 26 and 45 years. With them were three males; one between 1 and 10 years old, one between 16 and 26 years old, and one between 26 and 45 years; plus two females; one between 16 and 26 and another between 26 and 45 years of age.

Biographer A. W. H. Eaton, in his compilation of "Old Boston Families" says of the "Haliburton Family," (p. 66, Jan. 1917, N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg.) that George (George Andrew) Haliburton was b. at Horton, N. S., 1767; living in 1843, when he is called "of Maine" and practically ends his knowledge of this man here. I will leave him, or anyone interested to know more, the above clue to further history of this member of the Haliburton family who distinguished himself as being sagacious enough to see the need of, and to preserve for posterity, the recording of the origin of our Penobscot Bay and River families as denoted above.

Castine records will give further light, no doubt, of the final outcome of George and his family.

B. LAKE NOYES.

One hundred and fifty-six years ago, Dr. Samuel Johnson, in "Rasselas," wrote the following which, in the light of war methods of today seem prophetic:

If men were all virtuous I should with great alacrity teach them to fly. But what would be the security of the good if the bad could at pleasure invade them from the sky? Against an army sailing through the clouds neither walls, mountains nor seas could offer security. A flight of savages might hover in the wind and light with irresistible violence upon the capital of a fruitful region.

The Journal is indebted to Mr. Henry M. Packard of Guilford, Maine, for gifts of several valuable Maine documents of a century ago, for which we extend our sincere thanks. Mr. Packard has also contributed a list of officers and members of York county teachers institute for 1851, which will appear in our next issue.

More About Rev. Samuel Moody

Reference in the Journal (Vol. 5, pp. 217-18) was made to Reverend Samuel Moody locally known as "Parson" Moody and who flourished in York, Maine more than two hundred years ago.

Laura E. Richards in her latest book "Abagail Adams and her Times," quotes the following in a letter from Abigail's husband to her. John Adams was the second President of the United States, and when a young man made frequent visits to Falmouth and York, Maine.

This town of York is a curiosity, in several views. The people here are great idolaters of the memory of their former minister, Mr. Moody. Dr. Sayward[1] says and the rest of them generally think, that Mr. Moody was one of the greatest men and best saints who have lived since the days of the Apostles. He had an ascendency and authority over the people here, as absolute as that of any prince in Europe, not excepting his holiness.

This he acquired by a variety of means. In the first place he settled in the place without any contract. His professed principle was that no man should be hired to preach the Gospel, but that they should depend on the charity, generosity and benevolence of the people. This was very flattering to their pride, and left room for their ambition to display itself in an emulation among them which should be the most bountiful and ministerial.

In the next place, he acquired the character of firm trust in Providence. A number of gentlemen came in one day, when they had nothing in the house. His wife was very anxious, they say, and asked him what they should do. Oh, never fear, trust Providence, make a fire in the oven and you will have something. Very soon, a variety of everything that was good was sent in, and by one o'clock they had a splendid dinner.

He also had the reputation of enjoying intimate communication with the Deity, and of having a great interest in the Court of Heaven by his prayers.

He always kept his musket in order and was fond of hunting. On a time, they say, he was out of provisions. There came along two wild geese. He takes his gun and cries, "If it please God, I will kill both, I will send the fattest to the poorest person in the parish." He shot and killed both; ordered them plucked and then sent the fattest to a poor widow, leaving the other, which was a very poor one at home—to the great mortification of his lady. But his maxim was, Perform unto the Lord thy vow.

But the best story I have heard yet was his doctrine in a sermon from this text, "Lord, what shall we do?" The doctrine was that when a person or people are in perplexity and know not what to do, they ought never to do they know not what. This is applicable to the times.

(1) See the Journal (vol. 1. pp. 148) for "Notes on Judge Jonathan Sayward of York, Maine," by Honorable Frank D. Marshall. Was "Dr." Sayward the same person referred to by Mr. Marshall? Will not some one of the many who are well versed in the history of the old York families inform us?

(EDITOR.)

Referring to the Organization of Penobscot County

Contributed by Honorable Charles W. Stephens, Old Town, Maine.

Hancock, ss.

Circuit Court of Common Pleas.
Nov. Term, A. D., 1816.

The undersigned, William Abbott, Job Nelson and Bradshaw Hall, appointed by the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hancock a Committee on the part of said County, and Thomas A. Hill, appointed by the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the County of Penobscot on the part of that County to settle and adjust in an equitable manner the subsisting claims of said Counties respectively conformably to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act for dividing the County of Hancock and establishing a new County by the name of Penobscot," beg leave to report

That the amount of Cash in the hands of the Treasurer of the County of Hancock, April 1, 1816, was		$1,231 18
That the amount of taxes outstanding at that time for the year 1814 was		542 93
That the amount of taxes outstanding for 1815 was		2,095 22
That there has been received by said Treasurer, since the first of April aforesaid from Mason Shaw, Esq.....		264 54
Also from John Wilkins, Esq. for excise		67 31
And that the amount of taxes assessed upon the Counties of Hancock and Penobscot for the year 1816 which is collectible is		4,839 86
Making the amount of money & credits		$9,041 84

And they further report:

That the amount of claims against the County of Hancock so far as they were liquidated on the 1st of April aforesaid was	$307 77	
That the amount of claims against said County due on said first day of April and liquidated at April Term, (deducting from the same for the board of Prisoners 33 weeks at $5 per week $27.50 was	132 49	
That the amount of Do. allowed at July T. last was	60 45	$500 71
Which leaves a balance of money & credits of		$8,541 13
And the Committees of both Counties agree to deduct from the amount aforesaid, being....		8,541 13
5% as Commission upon the amount of Debts due being	$500 71	
And also upon said sum of	27 50	
For board of Prisoners being		26 41
Which leaves a balance of money & credits of to be divided between said Counties.		$8,514 72

And as a just rule of apportionment said Committees have taken the last County tax of 5,000 dollars of which the several towns & plantations in the County of Penobscot pay $1,163.03 and they find that as 5,000:1,163.03:: 8,514.72:1,980.57 which is the amount belonging to said County of Penobscot. But the Committee of the County of Hancock are of opinion that from said sum of $1,980.57 there ought to be deducted 5 per cent for the Commissions which said County of Hancock will be obliged to pay their Treasurer for receiving and paying over said sum and which amounts to $99.02 leaving a balance due said County of $1,881.55.

On the other hand the Committee of Penobscot contends that only $23.03 is justly chargeable to that County being a proportion only of the 5 per cent aforesaid.

And the Committee of the County of Hancock is of opinion that if there exist any contract made for the sole benefit if the County of Penobscot, but which the County of Hancock is bound to fulfil, such sum ought to be retained as will be sufficient to indemnify the County of Hancock.

They further state that the taxes of 1816 are payable one half on the first day of November instant and the remainder on the first day of April next, and that the Treasurer of the County of Hancock ought not to pay such proportion of said sum as arises from the tax of 1816 until the same is payable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM ABBOTT,
JOB NELSON
B. HALL,
} *Committee of Hancock County.*

THOS. A. HILL, *for Penobscot.*

Ordered, That this report be accepted as amended and that the treasurer of the County of Hancock pay over to the Treasurer of the County of Penobscot said sum of eighteen hundred & eighty-one dollars and fifty-five cents in manner following, viz: Eight hundred dollars on demand and the residue within the time reported or sooner if convenient, when the Treasurer of the County of Penobscot shall give bonds to the Treasurer of the County of Hancock with two sufficient sureties in the sum of twelve hundred dollars to indemnify the County of Hancock from all claims that may hereafter appear against the County of Hancock and due before the first day of April next.

A copy
Attest:

MASON SHAW, *Clerk.*

Michael Philbrick, Son of Capt. Zachariah Philbrick

(Contributed by Prof. Windsor P. Daggett, U. of M., Orono, Me.)

Rev. Jacob Chapman's "A Genealogy of the Philbrick and Philbrook Families," page 24, gives an incomplete and an incorrect account of the descendants of Michael Philbrick. The following record, found among the manuscripts of the late Thomas C. Shaw of Standish, is probably a revised account which followed the publication of Chapman's book. As Shaw was a descendent of the Philbrick family and as the Shaw household was a storehouse of family history, this record comes from a reliable source. It is probably published here for the first time.

"Michael Philbrick.—Seventh child of Capt. Zachariah Philbrick; b. in Newbury, Mass., Nov. 10, 1734. Wife, Mary ———; lived in Hampton, N. H. Then was an original settler in Parsonsfield, Me., about 1762; afterwards in Standish. In 1803, he removed with his family to Thorndike, Me., where he died in 1813, aged about 79. His children were:—

"1. William, b. in Hampton, Dec. 10, 1759; m. Martha Nickerson of Gorham. He died in Thorndike, 1850, aged about 90 years.

"2. Olive, b. in Hampton, Jan. 6, 1762.

"3. Gideon, b. in Standish, April 21, 1764; m. May 4, 1793 Eunice West of Raymond; d. in 1848.

"4. Michael, Jr., b. June 19, 1766; m. Aug. 9, 1788, Jane Snow of Gorham.

"5. Eunice, b. Mar. 18, 1768; m. Aaron Snow of Gorham.

"6. Stephen, b. Feb. 27, 1770; m. March 14, 1793, Betsey Nowlen of Hallowell.

"7. Rhoda, b. Apr. 22, 1772; m. Dec. 25, 1792, Enoch Shaw. She died Jan. 3, 1819.

"8. Samuel, b. Mar. 15, 1777; m. Anna Simonton. Supposed to have died at Cape Elizabeth in 1824, leaving children, Samuel, Mary, and Ellen."

An account of Thomas C. Shaw appears in Mrs. H. F. Farwell's "Shaw Records," page 173. These same Records, p. 156, give the descendants of Rhoda Philbrick, wife of Enoch Shaw.

Michael Philbrick, Son of Capt. Zachariah Philbrick

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The first law of History is not to dare tell a lie, the second not to fear to tell the truth; besides let the Historian be beyond all suspicion of favoring or hating any whomsoever.

PONTIFF, LEO XIII.

BROWSINGS BY THE EDITOR IN HIS OWN LIBRARY.

Since we began the work of editing the Journal we have received scores of letters seeking information as to what books should be selected for a course of reading in early Maine History. These have come from public school scholars and from teachers and college students, from club women, clergymen and Maine people in different walks of life. We have cheerfully answered them as well as our limited knowledge would permit and have always urged that they begin with the first voyagers and explorers of the Maine coast: Champlain, de Monts, Martin Pring, Waymouth, etc. (1603-5) and the Popham Colony (1607).

If one is in the State Library at Augusta, or the library of the Maine Historical Society at Portland one can delve more deeply in this lore than in the private libraries of the State.

And yet in browsing in our own little library we find much that is authoritative and instructive along these lines. Mrs. H. G. Rowe in the preface to her charming book: "Retold Tales of the Hills and Shores of Maine," (Bangor 1892) says:

An Irish matron, one of the honored foremothers of our Pine Tree State, when asked by a passing traveller what crops she expected to raise upon the sandy, boulder strewn soil of her little sea bordered farm, replied: Craps is it? Faith but I'll be after raisen a Governor or two, wid maybe a Gineral or a Jedge, an a hanfull o' brave byes thrown in f'r ballast, that'll make these woods an' swamps laugh wid a harvest sich as the ould worrld niver dramed ov. Thims the craps that wid God's blissin, w 'll be after sindin to the worrld's mill one of these days.

The woman who uttered these brave words is called by Mrs. Rowe "Bridget" Sullivan, the place Berwick in the historic county of York, Maine, and the time subsequent to 1723. For it was in the latter year when William Sullivan and his wife migrated to Maine from Ireland.[1]

He was a highly educated man, well skilled in classical literature and a teacher of the classics. He died in Berwick, in 1796, at the age of 105 years.

His three sons John, Ebenezer, and James were men of note in their day. The former was a lawyer, Major General in the Revolution, member of the Continental Congress, Attorney General of New Hampshire, member of the Federal Constitution Convention, and judge of the U. S. District Court.

James was born in Berwick, in 1774. He was a lawyer commencing practice in Georgetown, Maine, but two years later he removed to Biddeford, Maine, where he remained for a few years and then located in Massachusetts. Willis[2] says of him:

> From the commencement of the Revolution to the close of his life, in 1808, he was constantly in official stations, as member of the legislature, commissary of the troops, judge of the Superior Court, Attorney General, and commissioner of the United States.

He also engaged largely in literary labors, was the prime mover in organizing the Massachusetts Historical Society and was its first president.

He was Maine's first historian. He wrote: "The History of the District of Maine." Printed by I. Thomas and E. T. Andrews, Fausts Statue No. 45, Newbury Street, Boston, 1795." It contains 421 pages and is today a most valuable work for the student of Maine's colonial history.

The next most important work in the development of history in this direction was "The History of the State of Maine; from its First Discovery, A. D. 1602, to The Separation, A. D. 1820." by William D. Williamson,[3] published in 1832, in two volumes containing 1,376 pages.

Mr. Williamson was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, July 31, 1779, and died May 27, 1847. He was a lawyer and as soon as he was admitted to the bar began practice in 1804, at Bangor, then a town in Hancock County. He was a man of great activities as a

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(1) William Willis' History of the Lawyers of Maine(Portland, 1863) p. 97.

(2) Ibid. p. 95-6.

(3) See Journal, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 133-5.

publicist and political leader. He held various eminent official positions while Maine was under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and later when Maine became a State. He was the first and sole Senator from the new County of Penobscot, became president of the Maine Senate and was thus acting Governor of Maine in place of Governor King who resigned. He was the first representative in Congress from the Bangor congressional district.

Although his life was a busy one in State and public affairs he was a profound student of Maine colonial history and devoted much time to research and literary pursuits. If he had never achieved any other accomplishment his history of Maine would have made his fame secure.

James Sullivan and William Durkee Williamson were the pioneers in this work. Many others have since done great service but Abbot and Varney and all the other writers have built upon the solid foundation laid by them in the first days of our republic.

In exploring the Maine historical field the work and collections of the Maine Historical Society is a beacon light whose rays penetrate many nooks and corners overlooked by the founders.

This society was organized and held its first meeting in the city of Portland, April 11, 1822, in accordance with an act of the Maine Legislature, passed February 4th of that year. Its first president was Albion K. Parris, Governor of Maine, 1822-1827. Its first volume of Collections was published in 1831, and was printed by Day, Fraser & Co., Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

The first paper in this book is part one of the History of Portland by William Willis, containing 242 pages. Other important items in this volume are "Montresor's Journal" and "Arnold's Letters."

Colonel Montresor, an officer of Engineers in the British Service was employed by his government in 1760, to explore the country from Quebec into the interior of Maine and report thereon. This is his report in the form of a "journal." This manuscript together with the original letters of Arnold while on his Quebec expedition were for a time in the possession of Colonel Aaron Burr who was one of the most famous and picturesque personages of the revolutionary period and the last days of the eighteenth and first days of the nineteenth centuries.

He was tried for treason and conspiracy against The American government in a Federal court presided over by John Marshall and acquitted. His life story is one of the most romantic ones in American history.

William Willis, one of the earliest and most active members and officers of the society chanced to have an acquaintance with Burr, and was on intimate terms with some of his close friends. It has been frequently stated that Colonel Burr having enemies in the New York Historical Society did not intend that these valuable papers should ever become the property of that society and hence it was an easy matter for Mr. Willis to secure them for the Maine society which he did.

In the introductory to these (page 341) presumably written by Mr. Willis, the writer says that it was Montresor's Journal that first suggested to Arnold the route to be pursued through Maine.

It was perhaps unfortunate for the success of this expedition that he did not follow in the footsteps of Joseph Chadwick, who, in 1764, was employed by the Massachusetts Colony to explore the country from the Penobscot to Quebec.

By his report and its accompanying map it appears that he went first to Fort Pownal, thence up the Penobscot to Old Town, there employing Indian guides who led him up the Piscataquis to Moosehead Lake and thence to Quebec by a very safe and comfortable route.[3]

This society has published twenty-two volumes of Collections and twenty-four volumes of a "Documentary History of Maine." The first volume of this series is devoted to a "History of the Discovery of Maine," by J. H. Kohl with an appendix on the voyages of the Cabots, by M. D. Avezac, of Paris. It was edited by William Willis and published in 1869.

The work of publishing a documentary history of Maine had its inception in the Maine Historical Society as early as 1863, when the Maine legislature passed the following resolve which was approved March 17, 1863:

Resolved, That the governor be hereby authorized to procure copies of original documents in the British State paper office in regard to the early history of Maine, the same to be deposited in the state library; and the sum of four hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for this purpose out of any money not otherwise appropriated; the governor to appoint, if need be, at his discretion an agent for the purpose of accomplishing the objects of this resolve; provided, that the entire expenditure shall not exceed, the amount of the above appropriation.

In view of the fact that since then some Maine legislatures, including that of 1917, have ruthlessly slaughtered these and similar appropriations, and adopted a parsimonious and antagonistic policy

(3) Bangor Hist. Mag., vol. 4, p. 141.

regarding them it would be well to bear in mind that this first beginning was made when Maine and the whole country were in the throes of the Civil War.

This appropriation was used chiefly as Mr. Willis says in making "a preliminary investigation" of the subject.

In 1867 the governor and council were authorized to contract with the society for the publication, annually, of a volume containing the earliest documents, charters, and other state papers "illustrating the history of Maine."

The first result of this wise and liberal attitude by the state towards historical research was the volume under consideration.

At this time the reverend Dr. Leonard Woods had resigned the presidency of Bowdoin College and was commissioned by the governor as agent to attend to the duties above mentioned and thereupon visited Europe for that purpose.

The fruits of his efforts appear in the first two volumes.

While in Germany he met Dr. Kohl, who reputation as a traveler, author, and cartographer, was eminent in this country as well as Europe.

In 1854, he came to America, where he traveled four years, during which time he prepared for the government of the United States a series of maps relating to the early voyagers and explorers of America. Thus Dr. Woods fortunately secured his services in building a great foundation for Maine historical research.

At this time Dr. Woods discovered the original manuscript of Hakluyt's "Discourse on western planting" which had been lost to the world for three hundred years. This valuable document edited and arranged by him constitutes the second volume of this series.

The "Baxter Manuscripts" begin with the fourth volume. Twenty-one volumes have thus far been published. It would not be easy to estimate the historical value of this collection. They contain charters, grants, letters, contracts, petitions, and every piece of writing relating directly or collaterally to the history of Maine, that the Honorable James Phinney Baxter was able to discover in State archives in London, Paris, Boston, Canada, Washington, etc. In fact he made a world wide search for this material which will be preserved for all times in these and two or three other forth-coming volumes.

Mr. Baxter has long been Maine's leading historical writer. But if he had never done else than this work it would ever have been an enduring monument to his memory.

Correction

A most regretable blunder occurred in the last issue of the Journal when (p. 284) the death of Mr. Otis G. Hammond, Superintendent of the New Hampshire Historical Society was reported.

The fact is that Mr. Hammond is not dead very much alive.

Upon learning of this error, too late to make the proper change, we wrote Mr. Hammond expressing our chagrin and sorrow for it and immediately received the following kind and gentlemanly reply:

Mr. John F. Sprague,
Foxcroft, Maine,
My Dear Sir:—

While I regret the error which occurred in the recent issue of your magainze in relation to myself, as it may possibly cause unnecessary sorrow to some of my friends, yet I can easily forgive you as I know how often those things occur. It is not of great consequence, and a note of correction in your next issue will be acceptable.

The error which you made was in stating that I died on the 10th of February last. It was Mrs. Hammond and not myself. The fact in regard to date and place were correct.

Yours very truly,
OTIS G. HAMMOND,
Superintendent.

Sayings of Subscribers

William P. Marden, Recorder of Municipal Court, Millinocket:

"Hope you will meet with prompt response from all your subscribers to your Journal which I greatly esteem."

Nina L. Davee, So. Portland:

"I am sending check for the 'Journal' for another year. We consider it too valuable a periodical to be without."

Colonel Fred H. Parkhurst, Bangor, Maine:

"I have enjoyed the Journal very much although in these strenuous times it is not easy to find opportunity to read."

Mr. James Lewis, Boston, Mass.:

"I read your editorial in the last Journal 'As it appears to the Editor' with much interest. You are right. This world war is only a continuation of the great fight begun at Runnymede.

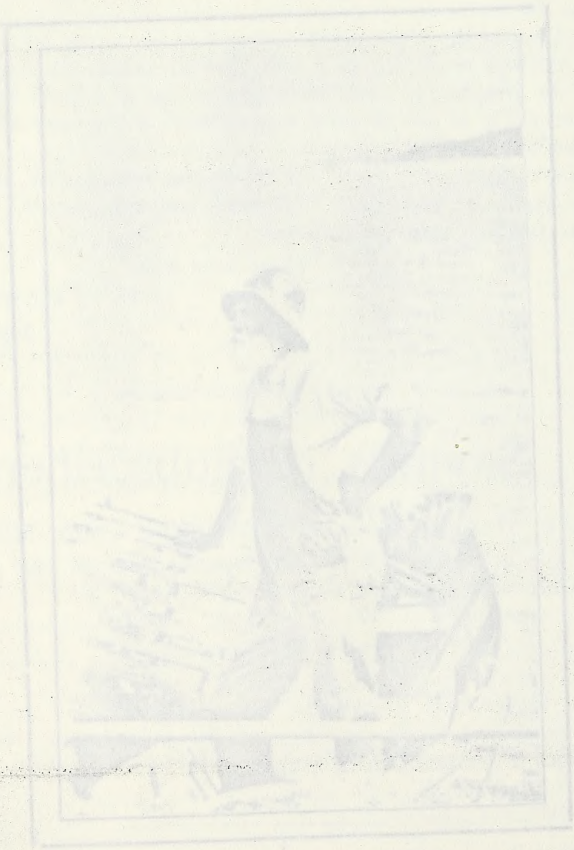
I pray God that it may be the last battle against despotism."

Mr. Lucius M. Perkins, Alfred, Maine. Who has always taken a deep interest in all Maine historical matters:

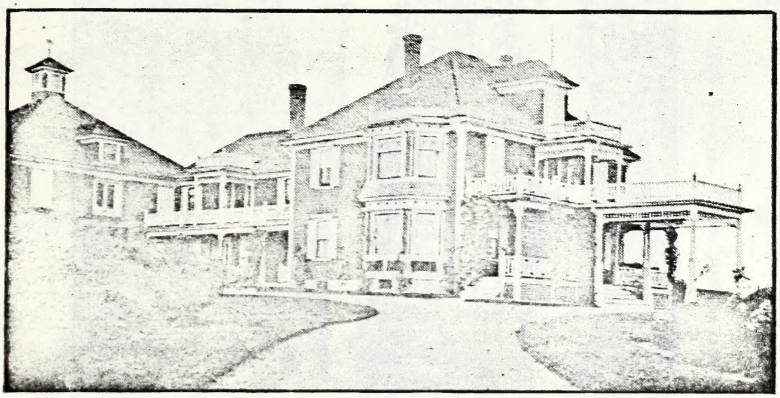
"I intend to send you an article on the distribution of the surplus in 1836. The town of Alfred has preserved the original receipts, signed by the citizens, and bound in book form in the public library."



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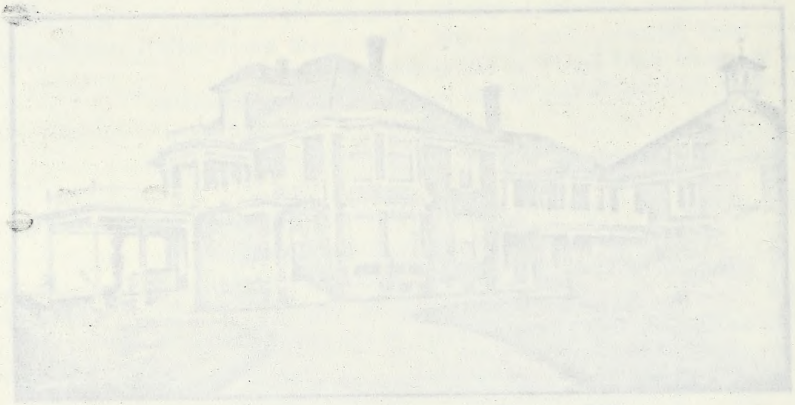
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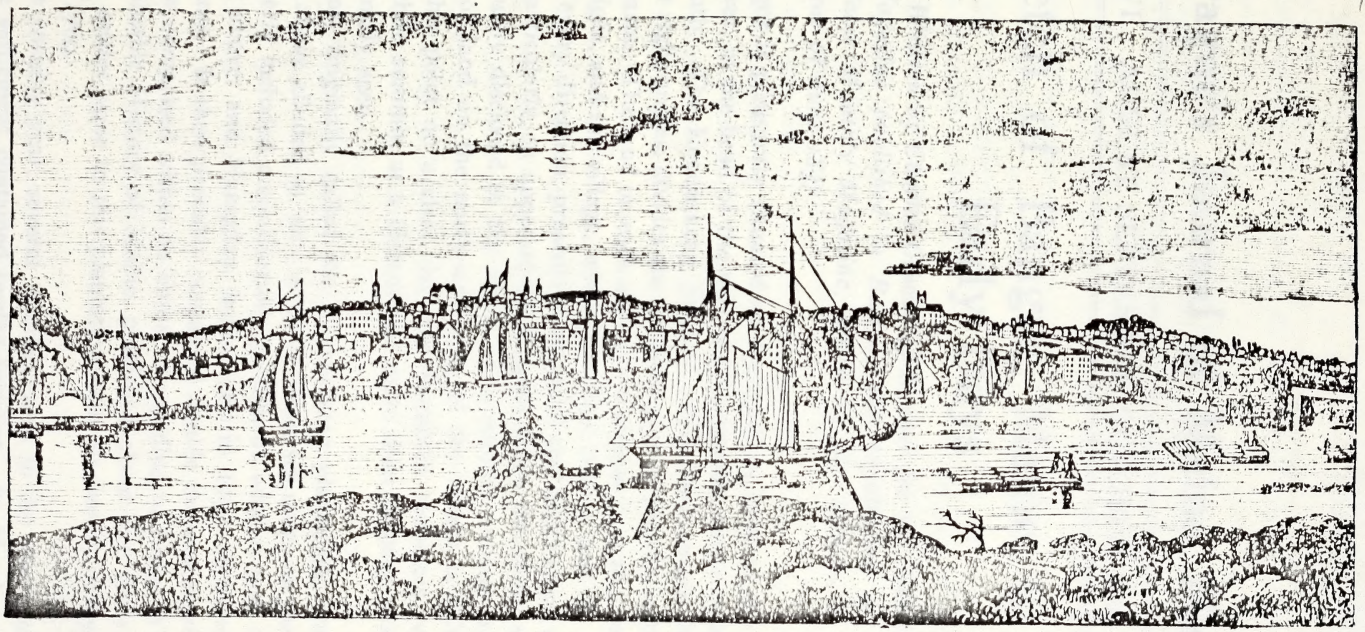
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Bangor, Maine, in 1830. From the Maine Monthly Magazine, published in Bangor and Portland, 1837



Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VI AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER 1918 No. 2

Sketch of Bangor, Maine, in the Early Days

Written by Charles Gilman of Bangor for the American Magazine published in Boston, and republished in the Maine Monthly Magazine, edited by Mr. Gilman, in its issue of June 1837.

Bangor is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the Penobscot river, at the head of the tide and navigation, thirty miles from its mouth. The Kenduskeag Stream, which here enters the main river at right angles, divides the compact part of the city into nearly equal parts. The land on each side of the stream rises to a considerable height, and the village, which stretches from it and the Penobscot in every direction, presents a beautiful and picturesque appearance, particularly on approaching it from down the river, when it is gradually disclosed to the view. The scenery viewed from the height of land on the north-west side of the village is delightful. From this point on a clear day, the Katahdin mountain, with its snow-white summit, at a distance of more than seventy miles, can be distinctly seen.

Bangor, originally called the Kenduskeag plantation, from the Stream above alluded to, now extends about six miles on the river. It formerly included a considerable portion of what is now Orono, situated above, and Hampden, below, and in 1790, contained 567 inhabitants. It then probably contained double the extent of territory now comprised within its limits. According to Judge Williamson's valuable History of Maine, published about five years since, the first settler came to this plantation with his family in the latter part of 1769.

In the ensuing year, several families came to the place; and, in 1772 the settlement contained twelve families. In March, 1787, a

public meeting was held for the purpose of taking measures to build a house of public worship, the records of which are said to be the earliest extant. The first clergyman, the Rev. Seth Noble, a whig refugee from the Province of Nova Scotia, who had resided in the plantation about one year, was engaged by the people living on each side of the Penobscot, to officiate for them, and he agreed to remain their pastor so long as they would pay him a salary of four hundred dollars. He continued with them about twelve years. His installation took place under an oak tree. To him was committed the agency of procuring an act of incorporation for the town, which was obtained in February, 1791. The inhabitants of the plantation in public meeting instructed him to have it called Sunbury, which name was probably suggested by the pleasant appearance of the place. Perhaps the reverend gentleman did not coincide with his constituents as regards the doctrine of instruction, and not manifesting a disposition to "obey or resign," he assumed the responsibility of substituting the name of Bangor. Some supposed the name might have escaped his recollection, and having a strong partiality for the good old psalm tune, he caused the name to be placed in the act of incorporation. We do not learn that this departure from 'democratic usage' occasioned any unpleasant feelings on the part of his constituents towards him.

The first public building in Bangor, the Court House, now the City Hall, was erected in 1812, and occupied by the courts, and for religious and other public meetings till 1822. During the latter year, the first meeting-house was built for the only religious society then existing in Bangor, over which the Rev. Harvey Loomis was settled, who was ordained in 1811. This excellent and universally beloved man preached to this society till January 2d, 1825, when he died suddenly in his pulpit before the commencement of the forenoon services. Singular as the fact may appear, he had selected for his text the following passage of scripture—'This year thou shalt surely die.' This meeting-house was consumed by fire five years afterwards, and in 1831 its place was supplied by a very handsome edifice of brick. The Unitarian, Baptist, and Methodist houses of worship were commenced in 1828, and completed in that and the succeeding year. The Hammond Street Church, built by a portion of the Calvinistic society, was completed in 1834. St. John's Church, a beautiful edifice intended for the Episcopalian order, was erected during the last season, but has not yet been occupied. At the same

time, a large brick church for the Methodist society, and a small one of wood for the Catholics, were commenced, and will probably be completed during the present season. The whole number of churches will then be eight. A large and commodious Court House of brick, containing the several County offices, and a stone jail were erected in 1832. The Maine Charity School, or Theological Seminary, incorporated in 1814, and opened in Hampden in 1816, was afterwards removed to Bangor, and a classical school connected with it. The principal building of brick, four stories high and similar to the usual college edifice, is situated on a commanding eminence, on a tract of seven acres, the donation of the late Isaac D. Davenport, of Milton, Massachusetts. Another of the same size is in contemplation, as also a large and elegant chapel, and residences for the professors connected with the seminary. There are four professorships, and the funds of the institution amount to about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. It is under the direction of trustees of the Calvinistic denomination. The Bangor House, a more particular description of which may be given hereafter, is a large and splendid hotel, very similar to the Tremont House, in Boston. It was first opened for the reception of company on the first day of January, 1835. It is a building which reflects great credit upon the enterprise of its projectors and proprietors. There are several other large and commodious public houses in the city. There are three bridges across the Kenduskeag stream, two of which are the result of individual enterprise. A large covered bridge is extended across the Penobscot.

The first printing office was established in the autumn of 1815, by Peter Edes, now the oldest printer in the Union, who, after an absence of a few years, has returned to Bangor to pass the eve of life in the family of one of his children. He immediately established a weekly newspaper. At the present time, there are five printing offices from which are issued five weekly papers, to which number another is soon to be added, two dailies, and the only monthly periodical in the State. The first bank was incorporated in 1818. There are now nine whose aggregate capital is $900,000. These do not fully supply the wants of the community, a circumstance tending somewhat to show the extent of the business operations. The chief business is the traffic in lumber, which gives rise to a large amount of other business. Intimately connected with it is that of navigation, in which many are exten-

sively engaged. This would have been more extended, did not the severity of the winter season occasion obstruction by the ice, between four and five months of the year. During this portion of the year, however, vessels can reach Frankfort, twelve miles below, with perfect safety. A remedy for this interruption is being sought out by means of a railroad between the two places, which will greatly facilitate operations. In this matter of railroads, the Bangoreans have outdone other citizens of their State. The first railroad in Maine, from Bangor to Oldtown in Orono, about twelve miles in length, built at an expense of about $250,000, was opened in November last, and has not been obstructed but for a single day, during the interim. It reflects great credit upon the enterprise and public spirit of Messrs. Edward and Samuel Smith, its projectors, who have, in several other instances done much to benefit the city.

Bangor was incorporated as a city in the winter of 1833-4, and the charter being accepted in the spring of the latter year, Allen Gilman, Esq., who had resided in the town about thirty-five years, was elected Mayor, and held the office for the term of two years. He was succeeded by Edward Kent, Esq., the present incumbent. Both of these gentlemen are natives of New Hampshire, and members of the legal profession. The want of a City form of government had been sensibly felt, and the result has shown that its adoption has been a very important measure in facilitating the progress of public improvement. Its march has been onward, and it appears to have been the watchword of every citizen. A city market of ample dimensions has been commenced and will probably be completed in the course of this or the coming year. It will be an ornament to the city, and another strong proof of the enterprise and public spirit of its citizens. While their attention has been so strongly fixed upon the welfare and interests of their fellow beings, they have not been unmindful of those who have passed, and are continually passing from among them. A public cemetery at Mount Hope, on the plan of Mount Auburn, was consecrated in July last, in the usual manner. The grounds comprise about thirty acres, twenty of which belong to the city, and the remainder to individuals, having been put into lots and sold. The location is very fine about two miles from the compact part of the city, and is said to be inferior to no other place of the kind, Mount Auburn excepted, for the advantages of soil, situation, and shrubbery. Connected with it are a beautiful green-house and garden, under the care of a gentle-

man who devotes his whole attention to it, and whose labors already have done much to beautify and adorn the place. It will be made one of the most beautiful spots on the Penobscot, and is likely to become, comparatively speaking, a place of quite as much resort as Mount Auburn.

On the outskirts of the city, and within its limits, two or three villages are rapidly springing up. Owing to their peculiarly excellent location for the purposes of milling and manufacturing, they have fallen into the hands of capitalists, who have a fair prospect of reaping a rich reward for their investments. The principal of these is the village of North Bangor, where are situated the extensive works of the Penobscot Mill Dam Company. Thirty saws have already been in operation and their charter allows of a great increase, giving, as it does, the privilege of erecting their works for a considerable distance on the banks and falls of the Penobscot. This village is about four miles from the center of business, on the main road to Orono, and three from the Lower Stillwater village, where very extensive operations of a similar character are contemplated. The Kenduskeag Stream, on which one of these villages is situated, has ample advantages for manufacturing purposes; to further which a company has recently been incorporated.

The population of Bangor, within the few last years, has increased with great rapidity. In 1800 the whole number of inhabitants was 277. Seven years previous, the rateable polls were 45; and sixteen years afterwards, 252. In 1810 the whole population amounted to 850; in 1820, 1,221; in 1830, 2,828. At the present time the whole number, including foreigners, is estimated at 9,500. This astonishing increase is almost without a parallel in this county. Whether it will continue to grow in a corresponding ratio, is very difficult to determine, so fluctuating is the general state of business. One thing however, is certain. Bangor will inevitably "go-ahead" with a strong hand, and if it does not increase for the same length of time to come in a like ratio, its advance will be strong and steady.

The following comprehensive extract may well conclude this sketch of the history and progress of Bangor. 'The rapid and unexampled increase of the city of Bangor in wealth, population, and business, within the short period of three years—its facilities and resources for still further increase, warrant us in saying, that at no distant period of time, it is destined to become one of the first cities within the Union. Its local situation is unrivalled in the New Eng-

land States—at the head of navigation, on one of the finest rivers in the United States, near the centre of the territory of Maine, surrounded by a superior country, rapidly improving, and commanding all the resources of lumber from the head waters of the Penobscot and its tributaries, it presents such encouragement to the farmer, mechanic, and the merchant as perhaps cannot be found in any other place. In the centre of a basin of nearly 10,000 square miles, of a soil unsurpassed in fertility—which must eventually become the great depot of its produce, and the great mart of exchange for the eastern portion of the State. The immense tracts of timber lands and the fast settling towns and villages of the interior, to say nothing of our commercial resources, promise an exhaustless supply of material upon which our enterprise may work. Water privileges, unrivalled in power and extent, are within the reach of the city, and to the eye of the experienced observer present the germs of many a manufacturing establishment, and the means of employment to thousands. Wherever we look, we find something to aid us in our advance to prosperity, and with these advantages, what shall put us back? Fifty years ago, and this was a wilderness. Fifty years hence, and what will then be? Yet the example of the few past years, and the well known and acknowledged enterprise of our citizens answer.'

Captain Benjamin Burton

By CHARLES M. STARBIRD

The St. Georges Region

The territory bordering on the St. Georges River has a history of particular interest. No evidence of an Indian settlement has ever been found, but the country belonged to the Wawenocks until conquered by the Tarratines in 1615.[1] The Indian name for the St. Georges was "Secohquet", for Pleasant Point in Cushing "Sawquid".[2]

The fact of George Weymouth's visit to these shores has been generally accepted. Some historians have attempted to place his

[1]Cyrus Eaton: Annals of Warren. p. 10.
[2]Maine Historical Collections, Series I, Vol. 4. p. 110.

landing on the Penobscot or Kennebec rivers. However the majority and perhaps the most authentic agree on the St. Georges.[3]

The Plymouth Company came into possession of this territory in 1616, when the English possessions in America were divided between the Plymouth and London Companies. On March 23, 1630, the company granted to John Beauchamp of Boston, England, that strip of land extending from the seaboard between the Penobscot and Muscongus river so far north as would, not interfering with any other patent, embrace a strip equal to 30 miles square. The proprietors established a truckhouse on the eastern bank of the St. Georges.

Nearly a hundred years later the grant came into the hands of General Samuel Waldo and is henceforth known as the "Waldo Patent." The Waldo grant is too well known to require any attention here.

Several attempts at settlement were made during the next few years but no permanent settlement was made until about 1719.[4] In 1719-20, the Waldo proprietors had a fort erected and a garrison of 20 men under Capt. Westbrook was placed in charge.[5] At the same time the proprietors built a sawmill and about 30 frame-houses.

On June 15, 1722, a party of 200 Indians burned the proprietor's sloop, killed one man and took six prisoners. The sawmill was burned as were also some of the houses. An attack was made upon the garrison but the resistance was so determined that the Indians were forced to withdraw; on the 24th of the following August another attack was made. A large body of savages commenced to undermine the fort but the earth, made soft by heavy rain, caved in and the siege was abandoned. Several white men were killed and five were taken prisoners but were released.

The next attack came on Dec. 25, 1723, when the savages laid siege to the fort and persisted with desperate resolution for thirty days. Col. Westbrook finally arrived and put the red skins to flight.

Again, in 1724, minor attacks were made at different times with no serious results. Peaceful times followed and in 1730 "there were between Muscongus and Kennebec about 150 families, probably 900 or 1,000 inhabitants".[6] The territory was divided into

[3]See Henry S. Burrage: Beginnings of Colonial Maine. pp. 45-47.
[4]Cyrus Eaton: Annals of Warren, pp. 20-32.
[5]Ibid. p. 33.
[6]Annals of Warren p. 45.

landing on the Penobscot or Kennebec rivers. However the major-
ity and perhaps the most authentic agree on the St. George.[4]

The Plymouth Company came into possession of this territory in 1676, when the English possessions in America were divided between the Plymouth and London Companies. On August 29, 1629, the company granted to John Beauchamp of Boston, England, that strip of land extending from the seaboard between the Penobscot and Muscongus river so far north as would not interfering with any other patent, embrace a strip equal to 30 miles square. The proprietors established a truckhouse on the eastern bank of the St. George.

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Again in 1724, minor attacks were made at different times with no serious results. Peaceful times followed and in 1730 "there were between Muscongus and Kennebec about 120 families, probably 600 or 1,000 inhabitants."[6] The territory was divided into

[4] See Henry S. Burrage: Beginnings of Colonial Maine, pp. 457.
[5] Cyrus Eaton: Annals of Warren, pp. 30-32.
[6] Ibid. p. 33.

two townships. The lower part which was known as the "Lower Township of St. Georges", later became the town of Cushing. The greater part of the settlers were Scotch emigrants from the north of Ireland.[7]

Between 1725 and 1745, the settlers were at peace with the eastern Indians and advantage was taken of this time to build up and strengthen the settlement. Truck-houses were built for trade with the Indians. Sawmills were also constructed. The tireless efforts of General Waldo brought 40 German families from Brunswick and Saxony. Beginning with the war with France in 1745 the history of this region is, for the next few years, the history of one man—Captain Burton.

[7]George J. Varney: A Gazetteer of Maine p. 189.

THE BURTON ANCESTRY

The Burton family originated in old Wales. The father of the subject of this sketch was born in that part of the British Isles and served in Cromwell's army when he reduced the Irish to obedience under the Commonwealth. He embarked for America in 1736 with his son Benjamin, induced to migrate here by General Waldo's Proclamation. The father never reached this state, dying on the passage.[8]

BENJAMIN BURTON

Benjamin Burton was born in Wales about 1715. Early in his youth he went to Ireland where he married Alice Lewis.[9] Coming to this country in 1636, he landed in Boston where he remained for some years. Little can be found of his stop there. Captain Burton had eleven children.[10]

1. Rebecca reared and died in Boston.
2. Agnes died in Boston in 1829.
3. Mary reared in Halifax, Nova Scotia and married Capt. Thomas Carey.
4. Alice reared and died in Boston.
5. Benjamin born in the blockhouse at Thomaston, Dec. 9, 1740. He went to Boston and took part in the famous "Boston Tea Party." Benjamin enlisted in the Continental Army and was commissioned lieutenant in Sept. 1776 and captain in Col. Thurburn's Regt. in Rhode Island in 1777. He was taken prisoner in 1781

[8]Maine Historical Collections Series I, Vol. VII. p. 327.
[9]Annals of Warren, p. 381.
[10]The genealogical notes are found in Annals of Warren, p. 381.

and was held in company with General Peleg Wadsworth who had also been made prisoner. Burton finally escaped. When the militia was reorganized he was chosen a Lieutenant-Colonel. Benjamin married Hannah Church of Bristol, R. I. They had seven children. Mrs. Burton died Aug. 21, 1834, and the Colonel died in Warren, Me., May 24, 1835. A memoir of Col. Burton is published in the Maine Historical collections series I, Vol. VII, pp. 325-335.

6. John died at the age of about 19.
7. Sarah born in 1753; married Nehemiah Eastman of Gilmantown, N. H., and died at Montpelier in June, 1835.
8. Elizabeth married Hon. Edward Killeran of Cushing.
9. Thomas reared in Calais. He married 1st, Betsey Barber, and 2d, Susan McCobb. He died at Calais in 1837 or 1838.
10. William reared in Cushing. He married 1st, Jane Robinson, and 2d, Chloe Bradford.
11. Jane married Moses Robinson of Cushing and died in Feb., 1803.

Captain Burton enlisted and took part in the famous expedition against Louisburg. He was made a lieutenant and served with considerable distinction.[11]

After returning from Louisburg, Burton was placed in charge of the block-house in the present town of Thomaston. At this time Capt. Jabez Bradbury was in command of the fort and acted as truck-master. In August, 1745, war was declared against all the Indian tribes. In Sept. of the same year, a large party of Tarratines encamped in the vicinity of the fort and sent four of their principal sagamores to procure ammunition. Captain Bradbury gave them ammunition and ordered them to return to their party immediately or they would be shot. The men left, but either because of fatigue or the intemperate use of intoxicants, they lingered on the way, encamping on the bank of Mill River. Captain Burton learned of their position and, with Lieut. Proctor and a band of men set out in pursuit. The party came upon the Indians in their camp. Burton severed the head of Captain Morris, one of the sagamores, from his body with a single blow of his sword. Captain Sam, another chief, was killed and Col. Job was taken to Boston where he died in confinement. The fourth chief happened to be down at the river at the time and escaped. Some people criticised Capt. Burton for the deed but more praised him. It is certain that the death of Morris brought great relief to the settlers for "he had been a great terror."[12]

[11]Maine Historical Collections Series I. Vol. VII. p. 325.
[12]H. M. Sylvester; Indian Wars of New England, Vol. 3. p. 355.

In 1750 or 1751, Burton moved to the present town of Cushing but did not build the block-house, which he occupied, until 1753.[13] The block-house was known as "Burton's Fort." While in Cushing, Captain Burton gained his livelihood by tilling the soil. Clam-flats were near at hand and the river furnished an abundance of fish.

At the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1754, a large pack of Newfoundland dogs was secured. These dogs were trained to keep the distance of a gun shot from parties going out from the fort and the savages were thus unable to ambush the defenders. No party left the blockhouse without taking some half-dozen dogs with them.

There are many stories told of Burton's courage and resourcefulness. Many of these, no doubt, are mere legends, but the following is reasonably true. At one time, Burton together with his wife and four children were some distance from the fort when one of the dogs gave an alarm. Taking one child on his back and one under each arm, while his wife carried the fourth, the fort was reached in safety.

On June 10, 1755, the General Court declared war on all the eastern Indian tribes except the Tarratines. The Tarratines continued to come to the fort and Capt. Bradbury showed them all kindness. But the settlers made little discrimination between the tribes. A red-man was to be hated and killed wherever found and to whatever tribe he might belong. The attitude of Bradbury toward the Tarratines gave rise to many suspicions and rumors that he was carrying on negotiations with them. Captain Burton was among the number disturbed by his conduct. The following letter of Burton is found in the Massachusetts Archives.[14]

"To Capt. Thomas Proctor Jr. Boston neer the Orange tree."

"St. Georges June 6th, 1755

'Dr. Brother

"Yesterday about nine of the Clock we heard about 15 guns fired, and after that Capt Bradbury fired an alarm; upon which three men went up to the fort to hear what was Doing—

"and there is two Scotch Lads Killed or taken: but we supose Kiled—they were Brothers—there Sir names is Brown—there was three more up the river the same Time; but at Sum Distance from them—viz. Mr. Lamond, Archbald Gamble & Son, but got safe home—those are our good friends the penobscots, So Ezstold by our B: the Commander here I hope

[13]W. D. Williamson; History of the State of Maine, Vol. 2, p. 306.

[14]Vol. 54, p. 453.

the Government will now Doo Sumthing to prevent Ruin by a Savage Enemy. I remain your Loveing Brother till Death

Benja Burton."

In June, 1756, war was formally declared against France. The St. Georges district was especially hated by the Indians. On March 24, 1756[15] a large company attacked Burton's fort killing two of his men and scalping a third. The exact number of men in the fort at that time is not known but certainly must have been small. The attacking party was finally beaten off. There were scattering depredations made afterward.

At the beginning of the year 1757, the garrison consisted of Capt. Bradbury at £4 per month; T. Fletcher, Lieut., at £3 and Benjamin Burton ditto, with 36 other men. No action of importance took place this year.[16]

The year 1758 found six men stationed at Burton's block-house. They were: Benjamin Burton Sergeant, at £1 10s per Mo. Thomas Carney, Christian Power, Joseph Andrews, John Burton, Cornelius Thornton and John Greene, centinals at 24s per Mo.[17] In August, the last stand of the Maine Indian tribes was made when with their French allies, forming a party of 400 men, the fort at St. Georges was attacked. The arrival of Governor Pownal about 36 hours before the attack, with a powerful company of defenders, probably saved the St. Georges settlements from complete destruction.

The war was soon over but Burton remained at his garrison tilling the soil until his death.

There is some dispute over the date of Burton's death. Those authorities that place the date as March 21, 1763, rather than March 21, 1762, appear to be mistaken. Such authorities as Williamson, Sylvester, Me. Historical Collections series I, Vol. VII, say 1762. Eaton in Annals of Warren, p. 123, says, "On March 20th of this year (1763) Capt. Benjamin Burton, who ten years before erected the stone block-house and commanded the garrison there died in his float on the river. He had been up at the fort, but having some dispute with Capt. North, refused to stay there, and set off for home in

[15]Parson Thomas Smith wrote in his Journal under date of March. 26. 1756, "We have news from St. Georges that a party of Indians the day before yesterday killed two young men and scalped a third."

Smith & Deane's Journals p. 165.

[16]Annals of Warren, p. 98.

[17]Ibid, p. 107.

a very cold night. The recently formed ice prevented his landing; he was seen next morning opposite McCarter's and people went to his assistance but found him froze to death."

The loss of Captain Burton was great to the community. He had proved himself a worthy, upright man, honest in his dealings with his fellow men and sound in judgment. He had been of great assistance in defeating the savages in Eastern Maine. Although not a professional Indian killer, he was feared by the Penobscots as perhaps no other man was feared. To him went the honor of having killed a chief, an awestriking feat in the eyes of the savages. Maine may well cherish the memory of this mighty defender of her early eastern settlements.

SUMMER STREAMS

(From April Airs, by Bliss Carman.)

All day long beneath the sun
Shining through the fields they run,

Singing in a cadence known
To the seraphs round the throne.

And the traveller drawing near
Through the meadow, halts to hear

Anthems of a natural joy
No disaster can destroy.

All night long from set of sun
Through the starry woods they run,

Singing through the purple dark
Songs to make a traveller hark.

All night long, when winds are low,
Underneath my window go

The immortal happy streams,
Making music through my dreams.

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(Contributed by HENRY M. PACKARD)

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From Reverend Melvin Sherburne Hutchins, pastor of the Congregational Church, Phillips, Maine:

"My Dear Mr. Sprague:—

Just a word to tell you that I thoroughly enjoy your Journal, and consider your work in publishing and editing such a periodical to be most important for our State.

I was very much disappointed not to be able to attend the Congregational Conference at Dover and Foxcroft this week. I had hoped to look you up and make your personal acquaintance. My vocation is preaching the Gospel but I intend my avocation to be Maine Historical research.

If I can ever be of any assistance to you please consider me at your service."

The Fascinating Grave of Mary Chauncy[18]

(By Justin Henry Shaw)

And all about the wild birds flit and call,
And but a stone's throw southward, the blue sea
Rolls sparkling in and sings incessantly.
Lovely as any dream the peaceful place.
—*Celia Thaxter, "In Kittery Churchyard".*[19]

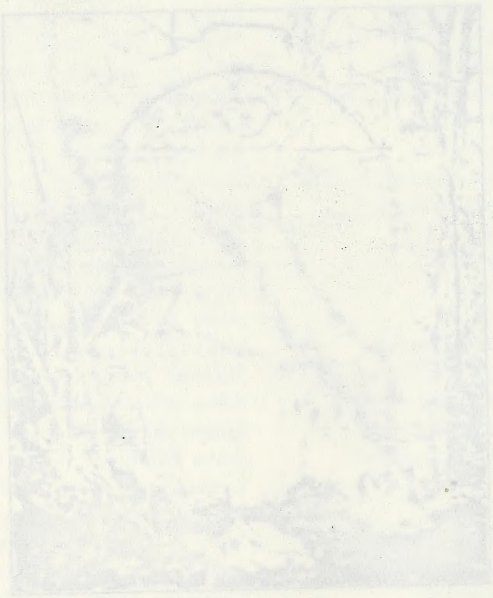


Picture of the Old Stone

THE EPITAPH:

In this dark, silent Mansion of the Dead,
A lovely Mother, and sweet Babe, are laid.
Of ev'ry Virtue of her Sex possest,
She charm'd the World, and made a Husband blest.
Of such a Wife, O righteous Heaven, bereft,
What Joy for me, what Joy on Earth, is left?
Still, from my inmost Soul, the Groans arise,

[18]The present spelling of the family name is Chauncey.
[19]From *The Poems of Celia Thaxter*, page 59.



Still flow the Sorrows, ceaseless from my Eyes.
But why these Sorrows, so profuse'y shed?
They may *add to* but ne'er can *raise* the Dead.
I soon shall follow the same dreary Way,
That leads, and opens, to the Coasts of Day,
There clasp them both, upon the happy Shore,
And Bliss shall join, nor Death shall part us more.

Mary Chauncy, Wife of Charles Chauncy, and Daughter to the Honble. Richard Cutt Esqr. died April 23d. 1758, in the 24th. Year of her Age, with her Infant Son Charles Chauncy.

The quiet isolated old Cutts[29] cemetery in Kittery Point is a part of the large, coast-bound farm of Mr. John Thaxter, on Cutts-Dartington, improperly and commonly called Cutts Island; and the farm of Mr. Thaxter is a part of the valuable estate that has come down from Captain Francis Champernowne, through the Cutts.

Captain Francis Champernowne married the widow of Robert Cutt of Kittery, sometime subsequent to 1675. By his will, Captain Champernowne left the greater part of his estate in Kittery to her, and her children, Mary, Bridget, Sarah, Elizabeth and Robert Cutt. Cutt, also had left a considerable fortune for those days, inventoried at £890. Mr. Thaxter's farm residence is on the exact site of Captain Champernowne's "Upper House."

Stackpole (page 334) says that Richard Cutt (brother to Robert) was

a major, justice, councillor, selectman, and deacon, one of the most prominent men of his time and place. He had a luxurious and hospitable residence on Cutts Island

On a stone that forms a part of the right gateway wall of this ancient resting place, is the following inscription:

Capt. Francis Champernowne
Born 1614
Died 1687
Many of the Cutts Family
1687—1873

Captain Champernowne's grave is covered by a cairn, perhaps the only memorial or distinguished feature of this kind in Kittery. The poet, John Albee, has written of the spot, and his verse was included by Longfellow in the second volume of "Poems and Places—New England." John Elwyn of Portsmouth has also contributed lines on this grave. Mrs. Thaxter's verses are of course much better known.

[29]The original form of the family name was Cutt.

An article in "The New England Genealogical and Antiquarian Register" (July 1848) Vol. II, page 276, entitled *Notices of the Cutts Family,* says: "Hon. Richard Cutts, Esq., and twenty-one others are buried in this cemetery." But the abominable way in which the Chauncy epitaph has been given in that article makes one hesitate to quote any particular part of what has been printed under that head.

Close by the grave of Champernowne, and within a few feet of his historic cairn, is undoubtedly the most interesting memorial in the town. It marks the grave of Mary Chauncy, pictured herewith. Mary Chauncy's stone is the only one that stands of all that have been put up; some of them were standing within the recollections of the present generation. But for a number of years the trees and vines were thick, and the place was quite forgot, and the fallen stones have now entirely disappeared. Once, this stone had also fallen over, but it was erected again by Mr. Thaxter. There are touches of moss and lichens and rust on it, but the old slate is in a very fine state of preservation. Every letter of the verse is carefully carved, and the italics are perfectly formed and legible. One wonders who the ancient artist was. He followed well the copy for the lines. The words given here are an actual copy of the stone, carefully made and verified in every respect to preserve their great literary beauty.

The verse tells by natural inference the story of a maternal tragedy on that long past April day. It was here on Cutts-Dartington that Chauncy probably met the beautiful Mary and lived with her, and it was here also at the "luxurious and hospitable" Cutt home that she probably died. One can only imagine the possibilities that may have been the cause of her suffering and death, at her early age, with her child, and we deplore the lack of saving medical skill.

One cannot doubt that the lines are the composition of the husband, Charles Chauncy. They are unmistakably also a part of the sad story of his own life, one of the strange biographies in the town. He was perhaps the most scholarly man in Kittery at that time. Mr. Brewster (in his "Rambles") has given us the substantial and interesting facts of the family, and recollections of Charles in Portsmouth, where he later lived, and died.

He was the great-grandson of Charles Chauncy, second president of Harvard College, and after studying theology and breaking down in mental health, he came to Kittery Point and entered the

office of his uncle, Sir William Pepperrell. He was a graduate of Harvard himself; but more than this, he was evidently a scholar by nature. In spite of the malady which seems to have lurked within him and to have been transmitted, the man himself was apparently of the finer sort, and had made the most of the better thoughts of his time, and he had probably struggled to keep his own mental health.

He survived Mary by fifty-one years, (almost a lifetime) and became the father of thirteen children, having married Joanna Gerrish of Gerrish-Dartington only two years after Mary's untimely death. Mrs. Thaxter understood the possibility of this, for in her poem she also said:

> Doubtless he found another mate before
> He followed Mary to the happy shore.

The first son of this second union was also called Charles, who at sixteen years of age became insane and continued so until a week before his death at twenty-eight. This boy is buried in another cemetery at Kittery Point. The lines on this boy's stone show also that in spite of what must have been a great grief to his father, it was splendidly overcome by the finer considerations of an affectionate fatherly nature.[21] Their fourth son, Samuel, who became a sea captain, committed suicide; and the son of this captain, who was also named Charles, died in the insane retreat of that time at Concord, N. H.

But one never tires of the changeless, quiet features of that little round face, carved so many years ago out of the cold, blue slate. The classic braid and circle of cherubic hair, and the academic spread of the little wings that brood above the words, secluded and still, complete an epitaph which one may visit again and again, and each time find something of fresh interest to interpret or only wonder at, in the history of Kittery.

And Charles Chauncy does not even rest beside her in this quiet old place, but is buried in Cotton's cemetery in Portsmouth.

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[21] This other old cemetery is at the junction of the old and new Harbor Roads, along Chauncy's Creek.

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SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

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The first law of History is not to dare tell a lie, the second not to fear to tell the truth; besides let the Historian be beyond all suspicion of favoring or hating any whomsoever.

PONTIFF, LEO XIII.

BROWSINGS BY THE EDITOR IN HIS OWN LIBRARY

II.

Both the Massachusetts and New Hampshire historical societies have assembled in their volumes of collections, proceedings and other books issued by them, a mass of literature relating to Maine's colonial period.

We do not have these in our private collection on Maine, but the student working in the State Library at Augusta has them always at hand to guide him in his searchings.

The late Charles Francis Adams, Jr., contributed to the Massachusetts Society an historical monograph published in Vol. 22 of its proceedings, and reprinted by the University Press, Cambridge, 1883. This relates to "Sir Christopher Gardiner Knight" who appeared in Boston in 1630.

This we find on our shelves and it is a strange tale of a remarkable character who appeared in New England in April, 1630. His career closely identified with Maine, is intertwined with romance and adventure.

It is the peculiar privilege of the American historian to be able to trace his narrative to its origin by means of documentary evidence, and thus relate facts rather than fable or tradition.

Mr. Adams in introducing his subject to the reader says:

Such melodramatic personages are not common in Massachusetts history, and accordingly Sir Christopher long since attracted the notice of the

New England poets and writers of fiction. Here were great possibilities. Miss Sedgwick was the first to avail herself of them, for as early as 1827 she introduced the knight, under the name of Sir Philip Gardiner, into her novel of Hope Leslie. He is the walking villain of that now forgotten tale. The historian Motley next tried his hand upon him in his story of Merrymount, published in 1849. The same year Whittier incidentally touched upon him in Margaret Smith's Journal; and then Mr. John T. Adams, in 1856, went over the ground once more in his Knight of the Golden Melice. Finally, in 1873. Longfellow put the Rhyme of Sir Christopher Gardiner in the mouth of the Landlord as the last of the Tales of a Wayside Inn. Both Motley and Adams, as well as Whittier and Longfellow, present the knight under his own name, and, so to speak, in his proper person. They adhere more or less to the record. Miss Sedgwick does not. But they have all made somewhat droll work with the facts of history; and, the historians themselves have in this respect not greatly bettered matters.

Gardiner's origin and family history are rather obscure. He claimed descent from Stephen Gardyner, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor of Queen Mary, yet it has never been established with accuracy.

Although born a protestant, Bradford and others assert that he renounced this faith and became a member of the church of Rome. This however is in question and was never fully settled.

Regarding his claim to knighthood Adams believes that:

> His title was of a doubtful character, for in one place he is spoken of as a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, having received the honor at Jerusalem; while in another it is as a Knight of the Golden Melice. But that he had a right to some title would seem to be established by the fact that at a later day he was referred to in official proceedings in England as Sir Christopher Gardiner, Knight.

It seems to be very well settled by those who have written of that period that Sir Christopher visited New England as a duly accredited, though secret agent of Gorges.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason obtained their charter or grant from James I. to the most of the Province of Maine west of the Kennebec, and a part of New Hampshire, in 1622.

In 1623, Gorges had sent his son, Captain Robert Gorges, out to Massachusetts Bay in charge of a company who was to settle there. He had secured for Captain Robert the grant of a domain. Adams says:

> It covered, as nearly as its limits can now be fixed, a tract just north of Boston, including the whole shore from the mouth of the Charles to Lynn, and interior as far back as Concord and Sudbury.

Robert Gorges did not take actual possession of this domain, but never abandoned his claim to it. Subsequently, in 1628, the Coun-

cil for New England, with the assent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, granted to the Massachusetts Company a large tract which included this. But Gorges contended that the subsequent grant was made reserving all vested rights under the first one. Robert Gorges died and whatever rights he had passed to his brother John, who conveyed portions of it to Sir William Brereton and John Oldham. The Massachusetts Company denied the validity of these conveyances; and besides this claimed that the great charter of 1629, settled it against Gorges beyond all dispute. It then became a matter of actual possession. Gorges claimed that he already had it by the settlement there of several inhabitants, in 1624, under the direction of Captain Robert. The Massachusetts Company immediately proceeded to circumvent all of this by hurrying out instructions to Endicott, who was at Salem, to forthwith "send forty or fifty persons to Massachusetts Bay to inhabit there." This he did in June, 1629, which was the beginning of the settlement of Charlestown. Under these circumstances it is evident that Gorges deemed it wise to have someone on the ground to represent him and protect his interests. From letters and documents found among Sir Christopher Gardiner's belongings it seems clear that he was selected for this purpose.

It is well known that the Massachusetts leaders regarded Gorges as their rival and possible enemy. He was of the Church of England which fact undoubtedly intensified their feelings against him.

When Sir Christopher came and was in the company of the Gorges settlers and known to have visited Thomas Morton, well known as an agent for Gorges, their suspicions were instantly aroused.

That Governor Bradford conceived it his duty to interview the stranger is apparent for he records the fact that he was accompanied by servants, and:

> A comly yonge woman, whom he caled his cousin, but it was suspected that she (after the Italian maner) was his concubine.

In other words, as Mr. Adams observes, "Sir Christopher committed the folly of bringing a mistress out into the wilderness with him." Naturally the Puritan magistrates became inquisitorial as to his antecedents and object in visiting Boston.

They could not hale him into their courts for acting in behalf of Gorges.

But it was not long before they were informed that he had left behind two wives in England.

The name of the young woman who accompanied him from the North of England to America was Mary Grove. She has attracted much attention among historical writers, poets and novelists. It is quite certain that she lived with him while he was living near Boston.

The authorities did not attempt any legal proceedings against him regarding his relations with Mary Grove, but they did make some move towards prosecuting him for the crime of bigamy in England. Sir Christopher learning of this instead of remaining and facing his adversaries made his escape into the wilderness intending, as it is supposed to reach the Dutch settlement at Manhattan. He never succeeded in doing this. Soon after his departure some Indians informed the governor of his whereabouts and were authorized to take him and bring him before the magistrates which they did. After thus having him in their possession they were at a loss to know just what disposition to make of him, for in order to fasten any crime upon him, they would have to send to England for evidence. It was not long before they concluded to allow him to go on his way.

Thomas Purchase was the first settler on the Androscoggin within the limits of what is now the town of Brunswick, Maine. There he had cleared up quite a large farm and also dealt extensively with the Indians buying furs and peltry of them; and was also a packer and shipper of salmon from the Androscoggin to Boston. At about this time he made a trip to Boston to transact business and, incidentally to find himself a wife of which he stood in much need. While there he fell in with Sir Christopher and Mary Grove. It was a case of "love at first sight," with he and Mary and after a short courtship they were married there and she returned with him to his home in Maine; and oddly enough Sir Christopher went along with them and had a home with them for some months. Just what activities he was engaged in while a sojourner in Maine is not quite clear. Only one record has been found relating to him at that time and is in the records of the first General Court of the Province of Maine, held at Saco, by "the Worshipful Thomas Gorges," in 1640. The record reads as follows:

Richard Tucker cometh into this Court and declareth that nine years since, or thereabouts, there came one Sir Christopher Gardiner to the plaintiff in the name of the defendant, Thomas Purchase, and borrowed of him a warming-pan, which cost here in this country 12s. 6d., which the defendant hath all this time and still doth wrongfully detain from the plaintiff. And also the said Sir Christopher did six months after, or thereabouts, buy of the plaintiff a new fowlingpiece for 40s., which he promised to pay within

a month after, which money both for the warming-pan and the piece the plaintiff hath oftentimes demanded of the defendant, who doth still refuse to pay the same, to the damage of the plaintiff at least £5 sterling, for which the plaintiff commenceth his action of trespass in the case, against the defendant in this court, and humbly desireth a legal hearing according to law. T. Purchase denies ever authorizing Sir C. Gardiner to buy any warming-pan or fowlingpiece for him, etc. Verdict for the plaintiff, £2, 12s. 6d. for the two articles, 2d damages, 12s. 6d costs of the court.

It appears that he remained at Brunswick all through the winter of 1631-32 and far into the succeeding summer. He arrived in England from Maine on the 15th day of August, 1632.

At this time a formidable attack was made on the Massachusetts Bay Company. That he entered into it with much energy appears from the records. He denounced Governor Winthrop, the magistrates, and the people generally of Massachusetts. He declared that they were "traitors and rebels against his majesty, with divers other most scandalous and opprobrious speeches," dilating freely on the wrongs he had suffered at their hands.

The managers of the company about this time learned of the story of his two wives and attempted to retaliate by proceeding against him for this. Whatever investigation they made was not fruitful of results. Adams says:

Either the women had never existed, or they could no longer be found, or the evidence somehow broke down.

The assault made upon the company did not prevail and it came off victorious. After this all trace of him was lost in England.

From all that can be learned Mary Grove outlived her youthful indiscretions, and she and her husband Thomas Purchase lived happily together on the banks of the River Androscoggin until the time of her death which occurred in Boston, June 7th, 1656.

Mr. Arthur G. Staples, managing editor of the Lewiston Journal, wields a facile and versatile pen and is one of Maine's ablest newspaper writers of today. He is also a public speaker of note and always welcomed upon every forum. Whether speaking or writing he ever displays sparkling bits of charming humor, and makes thrusts of wit that are keen and yet gentle.

He is just now doing one of the most interesting literary stunts that we have seen in any of the Maine papers for many a day. At the top of the editorial page of the Journal, is every day a little double column screed of about 600 words signed "A. G. S." and entitled: "Just Talks—On Common Themes." We have perused

nearly every one and regard them as real classics. They are full of more or less great thoughts and philosophy. In speaking of philosophical writers, the regular stock phrase is to call their sayings "quaint." Arthur's stuff is quaint all right, and it is also worth while. It is good, every day philosophy that constantly touches a responsive chord.

The Maine Library Bulletin, published quarterly at Augusta, Maine, "in the interests of the libraries of the State, by the Maine Library Commission" is always a welcome visitor.

Its last issue is the first number of its seventh volume and contains 20 pages of excellent reading pertaining to Maine Libraries and Maine literary and historical subjects.

Since Hon. Henry E. Dunnack became State Librarian this publication has been constantly improving.

Hon. Harold M. Sewall has been presented with an unusually unique and valuable gift, especially appreciated by the recipient as it was prompted by the generosity and affection of Dr. G. Langtry Crockett of Thomaston. When Major General Henry Knox, the artillery commander in the Revolutionary War and friend of Washington, took possession of the land granted him in the Waldo patent for his services during the war, he was desirous of obtaining an accurate understanding of the resources of the region and he secured the services of a young Frenchman, Monsieur Monvel to make a survey. The gift to Mr. Sewall is the journal containing the results of this survey by the French engineer and is entitled "Journey of Observation of the Waldo Patent, 1792." Beneath the title in the handwriting of General Knox and signed by him is the explanatory paragraph:

"By Mr. Montvel, a judicious young French gentleman, who was educated at the Royal academy in Paris." The booklet is bound in brown leather and the clear and scholarly handwriting of the young Frenchman is still legible and is filled with valuable information. No duplicate is in existence and it is not only a tribute of friendship for Mr. Sewall from Dr. Crockett, but is also a tribute to Mr. Sewall's library, which is filled with literary works of high value and on the shelves of which this gift will be given honorable place.

How Our State Educators Aid the Study of Maine History

Recently we have had our attention called to a pamphlet issued by the State of Maine Educational Department in 1916. It is entitled "High School Libraries and Book List." It states that it is "A pamphlet describing the scope of High School libraries together with a suggested list of books."

It does not profess to suggest a line of text-books, only books of reference and books that will be of material benefit to the youth in such reading as they ought to pursue as scholars in the high schools.

Some of the books listed may now be rare, yet they are all accessible in the State library at Augusta and in all of our larger public libraries in the State.

And the authors of this pamphlet truly say, "The State Library Commission places at the disposal of schools a large amount of material," and they inform them of the traveling libraries available for all of the towns in the state, etc.

We turned to its lists of books recommended for the study of history. They embraced many authors on Ancient, European and American history. In all about one hundred and thirteen. And forty-eight books on American history were approved.

Yet, in all those lists, not a single one of the hundreds of volumes which have been published relating to the history of Maine was referred to or mentioned directly or indirectly. And this from the "State of Maine Educational Department."

In the language of the man of the street, "can you beat it?"

We are not criticizing their recommendations so far as they go. They include some of the very best authors on American history, such as Parkman, Fiske, Lodge, Channing, Halsey, etc.

The contention of the Journal is—has been from the first and will be as long as its life is spared—that this studied and determined policy of our school authorities at Augusta, of ignoring and passing by Maine history with every appearance of contempt is fundamentally and absolutely wrong.

The influence of this reactionary and retrogressive view point of our State school directors has evidently extended in other directions.

In the "State budgett" for 1917, everything in the way of slight appropriations along this line which with one or two exceptions had formerly been the policy of the State since 1863 was ruthlessly slaughtered and the legislature followed its edict.

The Journal's motto, platform or battle cry—whatever you may be pleased to call it, is now and ever will be: FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY, AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARDS TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

We are not advising against the scholars of our public schools reading any of the books approved by this pamphlet.

We only desire and insist that these mental advisers of what the scholars of Maine should read shall themselves sometime, comprehend the fact that from 1603 to this hour the history of Maine is rich in subjects that are fascinating and invigorating food for the child's imagination and for the development of what is spiritual and artistic.

It is not necessary to cite Macaulay's renowned essay on Mitford's history of Greece, to demonstrate the value of the Greek and fable stuff.

All the books in this pamphlet should be read and studied by high school scholars. All that these savants need is a broadening of their vision.

It should become large enough to understand that Maine has a distinct history all its own, which should be known and studied as such.

To revert to our first thought it seems to us that the designers of this pamphlet could at least have called attention to the 46 volumes issued by the Maine Historical Society, and to scores of other works on Maine history to be found in our public and private libraries.

MR. FLAGG'S INDEX OF MAINE REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS

Owing to an unavoidable delay by the printing establishment which does the Journal's work, the Revolutionary Index was left out of this issue. It will be continued in our next number when all of the names under "C" and all or a part of "D" will appear.

This valuable series will continue until the entire list is published.

Pharmacy of the Red Man

By Horace M. Burnham, Ph. G., Old Town, Maine

Read before the Maine Pharmaceutical Association, June 28, 1916.

It has been suggested that an article on The Pharmacy of the Red Man might, in a general way, be of interest to the members of the Association, not that there is anything to learn which would advance our art but that it is no doubt similar to the birth of Pharmacy among other races. In the case of the Indian the Physician and Pharmacist are one as prescribing and preparing medicine are done by the medicine man or medicine woman. The Indian believes that certain ones are endowed by nature with qualities not possessed by all which enable them to diagnose and treat disease with greater success than their fellows. There is a tradition that in early days before the coming of the white man it was necessary for the would be medicine man to undergo some trying ordeal to prove his fitness for the office. As a general thing I have found it impossible to learn the diseases for which the drugs are used as the Indians do not know the English name of the complaints they treat. To illustrate, Dr. Sockalixis once told me in answer to an inquiry regarding ladies' slipper (Cypripedium). That is woman medicine. This is used by them as a sedative in nervous conditions and one might infer that the men are not troubled with complaints of this kind nor do I believe the average Indian is. I have not learned that they used anything from the mineral kingdom and but one animal substance, Castor, given as an Indian woman told me, mostly to young women from fifteen to eighteen years of age. An emmenagogue. They had infusions, decoctions, poultices, ointments and plasters. Oils and fats were also used as liniments. Boiling was done in dishes of birch bark placed on coals, hot ashes or stones heated by fire beneath or heated stones were dropped into the liquid. In the case of infusions and decoctions the drugs were steeped singly or in combination. Such quantities to a given volume of water as in the judgment of the dispenser was necessary. When ready it was decanted and given the patient as needed. To relieve and to prevent chafing (as of infants) finely powdered hemlock bark was used. Plasters were made by evaporating a decoction of the barks of beech (*Fugus grandifolia*) and hackma-

tack (*Larix laricina*) to the consistency of an extract and incorporating with pitch of the spruce obtained by stripping the bark from the trunk of the standing tree and scorching the wood, reminding one of the method used by the natives of Central America to obtain Balsam of Peru. An ointment was made of fir balsam and animal fat. In making poultices various things were used among these, the rootstock of the white pond lily (*Castalia odorata*). For years I sold two old Indians butternut bark used by them as a laxative; in early days this must have been obtained elsewhere than on the Penobscot as the tree is not indigenous to that river though common on the Kennebec and, I am told, on the St. John. I have been assured by the Indians that no one would take any contagious disease if he kept in his mouth and chewed the rhizome of the sweet flag. Today both male and female attend and prepare medicine for the sick but the campfire has given way to the cook stove and the bark dish to those of earthern and metal. In the early days if an acceptable and satisfactory gift did not accompany the call for his services the medicine man demanded and received as a preliminary, his fee from the patient or his family. It might be wampum, the best bow, a quantity of arrows, moccasins, furs, venison or other food, but now when employed by the Indian agent to attend the sick the usual fee with medicine is one dollar. If additional medicine is needed the price is fifty cents a quart.

The following is a list of the drugs used by the Penobscot Indians today: Castor *Castoreum;* Cleavers *Galium Aparine;* Black Cohosh *Cimicifuga racemosa;* Blackberry root *Rubus;* Butternut Bark *Juglans cinerea;* Bloodroot *Sanguinaria;* Rockbrake *Pollypodium vulgare;* Crawley Root *Corallorrhiza odontorhiza;* Red Cohosh *Actea rubra;* White Cohosh *Actea alba;* Sweet Flag *Acoris Calamus;* Gravel Plant *Epigaea repens;* Hair Cap Moss *Polysticum acrostichoides;* Hemlock Bark *Tsuga canadensis;* Juniper Berries *Juniperus depressa;* Ladies' Slipper *Cypripedium hirsutum;* Spikenard *Aralia racemosa;* Pennyroyal *Hedeoma pulegioides;* Wintergreen *Chimaphila umbellata;* Blue Cohosh *Caulophyllum thalictroides;* Pleurisy Root *Ascelepias tuberosa;* Scullcap *Scutellaria lateriflora;* Squaw Vine *Mitchella repens;* Canada Snakeroot *Asarum canadense;* Yellow Dock Root *Rumex crispus.*

No doubt other plants, roots and barks were employed but the foregoing is a fairly complete list used during the past forty years. From the Indians was learned the medicinal uses of many of our

indigenous drugs. Although at the present time the treatment of disease among the Indians is largely in the hands of regular practitioners and medicines of the white man are generally used, there are those of the tribe who prefer and employ the native doctors and their old time remedies.

Sayings of Subscribers

Mr. Don C. Seitz of New York, Manager of the New York World and a native of Maine, referring to the Journal says:

"You are performing a valuable service indeed."

Hon. Stanley Plummer, Dexter, Maine:

No. 1, Vol. 6, of the Journal has been received and read with the usual full measure of appreciation. While I am giving up many things for the sake of war economy I cannot afford to give up the Journal, and am pleased to enclose my check to pay for next Vol. in advance. With the hope that your life and health may be spared many years to continue the good and necessary work you are now doing"

William G. Clark, Attorney at Law, Des Moines, Iowa:

"I am glad to receive your interesting volume and enclose draft therefor.

"I note that our old friend, G. V. Edes, was related to the publisher of the famous Boston Gazette. I had often wondered about that. Have you ever examined Josiah Quincey's volume of Massachusetts Reports? It covers the Revolutionary Period and is called "Volume 1" but is not, I think, usually included in the reports of that state. It is of very great interets from a historic standpoint and contains the language of the tory chief justice in chargirg the grand jury in an endeavor to have Benjamin Edes indicted for sedition. Also contains, at first hand, a very vivid description of the current events of that day."

The following list of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Bridgton, Maine, cemeteries was published in the Bridgton News some years ago:

Joseph Brocklebank
Capt. John Kilborn
Joshua Douglass
Nathaniel Hale
Nathaniel Martin
Capt. John Hayward
Robert Andrews
Asa Barker
Asæl Foster
Daniel Barnard
John Chaplin
Phineas Ingalls
John Peabody
Daniel Perley
Ebenezer Choate
Dudley Perkins
Nathaniel Jacobs
Joshua Whitney
John Kimball

How the Town of Alfred Disposed of Its Share of the U. S. Revenue Surplus, 1836-7

By Lucius M. Perkins

At the close of the war of 1812 with England the United States had a debt of upwards of 127,000,000 dollars. After the return of peace the debt was rapidly reduced, and in 1836 it had all been paid. It had been computed January 1st, 1836, that there would remain in the United States treasury a surplus revenue of 27,000,000 dollars.

In 1836 Congress passed an act for the distribution of the surplus; loaning it to the several states in proportion to their population without interest; and "*to be called for by the government in an emergency,*" reserving 5,000,000 dollars. This was to be paid in four quarterly installments. Three of the payments were made, the fourth not made.

September fourth, 1836, Congress passed an act postponing the payment of the fourth installment to January, 1839.

The financial panic of 1837 (no doubt) so affected the revenue, that in 1839 the United States found itself with a debt of about 12,000,000. The change in tariff and the Seminole war apparently rendered it impracticable to meet this fourth quarter's payment. It has never been paid. So much for the origin of the surplus.

The State of Maine in 1837, by its Legislature passed three separate acts regarding the receiving and disposition of the same. See Laws of 1837, chapters 252-265-287. The substance of which is to loan it to the several towns "to be by them accounted for," as the state was to account for it to the United States.

Alfred, in anticipation of this distribution of money, took action and called a town meeting December 10th, 1836, to petition the Legislature that "the money to be received from the United States, or a part thereof, may be appropriated for railroads or other internal improvements." Also to petition the Legislature "for a portion of said money for the railroad from Portland through this place to the New Hampshire line."

This meeting was called on petition of N. D. Appleton, J. Holmes, D. Goodenow, John Conant, Lyman Littlefield and John Hayward,

and was held at the court house. Wm. C. Allen, Nathan D. Appleton and Archabald Smith were chosen a committee to prepare "said petition."

The act of the Legislature of 1837, made necessary the calling of a town meeting, which was done March 20, 1837. Geo. W. Came was moderator.

The town voted "to accept the town's apportionment of the money which is or may be deposited with the state by the United States. John Holmes, Esq., be appointed to act as agent of the town to demand, receive, and receipt for this town's share of the money. Also voted Jeremiah Bradbury, Wm. C. Allen, Nathan D. Appleton, act as a committee to report at next meeting the best method of investing said money."

The committee chosen at the former meeting reported, but their report was "rejected" and it was voted "That the whole of the money be apportioned by the treasurer of the town among all the inhabitants thereof, residing therein, etc., on loan until payment thereof shall be demanded by the state treasurer."

The town treasurer, Lyman Littlefield, was to have one-half of one per cent for handling the money. The two installments already in possession of the treasurer, he cashed and paid out. Paul Webber received $15, for taking the census of town and making a return to the Secretary of State, and a copy to the town treasurer. Lyman Littlefield was paid $10 for his expense for a journey to Portland,. $3.00 for printing receipts, and a commission of one-half of one per cent on $1856.80—$9.28. Geo. W. Came and John L. Grant were allowed two dollars for their trouble in April, 1837.

In October, 1837, Lyman Littlefield was paid for distribution of the third installment of $863.20—$5 for "Procuring" $4.32 commission, the selectmen $2.00, and John Holmes $537.50 for services and postage.

The receipts are two to the page of six by eight and one-half inches, with stub attached showing that it was $1.33 each for the first payment and $.62 1-2 each for the 2nd payment. The receipts were kept in the old chest with lots of other papers, but now are bound in a book and are in the Parsons Memorial Library. They furnish a reliable list of the heads of families in 1837, and also an insight of the times and the different way we look at *millions* now.

I think most towns handled this matter in a similar way. If other towns have their receipts, they should be carefully preserved. We have been too careless in these matters.

GRANDMOTHER'S GRANDMOTHER

By Louise Helen Coburn

Grandmother's grandmother, through the woods
Moose and red man were wont to roam,
Brought her babes and her household goods
To make in the wilderness a home.

The Kennebec rippled beside her door,
Or laid a crystal roadway there;
The shadow of pines on her cabin floor
Took shape of Indian and bear.

No woman for feminine service made,
Shut from the work of the world was she;—
Home was a factory, life a trade,
And Mother a captain of industry.

She was tailor, milliner, mantua-maker,
Upholsterer, weaver of carpet and rug,
Chandler, soapmaker, dairy-maid, baker,
Knitter of hose and mittens snug.

Weaver of wool for blanket and gown,
Weaver of linen for bed and table,
Dyer of crimson and purple and brown,
Spinner and broiderer as she was able.

Twenty trades were hers to command,
A dozen professions were hers to fill;
Doctor and dentist always at hand,
Trained nurse and kindergartner at will.

Grandmother's grandmother's sons were bold,
Steady of arm and keen of eye,
Skilled to fell the white pine old,
Taught to fear God and to scorn a lie.

Grandmother's grandmother's girls were fair,
Patient to take up her task again,
Swift to labor and strong to bear,
Makers of homes and mothers of men.

Peacefully by the river side
Grandmother's grandmother lies at rest;
The tall pines whisper to the tide,
And drop their needles upon her breast.

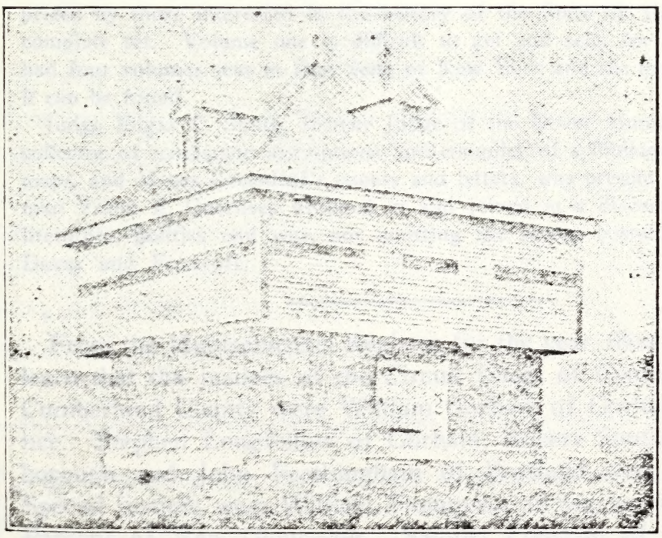
Where cities welcome or deserts wait,
Or prairies their yellow bounty tell,—
Where the new West looks through the Golden Gate,
Grandmother's grandmother's children dwell.

Where commerce wheels his dizzy round,
Where glitters the gold in mountain mine,
Where orange orchards smile, are found
The sons and daughters of her line.

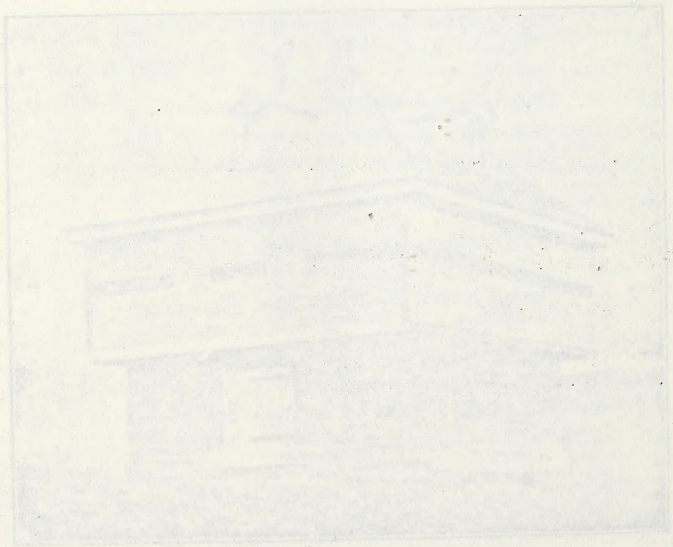
Their names are writ on the honor roll
Of every battle for freedom and right;
Their feet have been swift in the race whose goal
Is the wider look from the fairer height.

The torch of truth and the flag of the free
They have borne from ocean tide to tide;
They have planted homes from sea to sea,
Whose fruitage ripe is the nation's pride.

Poorer the world were, you may know,—
Poorer and leaner and sadder the land,—
Had grandmother's grandmother, long ago,
To lover and husband denied her hand.



Block House, Fort Kent



We regret that for various reasons this number of the Journal contains less reading matter than usual. The remaining issues of this volume will assuredly be at least equal in size to any former ones and probably larger.

Mr. Fred W. Sanborn, the genial editor and publisher of the Norway (Maine) Advertiser, one of the live local weeklies of our state, during the month of June last past, made his annual fishing trip to Moose Head Lake. He autoed from Norway to the Piscataquis Exchange at Greenville Junction, and stopped over night at the Blethen House in Dover.

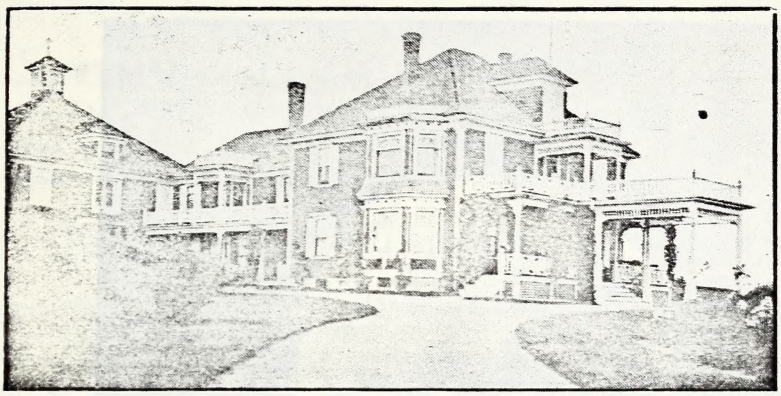
He furnished the Advertiser with an interesting account of his journey, and the points of interest that attracted his attention along the way. We take therefrom the following:

John F. Sprague, lawyer, historian and author, was found reading and marking proof sheets of Sprague's Journal of Maine History. It is printed at the Sentinel Office in Waterville and 1,600 copies are issued quarterly with some 1,400 annual subscribers and is on its sixth year. It has lived to complete five volumes containing about 300 pages each. The volumes are carefully indexed and nicely bound and sell for $2.00 each. They are highly prized by those interested in the history of the State of Maine. I have a complete set. Volume one is difficult to get and sells for five dollars. I had four volumes sent to Don Seitz of New York and the first will go when it can be found.

Judge Edgar C. Smith, former Judge of the Dover Municipal Court and collector of tombstone inscriptions and compiler of a bibliography of Maine maps, and Moses Greenleaf's papers and letters, was present. Ex-Congressman Frank E. Guernsey dropped in and joined in a discussion of history, literature, politics and war, not omitting the recent postoffice upheaval at Dover and Foxcroft.

From the Massachusetts Register for the year 1804 (page 99) we learn that the justices of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for Cumberland County were William Gorham of Gorham, Chief Justice. Stephen Longfellow of Gorham, Robert Southgate of Scarborough and John Frothingham of Portland were the justices. Special justices were William Thompson of Scarborough and Isaac Parsons of New Gloucester. Samuel Freeman of Portland was clerk of the common pleas and also the Register of Probate and William Gorham besides holding down the Chief Justiceship, was also the Judge of Probate.

O. R. Emerson, M. D. J. J. McVety, M. D.



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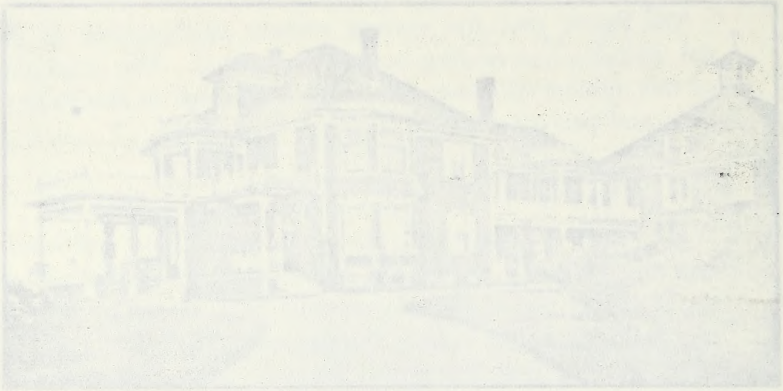
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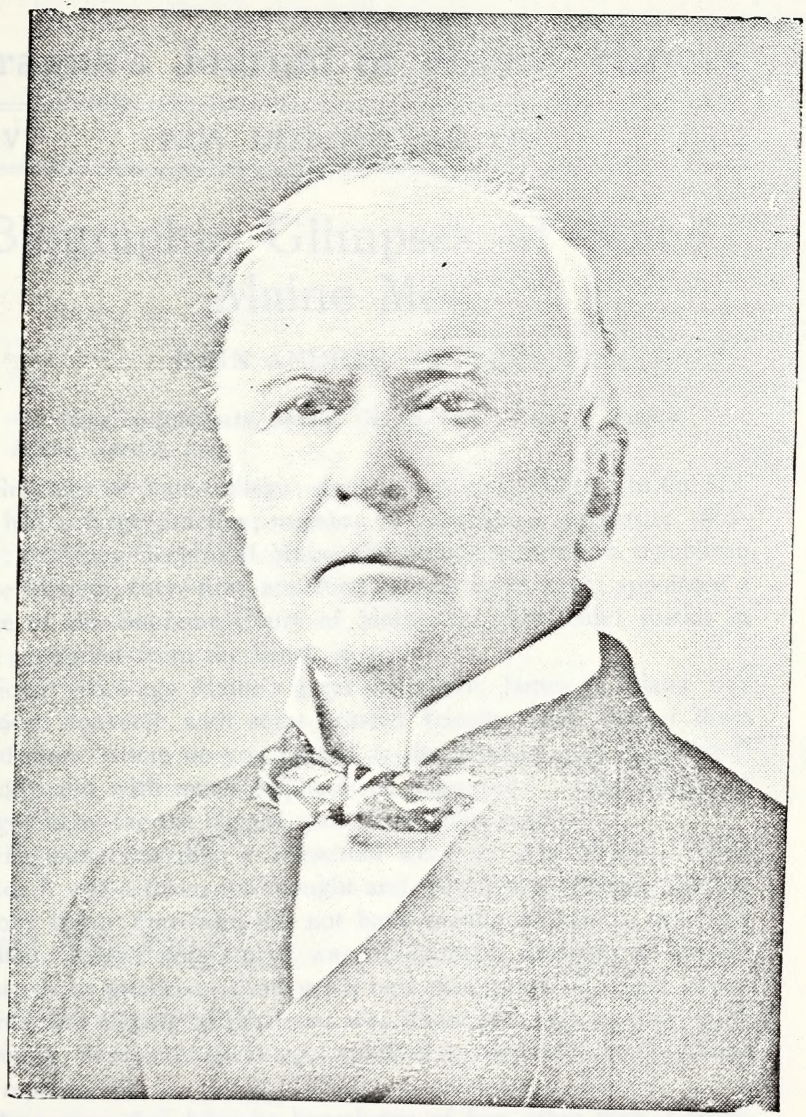
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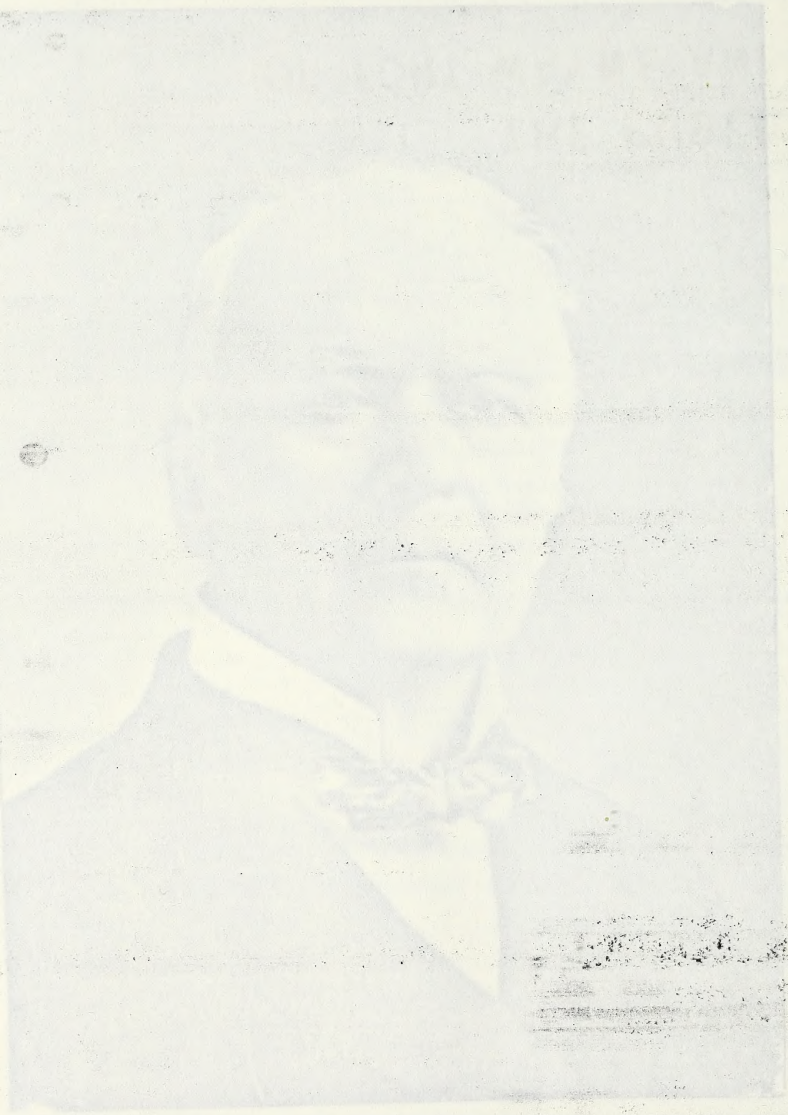
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John Andrew Peters



Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VI NOV. DEC. 1918, JAN. 1919 No. 3

Biographic Glimpses of Some Maine Men

JOHN ANDREW PETERS

Born in Ellsworth, Maine, Oct. 9, 1822. Died in Bangor, Maine, April 2, 1904.

Graduate of Yale College; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and had a large practice; member of the Maine legislature 1862-1864; Attorney-General of Maine 1864-1866; elected as a republican to the fortieth, forty-first, and forty-second congresses; appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, in 1872; chief justice in 1883; resigned from the bench in 1901.

Some years ago Maine's great statesman, James G. Blaine was in social converse with some trusted friends when one of them asked him, "whom do you regard as the greatest man in Maine?" Quickly and with much emphasis he answered: "John Peters of Bangor is by far the biggest man in our state today."

His name was then a household word all over Maine. When spoken it was a token for thought and speech in a brilliant and humorous vein. One who did not have readily at hand a new and original "John Peters story" was of doubtful standing as lawyer, politician or publicist. And yet a new generation of bright young lawyers are coming to the front who know him only as they study his sound, clear and logical legal opinions handed down in the Maine law reports.

As a man they have no knowledge of him other than is traditional. They have heard their older associates in speaking of him, sigh, and utter the echo of a former chorus of thousands of Maine people, "well there never was but one John Peters; there can never be another."

In the history of Maine's jurisprudence this just judge has a high place that time can never obliterate. Yet his name lingers in our memory as a man among men, beloved by all. He was great intellectually. His instinctive knowledge and understanding of human nature was amazing. He detested hypocrisy. He hated shams. He loved humanity and his vision of men and things was big and broad. He was a true type of real manhood.

THE EDES FAMILY OF DOVER-FOXCROFT, MAINE

George V. Edes was the first printer in Piscataquis County. He was born in Boston, Feb. 14, 1797 and died in Foxcroft, Maine, Nov. 26, 1875. He learned his trade with his uncle, Peter Edes, who was the first printer in Augusta and Bangor. He commenced with his uncle when a youth, being an apprentice when Peter was located at Augusta. He came to Bangor and worked for his uncle while he published the Bangor Weekly Register, which was from November, 1815 to August, 1817.

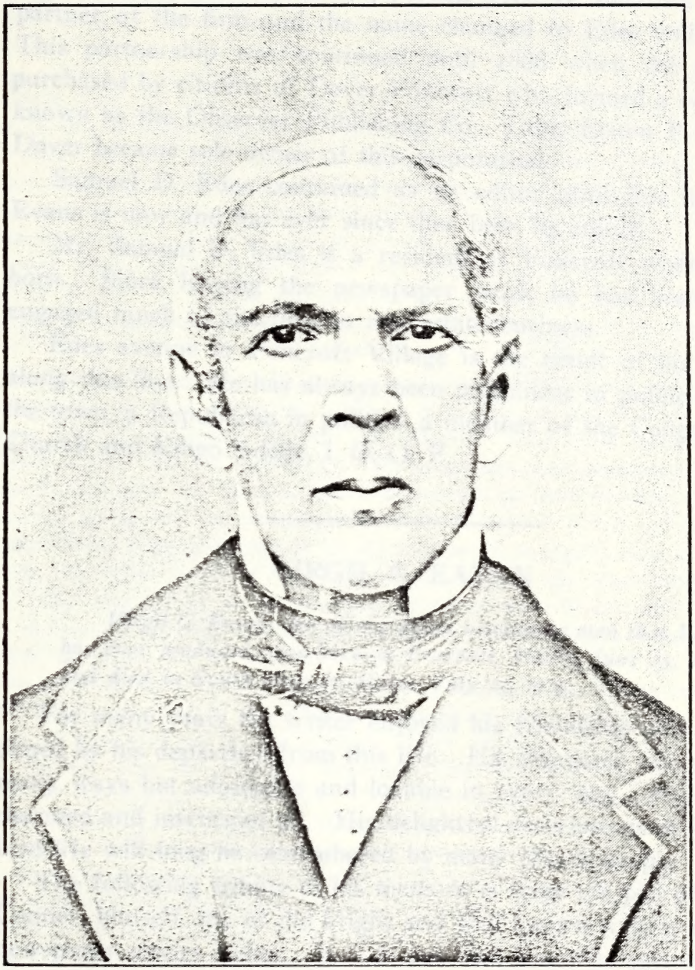
In 1823 he located in Norridgewock, and formed a partnership with Thomas J. Copeland under the firm name of Edes & Copeland, for the publication of the Somerset Journal, the first newspaper published in Somerset County. This partnership continued for about a year and a half when Mr. Copeland purchased Mr. Edes' interest in the paper and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Edes, however, continued to print the paper until December, 1836. He located in Dover in 1838 and commenced the publication of the Piscataquis Herald.

On October 13, 1825, Mr. Edes married Susan Witherell of Norridgewock. Their children were Augusta, Marcia, Caroline, Edward, Charles, Wm. Henry, George and Samuel D.

The Piscataquis Herald was a four-page paper 12x18 in size, and the office of publication was as stated in the first number, "in the second story of the store occupied by A. S. Patten, Esq."

This was on Merrick Square in the Village of Dover. The paper advocated the Whig cause in politics. In those days country editors engaged in partisan discussions more than to day.

Mr. Edes was a man of strong convictions and fearless in his advocacy of them. Political feeling ran so high that some of his enemies in 1838 made an assault upon his office by throwing stones through the window.

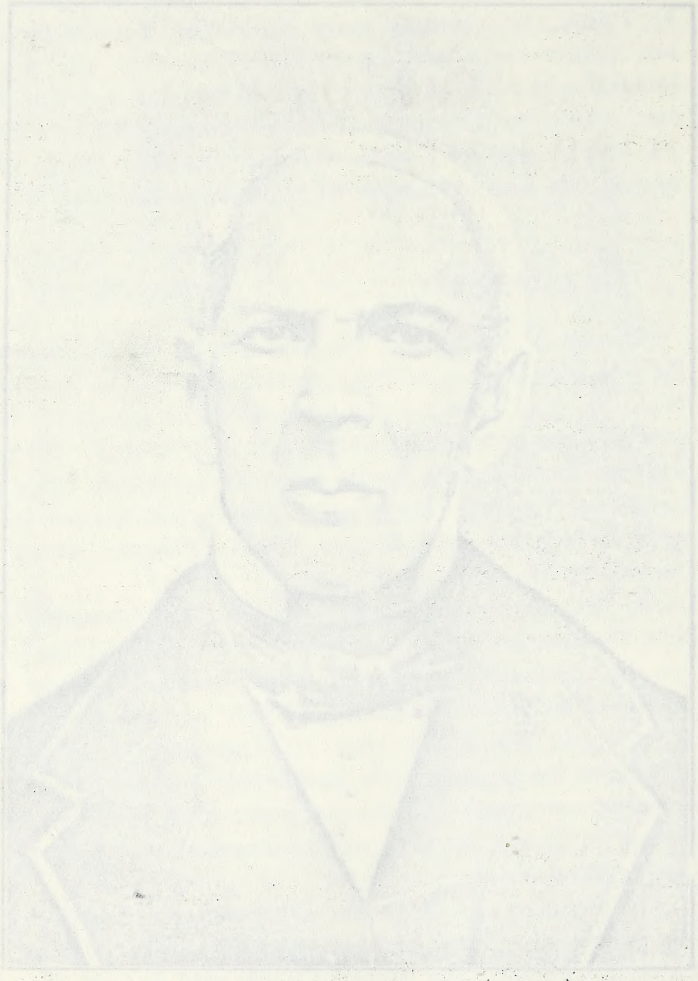


George V. Edes

In 1842 the name of the paper was changed to Piscataquis Farmer with the intention of remaining neutral in politics but when the presidential campaign of 1844 was in full swing it entered into it with its usual vigor.

In 1847 the name was changed to Piscataquis Observer and has retained that name ever since.

In the early seventies he formed a co-partnership with his younger son Samuel D. Edes and they continued the business as



G. V. Edes and Son until 1875 when Fred D. Barrows became a partner of the firm and the name changed to Edes and Barrows. This partnership was continued until 1888 when the plant was purchased by citizens of Dover-Foxcroft who formed a corporation known as the Observer Publishing Co. Later Liston P. Evans of Dover became sole owner of this corporation.

Samuel D. Edes continued as its editor until this time. Mr. Evans is now and has ever since then been its editor.

Mr. Samuel D. Edes is a resident of Foxcroft where he was born. Since leaving the newspaper work he has been actively engaged much of the time in real estate business.

Edes avenue in Foxcroft Village is the result of his activities along this line. He has always been prominent in public affairs in the town, a Republican in politics, a member of the Congregational Church and Kineo lodoge, I. O. O. F.

VIRGIL G. EATON

Virgil G. Eaton, one of the ablest newspaper men that Maine has ever produced, was born in Prospect, Maine, June 25, 1850, and died in South Brewer, Maine, July 13, 1917.

For many years the writer enjoyed his friendship and was saddened by his departure from this life. His character was unique in many ways but admirable and lovable in every way. His writings charmed and interested all. His delightful descriptions of birds and bird life will long be remembered by many Maine people.

The following tribute to his memory is from the pen of Sam E. Conner, himself one of the bright and well known writers in Maine newspaper circles today. It is a true and beautiful picture of the man:

To most of the telegraph editors who read the brief Associated Press dispatch out of Bangor, Friday, announcing the death of Virgil G. Eaton at his home in South Brewer it meant simply the passing of another old-timer of the newspaper game. To a few of the men now helping to make newspapers and to a great many others who are no longer at the work it caused a tightening sensation around the heart and in not a few cases, I am proud to say, tears welled up to the eyes, for "Virg" Eaton was one of those who when he made friends—which he did wherever he went—made them for life and held them by the subtle, indescribable something that makes true friendship; the thing that holds regardless of the number of miles and years which have separated the personal association.

Virgil G. Eaton, and I do not say "Mr. Virgil G. Eaton," for if there was one thing he detested it was that little two-letter prefix, is the last of a galaxy of writers which made the old Boston Globe famous; one of the last of a band of newspaper men who made the Globe a producer of men who could both get news and then write it. But two of these are left in active service in Maine today; they are Lawrence T. Smyth of the Bangor Daily News and our own Arthur G. Staples of the Journal. Holman Day, you know, has quit the ranks of the reporter. These men do not write the choppy, brief statement of facts which is the present day vogue in newspaper writing; they tell the story, but paint a picture of it. That was what Eaton always did. There was nothing matter-of-fact or commonplace in what he wrote. He sparkled and glowed and stuck out either with humor or pathos. He never was dull; he couldn't be if he tried.

* * *

For the past dozen years Virgil Eaton had not been active in newspaper work and the last half dozen had lived in retirement at his farm in South Brewer, writing occasional articles for Boston, New York papers, the Lewiston Journal and for magazines. His health has been constantly failing and his friends have, for the past year, realized that his time here was limited.

Before going into the newspaper business he had a varied career. He went abroad for a bit and some of his experiences there would make interesting copy. He never wrote of them; never used them as the foundation for a story. That was one of his peculiarities, he never drew on his own experiences to furnish material for his pen, depending entirely upon observations of what others did for his plots and ideas.

He gathered his education, or rather the foundation for it, for his great education was obtained in the school of experience and travel, in the public schools of Prospect and at the Eastern Maine seminary at Bucksport. In those student days he attracted attention. He was both the pride and despair of the seminary authorities. This information I obtained not from him, but from the late Henry E. Wing of Lewiston, who was a schoolmate of his there. Eaton's ability to assimilate lessons and to think up practical jokes kept the teachers busy. After leaving the seminary he taught school for a while and then decided to go into newspaper work—he did not call it journalism. Nothing aroused his ire quicker than to refer to him as a journalist. He never cared for the title "editor." To be a good reporter was the one thing he aspired to and in this, tho he never admitted it, he succeeded. His first job was with the Globe in Boston. At that time the Globe was not the great newspaper it is today. Col. Taylor was building it up. For a time Eaton was assigned to district work. His efforts there attracted attention, but it was not until one day when he was sent out to do a story on a storm that his reputation was established. That storm story was different. Boston had never read anything like it. It started talk and Virgil Eaton ceased duty as a district man.

From that time on his rise was rapid. It would be impossible to tell even half the big stories which he did. The stunts which he put thru were astonishing, especially when it is recalled that the telephone was not used as it is today.

* * *

Sporting men of the old, old days will recall the great battle between Ike Weir, the Belfast Spider, and Heverland, but they never knew how close the Globe came to being beaten on that yarn. The fight was pulled off in secret and a rival paper was in on the proposition. The Globe got a tip but too late to rush men to the fight. Eaton was assigned to get the story. In company with a stenographer he haunted the railroad station where those returning from the bout must arrive in Boston. When the fight crowd came in he got one of them, a veteran authority on boxing, took him to a cafe and while they ate the sporting man described the fight, round by round and blow by blow. This was taken down by the stenographer, who rushed back to the office, transcribed it and it went into the paper that morning. While the stenographer was doing his work, Eaton wrote a picturesque lead describing the scenes of the battle. The story could have been but little better had the Globe been able to get a man to the bout. At that time Eaton was doing special work for the New York Herald in Boston. He wired them a story of the fight. The Herald's appreciation took the form of a personal compliment from James Gordon Bennett, the gift of a diamond stick pin and a substantial bonus in cash. It also brought Eaton the offer of one of the biggest assignments which the Herald ever gave a man. He declined to accept it because he believed it belonged to another man. That shows his sense of fair play.

I note that the story sent out of Bangor says that Eaton toured the world with General Grant. He may have; but for twelve years I was closely associated with him and for the last dozen years have seen him frequently. He never boasted or bragged of his work, the things he told came out in the course of conversation and what I am writing today is the putting together of fragments of conversation covering a period from 1892 to last November. In that time I never heard of his going with Grant. He did tour Europe with Blaine. That, I think, was what was meant.

* * *

.Probably the biggest job Eaton ever did in Maine was, many years ago, when he came down into York County from the Globe and exposed the tramp scandal. This was where certain officials were in a deal with tramps to arrest them, send them to jail for brief terms, dividing the fees with the tramps. It was a gold mine while it lasted, but Eaton, disguised as a hobo, got the yarn and the jig was up.

His sense of humor was as large as he and he was a veritable giant. His black eyes would twinkle at anything on that line even tho a joke be on himself. Probably no story which he ever wrote gave him so much satisfaction as one telling of the devastation of Maine forests by the cutting of fir for use at Christmas. The Department of Agriculture took it up and got very excited before the absurdity of the thing was really discovered.

For many years he wrote regulaly for the Sunday New York Sun. His stories were fiction, but in the form of news. There were tales of bears and of fish and of all sorts of things. He it was who originated the story of bears in northern Maine climbing telegraph poles and pulling down the wires in their efforts to find the honey in the poles, the buzz of the wire causing them to think a hive of wild bees were in the poles. An English magazine took this up and illustrated the article.

In 1889, when the electric railroad was put in operation in Bangor Eaton wrote a story for the Daily News which created great excitement. He related the dangers and benefits of riding on the cars. As a result of it every sufferer from rheumatics and other diseases who could do so piled on the cars and rode to be cured by the wonderful electricity which escaped from the motors. At the same time everybody who had a watch was greatly disturbed as to the effect of this escaping current on the time pieces.

He wrote for many of the leading magazines articles of a scientific nature, as well as fiction. His grasp of affairs and of general knowledge was wonderful. He never forgot a thing once he read it.

His political foresight was wonderful and his judgment of men could not have been exceeded. His style of writing was peculiar, yet charming. It ought to have reminded one of Dickens, yet it was only at times that it did. It should have for Dickens was his favorite author. He made a rule to the very last to read Dickens thru and thru once each year.

At the cheerful old farmhouse in South Brewer where he lived Eaton had a collection of gifts, from desks to binoculars which he had received as tokens of appreciation from newspapers and others for service rendered.

He loved books and yet not in the way that others do. He loved them as books, not as a show, and had hundreds of them. In no way can I better illustrate what I mean than by the following incident: Some years ago I was looking up a matter and it became necessary to secure certain information, which it seemed only Eaton could provide. I drove down to his farm and stated my case. He listened and then said: "Why, I've got just the book you want, come up to my library and I'll get it for you." With that he led the way up into the attic, where stood great numbers of flour barrels, each one filled with books. Walking to one of them he dug down and drew forth the volume he wanted. All his books were stored that way, instead of on shelves, yet he know in exactly which barrel each book was. He needed no index to find the volume desired on any subject or at any time.

Of Virgil G. Eaton it can be said: He was one of the most delightful of men, absolutely loyal to his paper and his friends, who forgot his enemies and remembered only those he loved.

PAN

In Memoriam, Virgil G. Eaton

Stalwart and massive, so ruggedly strong
His proportions suggested a big native pine,
Towering through cycles, impressively long,
Above all his fellows, this great Pan of mine.

Sterling and orthodox, sound to the core,
His reeds never piped a demagogue lay,
And nothing, I think, ever tickled him more
Than to startle a dreamer out of his way.

Conservative? Yes, a trifle, perhaps;
You see, old things always suited him best,
Old friends and old inns, old roads and old maps,
Penobscot better than anywhere West.

The hollyhocks there by the old cottage door,
The bluets and buttercups down by the spring
Will miss their companion and lover of yore,
And so will each bird he ever heard sing.

This is the reason we liked him so well,
He was real as the turf upon which we tread.
He knew every herb, every sprig in the dell,
The haunts by the wood-folk most frequented.

The vain and the heedless, who care not for rhyme,
For Nature's sweet lessons may scoff at them still,
But some of us yet love posies and thyme—
In "Poordock" and "over to Perkins' mill."

Portland. *Eugene Edwards.*

GEORGE C. WING

It is not often that a man in the full vigor of his life work is publicly honored in quite a remarkable manner by his friends and fellow citizens. Yet this is just what happened to Judge George C. Wing of Auburn, Maine at the DeWitt hotel in Lewiston, Maine, April 23, 1918. The occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of his life as a lawyer and member of the Androscoggin bar.

Dana S. Williams was toastmaster, and congratulatory addresses were delivered by George McCarthy, Judge Newall, Judge Manson, Hon. F. A. Morey, Joseph G. Chabot and Justice Dunn of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. Among the letters and telegrams received from absent friends were those from Congressman Wallace H. White, Forest E. Ludden, John A. Morrill (now Judge of the Supreme Court), Justices George E. Bird, Warren C. Philbrook, Arno W. King and Chief Justice Leslie C. Cornish. Judge Wing's response was a happy one from which we make the following excerpts:

There are in this world things that money cannot buy, for which terms of commercial value are inappropriate, and which language fails to describe their worth. And there are debts incurred that nothing known to the human

mind can repay, satisfy or cancel. Your confidence, your manifestations of respect, your great kindness to me have touched me tenderly, and I am rewarded over and over again for every effort I have made during the struggle of life covering a half century, and for whatever of success I have attained. And I here and now confess judgment in your favor for all my indebtedness to you which covers all my belongings, mental and material.

My appreciation of you and each of you is most sincere and while I make no clamor of expression I assure you that the depth of my feeling of gratitude is beyond my power of embodying in utterance. From the bottom of my full heart I sincerely thank you.

* * *

Fifty years—a half century—what does it mean when we consider the changes wrought during that time in every department of life and effort? It means everything that we now regard as of value or of practical utility, but it seems like a "watch in the night" when it is past, and as yesterday.

Fifty years ago yesterday I left my home in Livermore and came to Auburn, a lonely passenger on a stage coach that at that time made the trip every other day from Livermore Falls to Auburn on the west side of the river. I had taught school a part of every year after I was sixteen and had earned a reputation as a capable manager of surly boys, or young men, and a good teacher. I had read and studied law in a country office and had devoured the contents of all the text books it contained, but knew very little of the practical application of that with which my memory was stored. I was familiar with Blackstone and to this day have derived pleasing and convincing proof of the dignity of the common law from the writings of the greatest lawyer of his time. I had read the cases in the Maine reports where subjects of the greatest interest to me had been determined by our own court, but I was a good deal of a boy, without the benefit of attendance at jury trials in court, and it is needless to say that when I sought out the examining committee and presented my certificates of character and of the time I had spent in study, there was a very large and very hot lump in my throat.

The examining committee was composed of Judge Enos T. Luce, John W. May and Augustus M. Pulsifer.

Judge Wing is one of the best known lawyers and publicists of Maine. At this time the Lewiston Journal summed up his past activities as follows:

He was actively engaged in obtaining the conveyance to the city of Auburn by the owners of the Edward Little institute of the land forming the Edward Little park, and establishing the Edward Little high school The conveyance was made on his birthday, April 16, 1874.

In March, 1876, with Ara Cushman, John T. Randall, Henry Willis, Moses Crafts, Francis M. Jordan and John F. Cobb, all of whom are now dead, the National Shoe & Leather bank was incorporated, and from the date of its incorporation until now he has been a director.

For several years he was director of the Auburn Horse Railroad company, formed in 1881.

In 1884 he formed the Lewiston & Auburn Electric Light company, and was its first president.

Actively engaged in the location and erection of the Soldiers' monument. The inscription on the monument is of his own composition.

Was largely instrumental in obtaining a government post office in Auburn, and it was thru his personal effort that the gift of the library was obtained from Andrew Carnegie.

Has been a member of the Auburn school board for several years and several times has been elected city solicitor.

Was for a great many years a trustee and treasurer of the Mount Auburn Cemetery corporation.

A member of all the Masonic bodies, the Mystic Shrine, the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Maine Historical society and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a member of the Senate of Maine in 1903.

President of the Androscoggin Bar association since February, 1902, and from 1913 to 1915 was president of the Maine State Bar association. Is now a member of the American Bar association.

A trustee of Colby college since 1901, and in 1909 the college conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Director of the Portland & Rumford Falls railway from the date of its organization until it was leased to the Maine Central railroad.

The first president of the Auburn board of trade as now constituted.

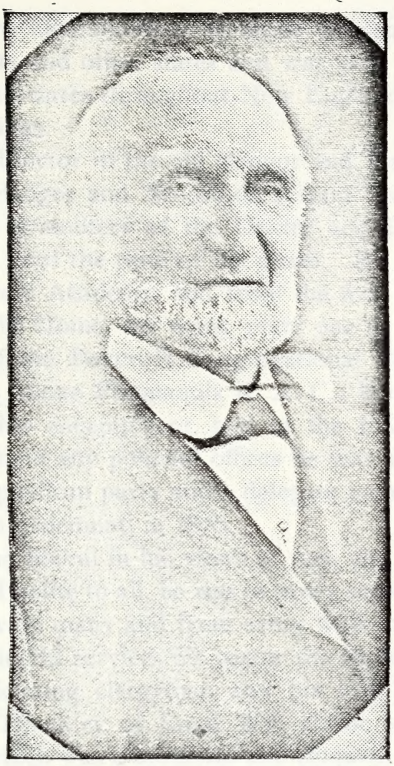
Organized in 1886, the Auburn Home for Aged Women, and since that date has been an officer of the corporation, and for many recent years its president. The present spacious Home was built under his administration.

JOSIAH BACON MAYO

Born in Freeport, Maine, Feb. 19, 1826—Died in Foxcroft, Maine, Sept. 17, 1918.

Among the pioneers in the woolen manufacturing industry in eastern Maine, was John Gould Mayo. He was of English descent and his ancestors were among the first settlers of Ackworth, in Sullivan County, New Hampshire. He moved to the State of Maine about 1820 and resided in Freeport, Dennysville and other places in this state until about 1846 when he located in Foxcroft and established a small woolen mill, the firm being Mayo, Bush and Hale.

In 1853 having purchased his partners' interests he with his son Josiah reorganized under the firm name of Mayo & Son. It developed into a large business and retained this name as a partnership and later as a corporation until it was recently purchased by the American Woolen Company.

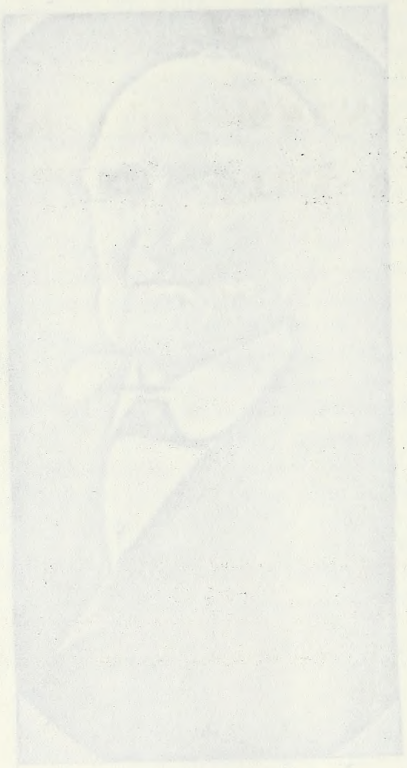


Josiah Bacon Mayo

Josiah Bacon Mayo attended the village schools of Kennebunk and the private school of Dr. Patten in Edmunds, and graduated from the Foxcroft Academy. John G. Mayo died December 9, 1879 after which the business was conducted by Josiah B. and his brother John G. Mayo, Jr. In 1895 he retired from the business and was succeeded by his son, Col. Edward J. Mayo. He and Maj. Walter J. Mayo carried it on until the sale to the American Woolen Co. He married, Sept. 5, 1848, Eliza Ann Sprague of Pembroke, Maine, whose death occurred at Foxcroft Jan. 10, 1909. Their children have been Eliza M., now Mrs. Eliza M. Chase, of Portland and Edward J., now living, and George Frederick and Mary Ellen, both deceased.

Mrs. Mayo was a descendant of Col. John Allan[1] of revolutionary fame and whom Gen. Washington appointed Superintendent of the Maine Indians during the Revolution.

(1) See Journal Vol. 2, pp. 233-257.



Mr. Mayo held interests in other woolen mills in Maine and Massachusetts and other states and was well and favorably known among his associates throughout New England for his integrity and upright dealings.

He was director in the old Bangor and Piscataquis R. R. now a part of the Bangor and Aroostook system, and in 1889 was one of the principal promoters of the Dexter and Piscataquis R. R. and its president until the time of his death. He was deeply interested in the Foxcroft Academy, and from the first a liberal supporter of the Good Will Home, for many years one of its trustees. He was a member of the Foxcroft Congregational Church; Mosaic Lodge F. & A. M.; Maine Piscataquis R. A. C.; Kineo Lodge I. O. O. F. and El Dorado encampment, and of the Piscataquis club. While declining to hold any political offices he was always an active member of the republican party and a delegate from Maine to its national convention in Cincinnati in 1876.

Broad and liberal in his views of men and things, ever unassuming, kind and polite to all, he was in every sense a real gentleman and his friends were many and from every walk in life.

At the funeral services his pastor the Reverend John H. Wilkins was the officiating clergyman and his life long friend Reverend George W. Hinckley of Good Will Home spoke in eulogy of his life career which was a beautiful and eloquent tribute to his memory.

He was a good citizen, a good man, a true friend. His methods in life helped to promote happiness and not despair among his fellow men.

GEORGE E. MAYO

The sudden death by pneumonia of George E. Mayo at Foxcroft, September 27, 1918, son of Colonel Mayo and grandson of Josiah B. Mayo was a sad occurrence. He was born in Foxcroft and was 33 years of age. His home had been in that town until about two years ago when he removed to Pittsfield, Maine and was General Manager of woolen mills there. He was a director in the Lockwood Co. of Waterville, Maine and a capable and energetic business man. He was a member of Mosaic Lodge F. & A. M., of Piscataquis R. A. C. and a member of the Piscataquis Club.

JOHN H. DANFORTH

The community of Dover-Foxcroft on Sept. 30, 1918 sustained another severe loss in the death of John H. Danforth, son of Dana H. and Margaret (Clark) Danforth. He was born in La Grange, Maine, July 26, 1892 and had for several years resided in Foxcroft. Business and social circles and two homes were saddened by the untimely death of this young man. He was a member of Mosaic Lodge, F. & A. M., of Foxcroft Chapter R. A. M., and the Piscataquis Club.

ALBERT RUSSELL SAVAGE

It is not fulsome praise to say that the late Albert Russell Savage, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, was one of the greatest of Maine's able and honored men who have held that high position and was everywhere recognized as one of the most notable jurists of New England.

We herewith append the following response of the Court delivered by Chief Justice Cornish of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine at the special session of the Law Court held in honor of his memory:

Chief Justice Savage, in whose loved memory we are met today, stepped so suddenly from the chamber we call life into the chamber we call death, which we believe is but another room in the house of the good Father, that he almost seems not to have left us, and it is with difficulty that we can realize his departure He had returned to his home in Auburn on Monday, June 11th, from the law court in Bangor, where he had seemed as well as at any time during the past three years, and had presided over the session of that court with his accustomed grace and dignity. On Tuesday and Wednesday he was busy with his judicial work, hearing causes in chambers, and preparing an extended note in a case pending the law court where there had been a divergence of views. On the day before he passed away he wrote out in his own clear and beautiful hand a decision in a matter that he had recently heard, dated it the following day, Thursday, June 14, 1917, and left it on his desk awaiting his return next morning. But next morning, instead of returning to the courthouse and to his chambers, which by long association had become so dear to him, without warning, without pain his spirit took its flight from the burdening body, and after many years of honorable and honored labor he was at rest.

Chief Justice Savage was truly a product of northern New England, born in Vermont, educated in New Hampshire, his life work developed and

completed in Maine, he was the very embodiment of the characteristics of our northern country. Towering and majestic like its mountains, placid and equable like its lakes, with a depth of reserved power like its noble rivers, his nature could and did drink in the joys and the pleasures of a verdured June, or submit in silent strength and resignation to the sorrows and disappointments of a bleak and drear November. His birth place was Ryegate, Vermont.

Judge Savage was born on December 8, 1847. His father was a farmer, and there, in that remote rural community the boy grew up amid all those typic surroundings, which may then have seemed to him like privations, but which in reality were rich blessings. Industry, prudence, thrift, rational ambition, and patience, these constituted the environment. He was fond of recounting his early days upon the farm and looked back upon them with appreciation of their formative value. His college was Dartmouth, an institution which has given three chief justices to Maine.

During his college course and after graduation he taught in northern New Hampshire and northern Vermont; and as we jouneyed together from Montreal to Portland a few years ago, he pointed out to me in a reminiscent mood, one of the districts in which he had taught while in college. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar of Androscoggin county at the April term, 1875, and for more than forty-two years he upheld the best traditions of that bar and of the profession. As a practising attorney from 1875 to 1897, a period of twenty-two years, his rise from rather small beginnings was constant, until he was recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in the state. Those present here today who were his associates or his adversaries in many a hard-fought battle know full well the strength of his honorable warfare. Amid his many professional cares, however, he found time to serve in varied positions of public trust, in all of which he proved his capacity for administrative and judicial labor, while at the same time his own experience was broadening and his intellectual equipment was developing.

During this period, too, he prepared, and, on January 1, 1897, he published, the first volume of his Index Digest of the Maine Reports, a task that consumed the hours which others were devoting to rest or recreation, and thereby he made the profession his acknowledged debtor. It was a work which proved the analytical qualities of his mind, and greatly enhanced his legal reputation.....

The dominant element in Judge Savage's character was untiring industry. Voltaire's motto, "Always at work," was his. He had the capacity for unremitting mental labor, and he exercised that capacity to the full. "Nulla dies sine linea." Physically he was inclined to be indolent, mentally he was ever active, and herein lay the source of his strength. Each year brought growth in legal knowledge and intellectual power, as the giant oak acquires each twelve months its circle of added fibre. In his chambers, he was always busy, and when the day's work was finished and his books and his pen laid aside, he would devote hours to the solution of an intricate picture puzzle, or commit to memory a page of his favorite, Shakespeare. During the last years of his life he mastered several of the plays of the great dramatist, and

could recite them verbatim, a task of magnitude. On his desk, right at hand, he always kept the well-thumbed volume.

In 1909 he brought out his supplemental index digest, finding time therefor amid his exacting judicial labors.

To this talent for work, which is but another name for genius, we must add an open mind and an innate love of justice. If he had prejudices, he concealed them. I doubt if he possessed any. His single thought was to discover the way the light of legal truth leadeth. And so, with this legal mind constantly in training, his strength waxed with the years, and he advanced by steady strides into the ranks of Maine's great judges.

At nisi prius he was welcome in every county. He was popular in the only true and desirable sense, in that popularity with him was a result and not a motive. He presided over the trial of a cause before a jury with ease and grace and dignity. He spoke infrequently. His words had therefore the greater weight. With his full mind he was able to rule promptly and squarely, thus expediting the cause, while always giving the aggrieved party his right of exception. He never feared exceptions. I have often heard him say that he was glad when exceptions were taken to a doubtful ruling, because if it was wrong he wished it to be made right. His charges to the jury were simple, clear, informing, not essays on abstract law, but plain talks to plain men on the issues before them. He was master of the situation. He looked the part and he acted the part. He was free from all exhibitions of temper. He never seemed to be irritated himself, and he never irritated others. I never in my life saw any signs of anger in him. He was patient, kindly, courteous; yet there was an underlying firmness which, though not obtrusive, was silently manifest. It was felt, rather than seen. In his personal relations the same was true. There was a feeling of friendship, but somehow, except to a chosen few, it stopped just short of familiarity.

He sat with nineteen different judges in the law court, beginning as a junior with Chief Justice Peters. His first published opinion was Rhoades v. Cotton, announced only one month after his appointment, and appearing in 90 Me., 453, 38 Atl., 367. His last was State v. Jenness, announced only a week before his death. This will appear in 116 Me., 100, Atl., 933. Twenty-seven volumes therefore contain the result of his appellate work. They aggregate 434 full opinions, in addition to 63 per curiam rescripts, a total of nearly five hundred decisions, representing his contribution to the jurisprudence of our state.

Judge Savage had a singularly happy style. He developed his opinions so logically and so lucidly that they marched straight on to the conclusion, and they were easy reading even for a layman. His pen ran smoothly. He sought no display of learning, but the learning was disguised in terms of everyday understanding. He often made his points in sharp succession. He hit the nail with every blow and the wood was left unscarred. This was especially true of his later opinions, in some of which the use of conjunctions is almost dispensed with, and no verb is far separated from its nominative. He did not seek the startling expression, and yet, sometimes he bordered on the epigrammatic. In one of his last opinions, Bixler v. Wright, 116 Me., 133, 100 Atl., 467, a case involving fraud in the sale of goods, we find these

words, which are characteristic not only of his literary style, but of the man himself; "The law dislikes negligence. It seeks properly to make the enforcement of men's rights depend in very considerable degree upon whether they have been negligent in conserving and protecting their rights. But the law abhors fraud. And when it comes to an issue whether fraud shall prevail or negligence, it would seem that a court of justice is quite as much bound to stamp out fraud, as it is to foster reasonable care."

I cannot close without a brief reference to the personal appearance of Judge Savage, so familiar to us, but unknown to those who may read these words in after years. Of commanding height, with a fully developed and well-rounded figure, and an upright carriage, he was indeed a king among men. Whenever and wherever he represented the court we were proud of him. His figure was imposing and his countenance strong and fine. He was moderate in movement, moderate, too, in speech. His voice was deep and rich as a cathedral bell with a peculiarly sympathetic quality that was most charming. It attracted and held attention. Usually reserved and dignified, yet when that kindly smile illumined his face you were made an instant friend. He loved companionship and the society of congenial associates. He was a welcome visitor at the fireside, and after an evening's talk before the open fire one was impressed with the sweetness as well as the strength of his character. He was singularly modest. Publicity he disliked and avoided. He met with personal bereavements in the loss of family far beyond the lot of any man within my acquaintance, but no one ever heard him utter a word of complaint. With him tribulation indeed worked patience. It softened him and made him tender.

DAVID DINSMORE STEWART

David Dinsmore Stewart who died at his home in St. Albans, Maine, December 3, 1917, was for a quarter of a century regarded as the nestor of the Maine bar and was in many ways a remarkable man. He retained his mental vigor until the hour of his death, being then in the ninety-fifth year of his age, having been born in Corinna, Maine, Oct. 22, 1823.

He attended the common schools of his native town and later was a student in Colby and Bowdoin colleges. He commenced the practice of law in that village in 1847 and continued it there for seventy years.

St. Albans is one of Maine's thrifty farming towns but in those days and for many years later it was a stage coach and tote team centre, hence a desirable location at that time for a young lawyer beginning his career. He was a great lawyer in every sense of that term.

He acquired such an extensive practice in that little country village that he amassed a fortune large for any lawyer in either city or country town practice, and what was an amazing one for a country lawyer.

With him it never was a case of Mohammed going to the mountain, the mountain always went to him. It had to. His ability and integrity as an attorney were fully understood all over Maine and his clientage extended into all parts of the state.

And yet in the early days of his busy life he found time to attend to republican politics, was a member of the Maine legislature, and in 1864 president of the Senate. He had however little taste for the life of a politician. The law was his mistress and he was faithful to her demands for a period that covers life's allotted span.

JOHN B. MADIGAN

Judge Madigan was born in Houlton, Maine, January 4, 1863 and died there Jan. 19, 1918.

As a boy he attended the public school of Houlton and graduated from Ricker Classical Institute. He also attended St. Joseph's College, a preparatory school in New Brunswick. He then attended Georgetown University and upon graduating entered Boston University, completing the course there in 1886. He first commenced practise with his brother Albert Madigan forming a partnership with him as Madigan and Madigan. Upon the death of his brother he formed a partnership with Hon. Leonard Pierce, and was a member of the legislature in 1889. He was one of the most forceful and eloquent public speakers in this state.

He served for a time on the International Commission on the St. John River. He was appointed a member of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine by Gov. Curtis, March 15, 1916.

He was a highly esteemed citizen not only in his own town but in all parts of Maine as well.

When his death occurred Honorable Leslie C. Cornish of Augusta, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, paid him the following tribute:

Judge Madigan was one of the strongest men of Maine. With sound legal learning, broad experience in business affairs, accurate judgment, with a well poised, judicial mind and love of justice, he came to the bench admira-

bly equipped for the work. In his less than two years of service he proved his faculties for the position in every way and acquired a firm place in respect and admiration of the legal profession of this state, a respect and admiration which the years would have increased.

His lovable personality won deep affection with the associates of the bench and we all are stunned by the blow.

A beautiful tribute was paid him in the sermon of Rt. Rev. Louis S. Walsh, D. D., Bishop of Portland, at the funeral mass held at St. Mary's church, Houlton, Jan. 24, 1918.

SETH M. CARTER

Born in Waterville, Maine, July 25, 1854, and died in Auburn, Maine, Jan. 5, 1918.

He was the son of A. Warren and Ada May Carter. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1875 and received the degree of A. M. from Bowdoin in 1878.

Immediately following his graduation he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the Androscoggin bar in 1877. He became a member of the firm of Frye, Cotton and White, of which the senior member was U. S. Senator William P. Frye. Hon. John B. Cotton, former assistant attorney general of the United States and Wallace H. White were the other members with Mr. Carter. Upon Mr. Cotton's removal to Washington, Senator Frye withdrew from the firm which has since been continued as White and Carter.

Mr. Carter was city solicitor of Auburn and has been a member of the Governor's Council of Maine. He was chairman of the Republican State committee for a number of years and was a trustee of the Androscoggin County Savings bank and a director of the Somerset railroad. Mr. Carter made a specialty of corporation law. For a great many sessions of the legislature he represented the Maine Central Railroad Co. at Augusta. He was appointed receiver of the Rangeley Lakes and Sandy River railroad and was prominent in its reorganization. Since 1912, Mr. Carter has been general counsel of the Maine Central Railroad. He was a member of the county, state and national bar associations and was one of the incorporators of the Maine Bar association.

He was a man of high character and unquestioned integrity.

WAINWRIGHT CUSHING

By Edgar Crosby Smith

Hon. Wainwright Cushing of Foxcroft, one of the notable men of Maine passed to the higher life June 19 at 11.50 o'clock P. M. In his death the community and state suffers a great loss. Such men as Mr. Cushing can ill be spared and his passing is deeply deplored.

Wainwright Cushing was the eldest child of Joseph W. and Anna (Morrill) Cushing, and was born in Sebec, August 12, 1841. He was educated in the town schools and Foxcroft Academy and as a young man worked in his father's cloth mill at Sebec. In 1861 he enlisted in the Sixth Maine Regiment, Company A, and later re-enlisted in the First Maine Veterans, a company made up of the fifth, sixth and seventh Maine regiments. He served under Burnside and Hooker at Williamsburgh, in front of Richmond, at the second battle of Bull Run, at Antietam and Fredericksburg and campaigned with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. He enlisted as a private, was twice wounded and was discharged as a lieutenant, July 5, 1865. At the conclusion of the war Mr. Cushing returned to Sebec and again took up work in the woolen mill as a dyer. In 1869 he came to Dover where he was employed by the Brown Woolen company, having charge of the dye-house for 13 years.

It was while engaged in this work that he conceived the idea of developing a business entirely new to the world by perfecting household dyes to take the place of the old family dye-pot. In this he was successful after experimenting for many years. In 1880 he commenced in a small way to put his product on the market under the name of Cushing's Perfection Dyes. For a few years they were known and used only locally, but every spare dollar was placed in judicious advertising and in about ten years after his modest beginning he was the possessor of a large and still growing business to which he devoted his entire time.

Mr. Cushing was a valued and public spirited citizen and every worthy undertaking received his cordial support. He was a Republican in politics and for six years, 1884-1890, was register of probate for Piscataquis county; in 1895-6 he was a member of Governor Henry B. Cleaves' council. He was a 32d degree Mason and had served as worshipful master of Mosaic lodge and high priest of Piscataquis Royal Arch chapter.

He was always prominent and active in everything that related to the Grand Army of the Republic and in 1893 was department commander of the Department of Maine. At the time of his death he was state commander of the Loyal Legion. He had also held the office of commander of C. S. Douty post, No. 23, G. A. R. and colonel of Custer command, U. V. U. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and in 1916 was president of the Maine society.

Like all veterans of the Civil War, he was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and one incident in his life was highly treasured and which he often related. It had to do with one of President Lincoln's visits to the wounded soldiers, and occurred while Mr. Cushing was an inmate of a Washington hospital recovering from wounds received on the battlefield. The President came along beside his cot, inquired as to his condition and chatted with the wounded soldier for some minutes and left him with words of encouragement and hope.

Mr. Cushing took his recreation in travelling. This he thoroughly enjoyed, and as his material wealth increased he satisfied this inclination. He had visited nearly every part of the United States and taken trips abroad.

On October 20, 1866, Mr. Cushing was united in marriage with Flora A. McIntyre of Sebec. He is survived by a son Caleb H. Cushing of Dover, and a daughter, Mrs. Walter J. Mayo of Foxcroft; two sisters Mrs. Celia A. Prentiss and Mrs. Francis A. Ellis, both of Brighton, Mass., and a brother, William E. Cushing of Allston, Mass.

For the past fifteen years Mr. Cushing had been affiliated with the Christian Science church.

Funeral services were held at his late residence on Lincoln street. C. S. Douty post, G. A. R. conducted their service which was followed by the Christian Science service, conducted by Gorham H. Wood, Esq., of Bangor.

EUGENE HALE—FRANK LAMBERT DINGLEY, LITT. D.

Within the short period of 36 days of each other two of Maine's great men departed this life. Frank Lambert Dingley of Auburn died at his home in that city September 21, 1918, and Eugene Hale of Ellsworth died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 27, 1918.

Mr. Dingley was born in Unity, Maine, Feb. 7, 1840, and Mr. Hale was born in Turner, Maine, June 9, 1836. Frank Dingley was a graduate of Bowdoin, was strictly a newspaper man and among the greatest of American editors and publicists of nation-wide fame.

Eugene Hale was not a college graduate but from the public schools and Hebron Academy passed to the study of the law and became a lawyer of ability in his day and when a young man entered the political field and for 30 years as United States Senator from his state held a high place among the American statesmen of his time.

We couple their names together for they belonged for a life time to the same political organization; each loved and strove for what he conceived to be for the best interests of his state and his country and each had high ideals and were fearless in following and defending them. And yet they were often at variance in their discussion of public questions of the day.

Certainly no man in Maine and but few in the country was ever a nobler type of the radical than Mr. Dingley, and Eugene Hale's name will ever be a shining example among conservatives.

As time passes and adjusts the problems which vexed them it may disclose that their differences were not as fundamental as they themselves believed, when in the heat of battle. Probably it will be seen that they arose from each standing at widely separated view points.

The noble character and impregnable integrity of each as publicists was never assailed nor even suspected by their bitterest foes.

In the history of the advancement of civilization we see stalwart leaders like these two Maine men upon its every page and they are immortals. It is such strong, positive characters as these, who, standing fearlessly in the ranks of both the conservatives and the radicals for many centuries in the past have been the impelling force in the progress of the Anglo Saxon race.

There never has been and never can be but one test for true manhood; to dare to follow ones own honest convictions and dare to change when one is convinced that he is wrong.

Dingley and Hale both loved the state of Maine, and wrought for her welfare and the people of Maine loved them and will ever cherish and revere their memory.

Frank Lambert Dingley and Eugene Hale were noble sons of Maine.

On October 30, 1918, the following message of condolence was sent to U. S. Senator Frederick Hale, son of the deceased:

In this, your hour of sorrow, as you mourn the death of your revered father, the late Senator Eugene Hale, who was so widely known and honored, Governor Milliken and the members of the Executive Council desire to express to you and your mother not only their sincere sympathy, but the sympathy of the entire State as well.

JOHN APPLETON, LL. D.

Born in Ipswich, N. H., July 12, 1804—Died in Bangor, Maine, Feb. 7, 1891.

Another of Maine's eminent and really great jurists was John Appleton. He was admitted to the bar in 1826 and first commenced the practice of law in the village of Sebec in Piscataquis County, Maine. He was appointed to a seat on the bench in 1852, chief justice in 1862, and retired in 1883.

He was a profound student of the world's best literature and during all of his busy life was as familiar with the classics, and with English, European and American works on these subjects as they were published as with those of his own profession.

He was one, if not the very earliest, of law writers to agitate against the then existing evil in English jurisprudence in not allowing parties in criminal prosecutions to testify in their own behalf By incessant and persistent efforts as a writer he succeeded in this and lived to see his views adopted throughout his own country and other nations of the world.

Another prominent Maine lawyer who also early espoused this cause and who was a co-laborer with Judge Appleton for the reform was the late Honorable Albert W. Paine of Bangor.

From Bibliography of Maine, by Joseph Williamson (Vol. 1. p. 45) we append the following relative to his authorship as a writer upon legal subjects: Appleton, John, LL. D.

Usury Laws. Am. Jur. 6:282. (1831).

—Reports of cases determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine. By John Appleton.

Maine Reports. Volume XIX. Hallowell: Glazier, Masters and Smith. 1842. 8 vo. pp. 409, (1).

Maine Reports. Volume XX. Hallowell: Glazier, Masters and Smith. 1843. 8 vo. pp. viii, (5), 10-511, (1).

From pp. 1 to 256, by John Appleton, Volume VI. From pp. 257 to 511, by John Shepley, Volume VII.

The same. Second edition. Portland: Dresser, McLellan and Co. 1878.

—Law of Evidence. Mass. Quar. Rev. 2:39. (1848).

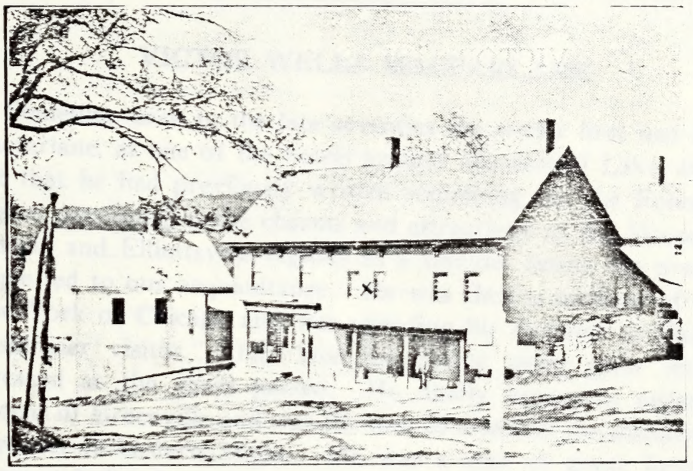
Review of Greenleaf's Law of Evidence.

—Judicial Oaths. Mass. Quar. Rev. 3:161. (1850).

Review of "Bentham on Oaths," and "The Oath," by D. X. Junkin.

—The Rules of Evidence Stated and Discussed. By John Appleton, justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. Philadelphia: T. and W. Johnson & Co., law booksellers and publishers, 525 Chestnut Street. 1860. 8vo. pp. 284.

Review by George S. Hillard, No. Am. Rev. 92:515. (1861). The most remarkable thing about Chief Justice Appleton is his early adoption of the views of Jeremy Bentham and that school in regard to legal reform. He entered into this discussion with the greatest enthusiasm half a century ago,



The D. L. Annis building in Sebec Village, Maine in which was the first law office of Chief Justice Appleton, indicated by X.

and has never ceased with tongue and pen to advocate these doctrines. When he began this labor, it required no small courage to meet the scorn, contempt and even abuse of the legal profession. Such radical doctrines the lawyers all thought were worthy of a mad-house, and they were denounced with vigor and not seldom with venom. Now all is changed. In every state of the Union, as well as in England, ancient and absurd rules of evidence have been altered, and common sense has full sway in the most important branch of jurisprudence. To no man living is the credit due more than to John Appleton. Every Other Sat., Jan. 1884.

—Testimony of parties in criminal prosecution. Letters in American Law Register, N. S., 4:577, (1865). 5:129, (1886).

Reviewed and criticised, Am. Law. Reg. 6:385. (1867).



The late General Charles Hamlin of Bangor in writing of Judge Appleton in the Green Bag (Vol. 7, p 513, 1895) says:

The two fundamental reforms which he assisted in bringing about are those relating to the abolition of the District Court in Maine and the removal of the disability of parties as witnesses in their own behalf.

In 1833 he began writing upon this subject to the "Jurist" and his articles were collected and published in 1860 in Appleton on Evidence. In it will be found the arguments and discussions which finally led to the change by which parties to causes both civil and criminal are admitted to testify in their own behalf. This rule now prevails, with some modifications, in all the courts of the country, both State and National; and the credit of the same is due to Chief Justice Appleton, more than any other one man.

VICTOR WELLS MACFARLANE.

Sometime back in the late seventies the writer first met Major Macfarlane, at one of the hotels around Moosehead Lake, and the fact that he had previously written something for the Forest and Stream pertaining to the charms and attractions of the Moosehead, Monson and Elliottsville regions as a summer resort for tired city people led to our acquaintance. He was then a resident of either New York or Chicago and was spending his summer in Maine as a "summer visitor." His love for Maine never grew less but increased as the years passed. He finally became a permanent resident of Greenville and was the first to establish the manufacture of veneer in eastern Maine. He was a man of great force and energy and abundant enthusiasm about whatever engaged his attention. Belonging to the same political organization and viewing many public questions from similar angles our relations were intimate and remained so until his death.

We shall always cherish most agreeable memories of him.

The following was prepared for the Maine Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and read at the meeting held in Portland, Dec. 5th, 1917:

Companion Victor Wells Macfarlane died in Reading, Mass., October 15, 1917. Living remote from headquarters of the Commandery he was able only occasionally to have a share in our meetings; but his presence, when it was possible for him to be with us, was always welcome, and his fellowship in the order was loyally cherished by him to the last.

He was born in Yonkers, Westchester county, N. Y., August 27, 1844. Both of his parents, Duncan and Mary Ann Macfarlane, were natives of

Paisley, Scotland. From them he inherited those sturdy thrifty qualities which his father anl mother brought with them to this country when they sought for themselves a home on this side of the sea, settling at Yonkers. Here the son spent his early years. From the public schools in Yonkers he at length passed to the Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill, N. Y. Here the opening of the Civil war found him receiving thorough military training, a fitting preparation for such patriotic service as at that time comparatively few among us had. He was then, however, seventeen years of age. But a year later, on graduating from the academy, he at once sought active service, enlisting as a private in the well-known Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of New York. This was a three months' regiment; but at the end of this period the value of his service had been so fully recognized, that on being mustered out he was empowered to raise a company of volunteers, and was offered a commission as first lieutenant, mustering officer and adjutant of the 172nd Regiment of the New York Infantry. He accepted the commission, and September 6, 1862, he was transferred to the 165th Regiment, New York Volunteers. His efficiency as a drill-master was now so well known that his services, outside of his regiment, were often sought and he was frequently on detached service. January 13, 1863, he was honorably mustered out; but in July, 1863, on the call of President Lincoln for additional troops, he joined the 17th Regiment New York National Guard, and July 8th was made sergeant major of the regiment and major July 25, 1863. At the expiration of the service of this regiment he was mustered out August 13, 1863. His eligibility to membership in this order was derived from his services in the 165th New York Volunteers, and he was elected a member through this commandery Sept. 3rd, 1902, his insignia number being 13,642.

Following his war service, Companion Macfarlane engaged in business in New York City, giving his attention to his various interests there until 1883. About that time he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he enlarged his grain business of earlier years and was prominent in other enterprises. While in Chicago, he was connected with the Board of Trade. In 1890 on account of ill health he came to Maine and established a veneer manufacturing plant on the shores of Moosehead lake, employing a large number of workmen in this plant and in obtaining hardwood lumber in the neighboring woods. The plant was destroyed by fire in 1905 but through his activities was rebuilt on a much larger scale. In 1910, Companion Macfarlane returned to New York and devoted himself to the sale of the output of several veneer and box factories. He was thus employed when laid aside by his late illness.

In these various enterprises Companion Macfarlane was known as a stirring, energetic, progressive business man. He also took an active interest in the welfare of the communities in which he made his home. He was prominent also in matters pertaining to state and national affairs. In politics he was a Republican and in 1899 was elected member of the legislature of Maine as the representative from the Greenville class. In 1901 he was elected state senator from Piscataquis county. He was a man of genial and lovable personality and had a large acquaintance with prominent men in many circles in wide sections of our country. He was a member of the Army and Navy club in New York and of the Masonic order.

Funeral services were held on October 17th at his late residence in Reading, Mass., and also on October 18th at St. Johns cemetery, Yonkers, N. Y., where the burial took place.

Companion Macfarlane was married May 24th, 1865, to Zanina Nelson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson, of Peekskill, N. Y. To them one child was born, Cornelia Seymour Macfarlane now Mrs. Lyman Blair of Greenville, Maine. Mrs. Macfarlane died in April, 1903. On October 30th, 1913, Companion Macfarlane married in New York City, Blanche Elizabeth Bailey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bailey of Medford, Maine, who survives him. To her and the surviving daughter this commandery desires to make affectionate mention of remembrance and sympathy.

JOHN E. BUNKER

Deep regret was felt all over Maine when on Aug. 16, 1918 the sad news was flashed over the wires that John E. Bunker had died at the Eastern Maine General Hospital.

He was born in Trenton, Hancock County, Maine, April 24, 1866 and received his early education at the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport and the Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville. He read law with Wiswell, King, and Peters at Ellsworth and entered Boston University Oct., 1890.

He was for a time chief librarian of the law school library in that University. He was admitted to the bar Oct., 1892, and opened an office and practiced for some years in Bar Harbor. He was for nine years chairman of the Board of Selectmen of that town and for a time was Clerk of Courts for Hancock County. He was formerly a Republican in politics but later became a member of the Democratic party and was Secretary of State during the administration of Governor Curtis.

In 1916 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 3d district.

When the United States entered war with Germany, Governor Milliken appointed him Executive Secretary of the Maine Committee of Public Safety and later appointed him chairman of the Public Utilities commission. He was active in fraternal orders taking an especial interest in Odd Fellowship. He was a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge (I. O. O. F.) of Maine and Past Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He had a wide acquaintance and many friends all over Maine.

Regarding Soldiers of the American Revolution

MAINE INDIANS IN THE REVOLUTION

The following article signed "N. G." appeared in the Eastport, Maine, Sentinel in its issue of June 2, 1897:

Our forefathers of the Revolution cared little for the previous condition of their comrades as long as they were fighting for the same independence. Shoulder to shoulder stood the white man, the negro, and the Indian on many of the battlefields of the war and no American should hesitate for a moment from giving all credit for their services.

Many of our ancestors may have been poor, perhaps rough, homespun men, but the results of their lives show that it is true that out of the roughest work-shops of the world came the finest fabrics. The resolutions of their meetings prove that they were a type of manhood that our people will always delight to honor. Their hearts were right, what care we for their appearance? We judge them by the fruit of their lives.

Many negro slaves entered the Revolutionary army with the understanding that in consideration of half their pay their masters were to give them their freedom. Parson Smith enlisted his slave under those terms, so did Parson Elvins of Scarboro and others. From Windham went the negroes Lonon Rhode, Flanders, Romeo, and Peter Smith, who did good service. Prince ran away from his master, Lieut. William McLellan, at Gorham and went in Capt. Manley's privateer. He returned voluntarily to slavery, became a pensioner, and lived until he was a very old man. His old master provided for him in his declining years, which was just like the McLellans.

My ancestor served with Lonon Rhode, in Capt. Samuel Thomes' Company, in Col. Benjamin Tupper's 11th Massachusetts Regt. They were in the retreat from Fort Ticonderoga in July, 1777, and probably fought together in the battles of Hubbardton, Stillwater and Saratoga. On a return made at Valley Forge, in January, 1778, the following is the last account of those two patriots, "Nathan Noble, slain in battle Oct. 7, 1777," and Lonon Rhode died Dec. 9, 1777. Perhaps they received their death wounds the same day. Both of these men's names are on the Roll of Honor of the towns where they lived, and who would undertake to judge of their services to their country by the standard of the color of their skins. The sacrifices of humble men were as noble as any in our country's history and it is American to honor them for it.

The province of Maine was fortunate in its Indians in the Revolution. The three tribes, Penobscots, Passamaquoddys and St. Johns, were true blue through it all, and rendered valuable aid to our cause. In the Maine society of the Sons of the American Revolution is a member, Sopiel Selmor, Chief of the Passamaquoddy Indians, of Pleasant Point, Perry, Me. He is the

son of Capt. Selmor Soctomah and Dennis Molly Selmor, and his father was a soldier and scout under Col. Allan at Machias, and rendered other valuable assistance in the War of the Revolution. Chief Sopiel Selmor is now a very old man, as he must be to be the son of a Revolutionary soldier, but he is the patriarch of his tribe yet. In his tribe is preserved an original letter written them by Gen. Washington from the banks of the Delaware river, the day before that Christmas day that he crossed amid the floating ice. That day is one that old Marblehead is proud of because John Glover and his Cape Ann boys carried the army safely over, managing the boats as only Yankee fishermen can.

The contents of that letter are as follows, and it reflects credit on the tribe that they have preserved it until this time.

"Brothers of Passamaquodia: I am glad to hear by Major Shaw that you accepted the chain of friendship which I sent you last February from Cambridge and that you are determined to keep it bright and unbroken. When I first heard that you refused to send any of your warriors to my assistance when called upon by our brothers of St. John I did not know what to think. I was afraid that some enemy had turned your hearts against me. But I am since informed that all your young men were employed in hunting, which was the reason of their not coming. This has made my mind easy and I hope you will always in future join with your brothers of St. John and Penobscot when required. I have desired my brother the Governor of Massachusetts Bay to pay you the money which Capt. Smith promised you for sending my letters to the Micmack Indians.

"Brothers: I have a piece of news to tell you which I hope you will attend to. Our enemy, the King of Great Britain, endeavored to stir up all the Indians from Canada to South Carolina against us. But our brethren of the Six Nations and their allies the Shawnees and Delawares, would not hearken to the advice of his messengers sent among them, but kept fast hold of the ancient covenant chain. The Cherokees and the Southern tribes were foolish enough to listen to them and take up the hatchet against us. Upon this our warriors went into their country, burned their houses, destroyed their corn and obliged them to sue for peace and give hostages for their future good behavior. Now Brothers, never let the King's wicked counsellor turn your hearts against me and your brethren of this country but bear in mind what I told you last February and what I tell you now.

"In token of my friendship I send you this from my army on the banks of the Great River Delaware, this 24th day of December, 1776.

"George Washington."

At the beginning of the war there was great anxiety felt lest the British agents should influence the Penobscot Indians against the colonists. Steps were taken early to secure them to our cause. Capt. John Lane of Buxton, was selected as a discreet and suitable man to consult and enlist them in our behalf. In May, 1775, the Provincial Congress sent the tribe a letter in which they said "Our liberty and your liberty are the same, we are brothers, and what is for our good is for your good, and we, by standing together, shall make those wicked men afraid and overcome them and be all free men. Capt. Goldthwait has given up Fort Pownal to our enemies. We are angry at it and we hear you are angry with him and we don't wonder at it."

Four Penobscot chiefs left Fort Pownal with Capt. John Lane June 10th. On June 14th, Samuel Freeman wrote from Watertown to his father, Enoch Freeman, at Falmouth Neck, "I can't help thinking but that they (the Indians) should be well treated, justice done them respecting their lands, etc., by which they now and forever be secured to the interests of the county." Capt. Lane was then here at Falmouth with Chief Orono, Joseph Pease, Poveris and one more, bound for Cambridge to the Provincial Congress. They were entertained and a chaise was provided to take them to their destination. Gen. Jedidiah Preble, chairman of the committee, sent with them a letter to Joseph Warren in which he said that he had furnished money to pay their expenses and that "Orono, the chief man, seems to be a sensible man and hearty in our cause," also, "We gave them assurances that they might depend upon being provided for while there as well as on their return back again, wished them a pleasant journey and that the event might be happy for them and us." In 1778, Joseph McLellan of Falmouth was voted, by the General Court, seven pounds for injury done his chaise by Capt. Lane's Indians. This damage was no doubt done in 1775. Drake says, "Only two days after the battle of Bunker Hill (June 19th) there arrived in Cambridge, a deputation of Penobscot Indians of whom the celebrated Orono was chief." They went before the Congress and among other things said that they had a large tract of land which they had a right to call their own and had possessed it many years. These lands had been encroached upon by the English who had for miles, on the ends, cut much of the good timber. They also said that they had been much imposed upon by traders, and desired such evils be prevented, also requested that provisions, powder, etc., be sent among them which they would buy at reasonable prices.

June 21st, the Congress recognized their claim to the land at the head of the tide on the Penobscot, extending six miles on each side of the river. Gen. Washington and the Congress both promised them that they should "enjoy the country" and told them that if anybody was to take their lands from them or if they heard of anything being done against them they would let them know of it.

The following letter was probably written by Andrew Gilman, the interpreter for the four chiefs after their return to Falmouth Neck from Cambridge, although their names, as he wrote them, are different from what has come down to us.

"Falmouth, July 4, 1775.

"Sir: We have been here five days and did expect to go home with the supplies for our tribe in a sloop. But we are told Captain John Lane must return to Watertown before supply can be sent, we have agreed to go home in our canoes, though we should rather go in said sloop. We beg leave to let you know it is our desire that Captain Lane be appointed truck-master, with full power to redress any insults we may receive from the white people when we come in to trade. You may depend on our friendship and assistance if required.

"We are your humble servants.

"Olenah,
"Messhall,
"Joseph,
"Pooler.

"Andrew Gilman, Interpreter."

The above letter is a testimonial to the patriotism, fidelity and honesty of John Lane, through whose efforts much was done that secured the friendship and aid of the Penobscot tribe to our forefathers in the Revolutionary War.

The Provincial Congress resolved, July 8th, 1775, to supply the Indians of the Penobscot with goods not to exceed in value, three hundred pounds and to take furs and skins in exchange.

In September, 1775, the chiefs of the Penobscots and the St. John Indians held a conference and resolved "to stand together with our brethren of Massachusetts and oppose the people of Old England that are endeavoring to take our lands and liberties from us."

Capt. John Lane raised a company for the army and in it enlisted five Penobscot Indians, Soncier, Eneas, Sebatis, Metagone and Sewanockett. When Arnold's expedition marched up the Kennebec, in the Fall of 1775, three of Capt. Lane's Indians went as guides. Encos or Eneas and Sebatis went with a Mr. Jaquith on a secret errand, in advance with letters to friends of our cause in Canada and were successful, meeting the expedition on their return. The expedition, which consisted of about eleven hundred men, left Fort Halifax, Sept. 27th, and started on their march to Quebec with Sewanockett for their guides. In the Dead River region nearly one-third gave up in despair and returned to Cambridge. Arnold abandoned his batteaux and forced his way through the forests and swamps. The guides could not lead them out of the wilderness. They suspected treachery but became convinced the guides had lost their way. For thirty-two days no signs of human life met their eyes. The men suffered dreadfully from hunger and cold. On Nov. 3 they reached the first Canadian settlement on the river Chaudiere, and Point Levi, opposite Quebec, Nov. 9th.

In 1818, Sewanockett applied for a pension and said that he was then ninety-five years of age and had always been friendly to the whites, that he served in Capt. Lane's Co. and also in the Quebec expedition remaining with the army until the assault on the city, being honorably discharged in the middle of January, 1776. In 1779, he volunteered in the Bagaduce expedition and stated that during the war he was in several skirmishes when several of his tribe were killed.

In 1786, Massachusetts attempted to get some of the Penobscots' land from them and at the conference a chief stated that the tribe had been at Oldtown island 500 years and then that 350 blankets would give each of the tribe one. When an agent presented them a paper to sign relinquishing their lands they answered "We don't know anything about writing. All we know, we mean to have a right heart and a right tongue." The agents were unsuccessful.

In 1796, the tribe gave up their claim to land on both sides of the river from Nichol's rock, in Eddington, the head of the tide, thirty miles up, reserving their islands in the river. This was done for a consideration. This land consisted of 189,426 acres and it was laid out into nine townships. By another treaty, in 1818, with Massachusetts, the tribe conveyed to that state all the remainder of their lands except the islands and four townships in consideration of a yearly annuity in goods worth about $1,500. Maine at the separation from Massachusetts agreed to fulfill the obligations of the

treaty, and, in 1833, purchased their remaining townships for fifty thousand dollars.

The Penobscots were the Tarratines and anciently owned all the territory watered by the Penobscot river. In 1625, the tribe were said to have numbered about eight thousand. In 1669, they were subdued by the Mohawks. Their lands have been encroached upon by the land grabber until all that remains to them are islands in the Penobscot river including Oldtown island and all above it and attempts have been made to get those. The state holds a fund of theirs amounting to nearly seventy-four thousand dollars for which they are paid six per cent interest, which with their shore rents, of about three thousand dollars, with the appropriations from the state, leaves them in comfortable circumstances, much more so than the Passamaquoddys whose lands did not prove as valuable.

Of chief Orono, Williamson said that he "was white in part" and "Orono had not the copper colored countenance, the sparkling eye, the high cheek bones or tawny features of a pristine native. On the contrary, his eyes were of a bright blue shade, penetrating and full of intelligence and benignity. In his person he was tall, straight and perfectly proportioned; and in his gait there was a gracefulness which of itself evinced superiority. He was honest, chaste, temperate and industrious. To a remarkable degree he retained his mental faculties and erect attitude to the last years of his life. As he was always abstemious and as his hair was in his last years of a milky whiteness, he resembled in appearance a cloistered saint." His wife, who was a full blooded native, died several years after him. Orono died, Feb. 5, 1801, aged 112 years.

"For whiter Indians, to our shame we see,
Are not so virtuous nor humane as he.
Disdaining all the savage modes of life,
The tomahawk and bloody scalping knife,
He sought to civilize his tawny race,
Till death, great Nimrod of the human race,
Hit on his track, and gave this hunter chase.
His belt and wampum now aside he flung,
His pipe extinguished and his bow unstrung.
When countless moons their destined rounds shall cease,
He'll spend an endless calumet of peace."

The Penobscot tribe choose a governor, lieutenant governor and a delegate to the Legislature, to conduct their business. The state appoints an agent who has charge of their affairs and reports to the Legislature. The tribe have lived peaceably with their neighbors since the Revolution. They were never what could be called savage Indians and the white man has been much to blame whenever they have acted in that role.

Our forefathers pledged their word with the Indian tribes of our state for peace, when war meant the destruction of their homes. They promised them protection in their lands, and they have but little to show for it today. The state and the Indians have suffered together in regard to their lands from the avarice of the white men but now there is no hope for either to recover them. History can only record the facts. Our ancestors promised little to

the Indian considering what peace was worth to them. The Indians were faithful through the Revolution, when they had easy access to the enemy, now let us be faithful to them. The state should keep its trust with them as they did with us, and insist that they must always be honestly dealt with. They are not as we are, they are a different people, and we can afford to be patient with them and take no advantage of their weaknesses.

"The sum of Indian happiness!—
A wigwam, when the warm sunshine
Looks in among the groves of pine,—
A stream where, round the light canoe,
The trout and salmon dart in view,
And the fair girl, before thee now,
Spreading thy mat with hand of snow,
Or plying, in the dews of morn,
Her hoe amidst thy patch of corn
Or offering up, at eve, to thee,
Thy birchen dish of hominy!"

Andrew Gilman, the Penobscots' interpreter, seems to have been a man who had the respect and confidence of both the white man and the Indian. The following appointment shows in what estimation he was held at that time. The commission was given him while he was at Cambridge, as interpreter for the Penobscot chiefs.

"To Andrew Gilman, Gentleman:

"We entertaining a good opinion of your prudence, courage, and good conduct, do appoint, and you the said Andrew Gilman are hereby appointed to the honorary title of Lieutenant; and you are to be considered of that rank not only among the good people of this Province, but among all friends and brethren through the Continent; and we confide in your readiness to promote the common cause of America among our good brothers, the Indians of the several tribes which you may have an opportunity to be acquainted with, as well as with the inhabitants of the Province of Canada.

"By order of the Congress.

"Watertown, June 25, 1775."

Lieut. Gilman was ordered by the President of the Congress to use his efforts to cultivate a friendly feeling with the Indians of St. Francois and the Canada Indians, and told him that he should receive a proper reward. When he was at Falmouth Neck with the Penobscot chiefs on their way to Cambridge, in 1775, Enoch Freeman said of him, "One Mr. Gilman is their interpreter who speaks their tongue freely and seems to be a clever young man." He is noticed as being on guard at Penobscot with ten Indians, Sept. 12th, 1776.

The following roll is of a company of Indians under the command of Lieut. Gilman in the Bagaduce Expedition of 1779. They were probably all Penobscots. They were actively engaged and from a soldier's diary we learn that one was killed July 25th, another Aug. 5th, when another was taken prisoner and probably there were others. This roll is a novelty in our Revolutionary history and service to remind us of the Indians' service in that war.

"Pay Roll for a number of Indians for their services at Penobscot on the late expedition under command of Lieut. Andrew Gilman, made agreeable to a Resolve of the Gen'l Court of the 17th, Sept. 1779."

Andrew Gilman, Lieut., June 29th to Aug. 21st.

John Nepton, July 15th to Aug. 21.		Wine Meesor,	10 "
French Mesor, " "		Francis Moxes,	10 "
Nepton Bowit, " "		Pearl Sock,	10 "
Soviss Molly, " "		Elqr Osson,	5 "
Soviss Many, " "		Orono,	5 "
Soviss Piece, " "		Atlean,	3 "
Soctoner, " "		Sowanockeg,	10 "
Solomses, " "		Pearl Nicholah,	6 "
Poriss, " "		Obogan,	
Natlanis, " "		Joseph Cook,	10 "
Matignois, " "		Tomases,	5 "
Little Sabatis, " "		Leeve,	5 "
Jam Holet, " "		Shannot,	5 "
Joseph Eneas, " "		Francis Joseph,	5 "
Sebatis, " "		Sebatis Junr,	10 "
Lonsor, 23 days.		Cawquish,	
Fransway, 10 "		Atlianis Junr,	6 "
Leard Osioro, 33 "		Lewey Venison,	15 "
Pernewett, 10 "		Saocmiek,	6 "
Sacotiar, 20 "		Che Osson,	3 "
Peal Tocwaso, 20 "			

The Indians were paid 14 shillings per day.

Boston, Oct. 4, 1779.

"Suffold Ss.

Personally appeared Lt. Andrew Gilman (the subscriber to this Roll) and made Oath that the same is just and true according to the best of his knowledge.

Before

Jonathan Metcalf, Justice of Peace."

Massachusetts Archives, Vol. 37, Page 145.

A monument to the memory of the Revolutionary Soldiers of the Penobscot tribe of Indians has been erected on Indian Island, Old Town, Maine, by the Bangor Chapter, D. A. R., which bears the following inscription:

In honor of the
Indian Patriots
of the Penobscot
and other tribes of Maine
for their loyal service
during the
Revolutionary War.
Erected by the Maine Daughters
of the American Revolution
1910.

This monument was dedicated with appropriate exercises by the Maine State Council, D. A. R., June 7, 1912.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS OF DESCENDANTS

OF

NATHANIEL OAK, MARLBORO, MASS.

The early family name in the old records is sometimes spelled OAK-OAKS-OAKES, but all had a common origin.

Nathaniel Oak was the ancestor of the OAK family in Garland and the OAKS family in Sangerville, Maine.

The following has been contributed by Mr. Ora Oak of Colton, Cal., which he has compiled from old records and other sources for the Journal:

GEORGE OAKS

Private, Capt. David Bents' Co., Col. Nathan Sparhawk's regt., marched from Rutland to Bennington on an alarm, Aug. 20, 1777; 11 days service; travel out and home 226 miles.

SETH OAK

Winchendon

(1) Sergeant, Capt. Moses Hale's Co. of militia, Col. Nathan Sparhawk's regt., which marched to Cambridge on alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service, 14 days;

(2) Also, Capt. Abel Wilder's Co., Col. Ephraim Doolittle's regt.; receipt for advance pay, signed by said Oak; dated June 26, 1775;

(3) Also, Sergeant, same Co. and regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged Apr. 26, 1775, service 3 mos., 13 days.

(4) Also, Quartermaster Sergeant, same regt.; on a return of Capt. Adam Wheeler's Co.; dated Winter Hill, Oct. 6, 1775; order for bounty coat or money equivalent, dated Camp Winter Hill, Dec. 26, 1775.

(5) Also, private, Capt. Josiah Fish's Co., Col. Stephen R. Bradley's regt.; Sept. 16 to Sept 20, 1782, marched from Athens, Vt., toward Guilford to assist the sheriff.

BERIAH OAK

Bolton

Private, Capt. Robert Longley's Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; which marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; left rendezvous Apr. 27, 1775; service 10 days.

SETH ALEXANDER

(1) Sergeant, Capt. William Humphrey's Co. in the Northern Army, Continental service, 1776.

(NOTE—Same Company as Nathaniel Oak)

(2) Ensign, Capt. Oliver Capron's Co., Col. Samuel Ashley's regt. of militia which marched to the relief of Ticonderoga, engaged June 29, 1778, discharged July 11, 1778—service 13 days.

JOHN FOLLETT

(Second husband of Hannah Oak)

Private, Capt. Joseph Whitcomb's Co., Col. Samuel Ashley's regt., roll dated Apr. 2, 1777.

NATHANIEL OAKES

Bolton

(1) Private, Capt. Benjamin Hasting's Co.; Col. John Whitcomb's regt.; which marched to Cambridge on alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service 18 days.

NATHANIEL OAK

(2) Private, Capt. William Humphrey's Co. in the Northern Army, Continental service, 1776.

(Grandfather of the late Hon. Lyndon Oak of Garland and his less known brothers, Lawrence, Lorenzo, Lebbeus and Edson).

EBENEZER CONANT

(Husband of Lydia Oak—daughter of Jonathan)

(1) Lieutenant, Capt. Deliverance Davis's Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt. which marched on alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service 10 days;

(2) Also, Adjutant, Col. Abijah Stearn's regt., on list of officers of Mass. Militia, dated Leominster, March 14, 1776; appointment concurred in by Council, June 20, 1776; also Col. Converse's regt., on list of officers at Dobb's Ferry, Tarryton & North Castle, N. Y. in 1776;

(3) Also, private, Capt. Wm. Thurlo's Co., march on alarm at Bennington, Aug. 22, 1777, under Major Ebenezer Bridge, by order of Col. Warner & Gen. Stark; dismissed by Gen. Lincoln after proceeding 90 miles; 9 days service;

(4) Also, Adjutant, Major Ebenezer Bridge's regt., service 25 days at Saratoga, agreeable to resolve of Sept. 22, 1777;

(5) Also, on descriptive list of men, enlisted from Worcester Co. in 1779, to serve in Continental army, dated Aug. 15, 1779; in Capt. Lane's Co., Col. Rand's regt.; age 36 years, stature 5 feet, 9 in.; complexion, dark; residence, Ashburnham; enlistment, 9 months; mustered Aug. 10, 1779; also private, Colonel's Co., Col. Shepard's 4th regt., enlisted Aug. 12, 1779, discharged Feb. 6, 1780; enlistment 9 months.

JOHN OAKS.

Harvard (also Littleton)

(1) Private, Col. John Bailey's regt.; on Continental pay accounts for service from Mar. 1, 1777 to Dec. 31, 1779, residence, Harvard; credited to Harvard; also on roll of Capt. Samuel Darby's Co., same regt., dated Camp Valley Forge, Jan. 25, 1778; residence, Littleton.

(2) "John Oakes," Littleton, on descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for 6 mos. agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780, dated July 22, 1780, age 22 yrs.; stature 5 ft. 5 in.; complexion, light; engaged for Harvard; also on list of 6 months men who passed muster, dated Camp Totaway, Oct. 25, 1780, (name, "John Okes"); also, Drummer, on pay roll of 6 months men raised by town of Harvard for Continental service in 1780.

marched July 19, 1780, discharged, Dec. 14, 1780, service, 5 mos. 4 da., including travel (180 mi.) home—(name, "John Oak".)

("John Oaks, Exeter, Me., aged 84, resides with John, Jr.")

DANIEL OAKS

(1) Private, Capt. Joseph Warren's Co., Lt. Col. Wheelock's regt., enlisted Sept. 27, discharged Oct. 23, 1777; service, 1 mo., 3 da., with northern army, including 8 days (150 miles) travel home;

(2) Also, on descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for 6 months, agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780; age 19 years, stature 5 ft. 6 in., complexion, light; engaged for Westboro; marched to camp July 1, 1780, discharged Dec. 19, 1780, 200 mi. from home; service 5 mos., 29 da.; also, on return of 6 months men who passed muster, dated Camp Totaway, Oct. 25, 1780 (name "Daniel Oakes," Westboro);

(3) Also, Private, Capt. Nathaniel Wright's Co., Col. Luke Drury's regt.; from Sept. 22 to Dec. 1781; service 3 mos., 23 da. at West Point including travel (400 mi.) residence, Bolton—(name "Daniel Oaks").

(4) "Daniel Oak", residence and date not given, member of the train band.

SYLVANUS OAK.

Princeton—(probably)

Sergeant, Capt. Joseph Sargent's Co. of militia, Col. Sparhawk's regt., which marched to Cambridge on alarm of Apr. 19, 1775 and returned May 1, 1775; service 12 days.

CALVIN OAK.

Winchendon

(1) Private, Capt. Moses Hale's Co. of militia, Col. Nathan Sparhawk's regt., which marched to Cambridge on alarm of Apr. 19, 1775, service 6 days; reported "enlisted into the army"; served on the main guard, Major Loammi Baldwin, at Cambridge, list

dated May 15, 1775; also receipt for advance pay signed by Sd. Oak, Capt. Abel Wilder's Co., Col. Ephraim Doolittle's regt., dated Charlestown, June 26, 1775; also, on muster roll same Co. and regt. dated Aug. 1, 1775, enlisted Apr 26, 1775; service 3 mos., 13 da.; also, on company return dated Oct. 6, 1775.

(2) Also, Private, Capt. Jotham Houghton's Co., Col. Josiah Whitney's regt. from July 31, 1778 to Sept. 14, 1778; 1 mo., 14 da., in Rhode Island.

(3) Also, on descriptive list of men raised for the Continental service; in Capt. Boutell's Co., Col. Rand's regt.; age 20 years; stature 5 ft., 6 in.; complexion, light; engaged for Leominster, marched July 29, 1779; also, in Capt. Warner's Co., 10th Mass. regt.; service July 28, 1779 to Apr. 28, 1780; term 9 mos. (name, "Calvin Oaks"); receipt for bounty, signed by said Oak, dated Aug. 18, 1780, for 9 mos. service.

NATHANIEL OAK

(1) His name on Pay Roll of 6 montths men raised by the town of Bolton for service in the Continental Army during 1780; marched July 10, 1780, discharged Dec. 16, 1780; service, 5 mos., 17 days, including travel (220 miles) home; also, Nathaniel "Oaks", Bolton, descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for the term of 6 months, agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780, returned as received of Justin Ely, Commissioner, by Brig. Gen. John Glover, at Springfield, July 13, 1780; age 18 years, stature 5 ft. 7 in., complexion, ruddy; engaged for the town of Bolton, marched to camp July 13, 1780, under command of Capt. Thomas Pritchard; also, Private, Lieut-Colonel's Co., 6th Mass. Regt. pay roll for July 1780; enlisted July 13, 1780; also Lieut.-Col. Whiting's Co., 6th Mass. Regt., pay roll for August and September 1780; also, list of men raised for 6 months service and returned by Brig. Gen. Paterson as having passed muster in return dated Camp Totaway, Oct. 25, 1780.

NATHANIEL OAK[1]

(2) Private, Capt. Josiah Fish's Co., Col. Stephen R. Bradley's regt.; Sept. 16, to Sept. 20, 1782, marched from Athens, Vt., toward Guilford to assist the sheriff.

(1) The Published Vital Records of Templeton, Mass., p. 50, say, "Nathaniel, son of Seth and Elizabeth Oak, born May 3, 1762."

NATHANIEL OAK

(Not identified but probably one of those previously mentioned).

(1) Private, Capt. Wm. Marean's Co., Col. Jonathan Reed's (1st.) regt. of guards; muster roll dated Cambridge, June 1, 1778; enlisted Mar. 28, 1778, enlistment, 3 months, from Apr. 2, 1778; also, Capt. Wm. Marean's Co., Col. Stearn's regt. of guards, service from Mar. 27, 1778 to July 2, 1778, 3 mos., 6 days, at Cambridge, guarding troops of convention.

(2) Also, Private, Capt. Josiah Wilder's Co., Col. Nathan Sparhawk's regt., commanded by Major Daniel Clap, enlisted July 4, 1778; discharged July 15, 1778; service 12 days at Rutland Barracks; company raised for 20 days service. Roll dated Templeton.

NATHANIEL OAK

Private, Capt. Jotham Houghton's Co., Col. Josiah Whitney's regt., service from July 31, 1778, to date of discharge Sept. 14, 1778, 1 mo., 15 days, at Rhode Island; company raised for 6 weeks service; roll dated Petersham; also, Capt. Jotham Houghton's Co., Col. Samuel Denny's (2nd) regt., Gen. Fellow's brigade; service from Oct. 24, 1779 to Dec. 12, 1779, 1 mo., 9 days at Claverack, roll dated Petersham.

NATHANIEL OAKES

Private, Capt. Benj. Edgell's Co., Col. John Jacob's regt., enlisted June 30, 1778, service 6 mos., 7 days, including travel (100 miles) home, enlistment to expire Jan. 1, 1779; also, same Co. and Regt.; muster rolls dated Freetown, Sept. 13 and Oct. 18, 1778.

The Chief Justices of the Courts of Sessions for the counties in the new State of Maine for 1820 were: York, Joseph Thomas, Kennebunk; Cumberland, Ammi R. Mitchell, N. Yarmouth; Oxford, Daniel Stowell, Paris; Lincoln, Ebenezer Clapp, Bath; Kennebec, Samuel Wood, Winthrop; Somerset, Calvin Selden, Norridgewock; Hancock, Phineas Ashman, Brooks; Penobscot, Enoch Brown, Hampden; Stephen Jones, Machias.

An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

(COMPILED BY CHARLES A. FLAGG, LIBRARIAN BANGOR (MAINE) PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

(Continued from page 18, Vol. 6.)

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Cain, David	Mass. line	Private	67	York	('20). d. March 1825.
'35c	Cain, Nicholas	Mass. line	Private	72	Lincoln	Transf. from Suffolk Co., Mass. 1820. d. Sept. 4, 1826.
'35d	Calderwood, John	Cont. navy	Marine	81	Waldo	
'40	———			88	Waldo	Res. Lincolnville.
'35c	Calderwood, Thos	Mass. line	Private	81	Lincoln	d. Dec. 12, 1831.
'40	Calvin, Jotham			80	Kennebec	Res. China.
'35c	Cammett, Samuel	N. H. line	Private	64	York	('20, '31b.)
'35c	Campbell, Alexander	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland	('20) d. Feb. 15, 1827.
'35d	Campbell, James	Mass. state	Pvt. of art.	79	Lincoln	
'35d	Campbell, James	N. H. line	Pvt. and drum maj	77	Kennebec	('20 as musician).
'40	———			81	Kennebec	Res. Wales.
'40	Campbell, William			42	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35c	Campernell, William	Mass. line	Private	95	York.	
'40	Campnell, William			80	York	Res. Parsonsfield.
'40	Card, Thurston			48	Lincoln	Res. Woolwich, Smith or Fairfield.
'35d	Carey, Luther	Mass. state	Musician	73	Oxford	Same as Cary, L.
'35c	Carey, Simeon	Mass. line	Private	70	Lincoln	('20) d. May, 1825
	Carl, Ebenezer,	see Carll.				
'35c	Carl, John	Mass. line	Sergeant	77	Kennebec	('20) d. Sept. 17, 1832.
'35d	Carl, Joseph	Mass. mil	Private	81	Waldo	
'35d	Carle, John	Mass. line	Private	75	York.	
'40	Carle, William			77	Franklin	Res. Salem; same as Carll, W.?
'40	Carleton, Jonathan			79	Kennebec	Res. Vassalboro', same as Carlton J.
'35c	Carleton, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	80	Lincoln	Same as Carlton, S
'35d	Carlisle, James	Mass. mil	Private	76	York.	
35c	Carlisle, John	N. H. line	Private	78	York	('20).
'35d	Carlisle, Joseph	Mass. mil	Private	73	Lincoln.	
'35c	Carll, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	78	Lincoln	('20 as Carl) all given Carroll.
'40	Carll, Ebenezer			82	York	Res. Hollis.
'35d	Carll, William	Mass. mil	Private	70	Somerset	Same as Carle W.?
'35c	Carlton, Ezra	N. H. line	Private	69	Oxford	('20).
'40	Carlton, Ezra			76	Franklin	Res. Letter E.
'35c	Carlton, John	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	('20).
'40	Carlton, John, 2d			59	Waldo	Res. Frankfort.
'35c	Carlton, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	73	Kenrebec	('20) Same as Carleton J.
'20	Carlton, Samuel	Mass. line	Private			Same as Carleton S
35d	Carpenter, Thomas	N. H. state	Private	71	York	
'40	———			76	York	Res. Waterboro'.
'35c	Carr, William	Mass. line	Private	78	Waldo	('20).
'40	———			84	Waldo	Res. Frankfort.
'35d	Carrell, Benjamin	Mass. state	Private	73	Kennebec.	
	Carroll, Ebenezer,	see Carll.				
'35c	Carson, James	Del. line	Private	79	Washington	d. Oct. 28, 1832.

List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Carter, Abijah	Mass. mil	Private	72	Cumberland.	
'40	Carter, Abijah			78	Oxford	Res. Waterford.
'35c	Carter, Edward	N. H. line	Private	84	Hancock	('20) d. Apr. 1827.
'35c	Carter, John	N. H. line	Private	63	York	d. Mar. 1822.
'35c	Carter, Thaddeus	Mass. line	Private	83	Kennebec	('20 as Thadeus) d. June 16, 1828
'40	Carter, Thomas			63	Waldo	Res. Montville.
'35d	Carthill, Pelutiah	Mass. state	Private	87	Waldo.	
'40	*Carvill, Mercy*			82	Lincoln	Res. Lewiston.
'40	Cary, Luther			79	Oxford	Res. Turner; same as Carey, L.
'35d	Caryell, David	Mass. mil	Priv'te and Sergeant.	80	Waldo.	
'35d	Case, Isaac	R. I. mil	Private	74	Kennebec	
'40	———			79	Kennebec	Res. Readfield.
'35c	Casewell, Simeon	Mass. line	Private	71	Cumberland	Same as Caswell?
'35d	Cash, John	Mass. line	Private	82	Cumberland	('20).
'35c	Cash, John	Mass. line	Private	73	York.	
'35c	Cash, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland	('20) d. Aug. 4, 1818.
'40	Cashman, Andrew			79	Kennebec	Res. Leeds; same as Cushman, A.?
1792	Cass, Moses	3d N. H. line	Private			Maimed at Valley Forge.
1794	———					Res. Hallowell.
'35c	Cass, Moses	N. H. line	Private	75	Somerset	('20).
'40	———			82	Somerset	Res. Cornville.
'40	Caswell, Simeon			77	Cumberland	Res. Harrison. Same as Casewell S?
'35c	Caswell, Squire	Mass. line	Private	66	Oxford	('20) d. August 13 1821.
'40	Causland, Robert M			82	Somerset	Res. Pittsfield.
'35d	Cay, John	Mass. line	Private	86	Cumberland.	
1794	Chadbourn, Levi	Wigglesworth's regiment.	Private	—	York	Wounded in R. I., Aug. 1778.
'40	———			82	York	Res. Parsonsfield.
'40	Chadbourn, Seammon			85	York	Res. S. Berwick.
'40	Chadbourn, Simeon			91	York	Res. Lyman; same as Chadbourne, S.
'35d	Chadbourne, Cummon.	Mass. mil	Private	79	York	Same as Chadbourn, Seamon?
'35c	Chadbourne, Silas	Mass. line	Lieutenant	71	Cumberland	('20 as Chadbourn) d. June 15, 1823.
'35d	Chadbourne, Simeon	Mass. mil	Sergeant	84	York	Same as Chadbourn, S.
'35c	Chadwick, James	Mass. line	Private	71	Kennebec	('20) d. Oct. 25, 1826.
'35c	Chamberlain, Aaron	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumberland.	d. Sept. 11, 1831
'35c	Chamberlain, Ephraim.	Mass. line	Private	71	Oxford	d. Nov. 1827.
'35d	Chamberlain, Ephraim.	Mass. mil	Private	70	Cumberland	d. Dec. 23, 1832.
'35c	Chamberlain, Jeremiah.	Conn. line	Private	71	Lincoln	('20) d. Oct. 26, 1831.
'35d	Chamberlain, John	Mass. mil	Private	84	Cumberland.	
'40	Chamberlain, John			90to 100	York	Res. Buxton.
'35c	Chamberlain, Moses	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	(20).
'40	*Chamberlin, Mary*			80	York	Res. So. Berwick.
'40	*Chandler, Hannah*			75	Kennebec	Res. Winthrop.
'35d	Chandler, John	R. I. line	Private	79	Kennebec	('20).
'35d	Chandler, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland.	
'40	———			82	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'40	Chandler, John			78	Kennebec	Res. Augusta.
'35e	Chandler, Moses	Mass. line	Corporal	—	Kennebec	d. June 1, 1828.
35c	Chandler, Moses	Mass. line	Corporal	70	Kennebec	(20').
'35c	Chandler, Moses	N. H. line	Private	55	Oxford	('20).
'35d	Chandler, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland	
'40	———			80	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35c	Chaney, John	Mass. line	Private	76	Lincoln	('20) d. Sept. 11, 1827.
'35c	Chaney, John	Mass. line	Private	61	Kennebec	Same as Cheney, J.
'20	Chaplin, Daniel	Mass. line	Private			

List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Chaplin, David....	Mass. line.....	Private....	60	Oxford.....	('20) Age probably incorrectly given.
'35d	Chaplin, David.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	80	Oxford.	
'35d	Chaplin, John.....	Mass. state....	Private....	—	Cumberland.	
'40	*Chaplin, Lydia*	.....	.....	78	Oxford.....	Res. Waterford
'35d	Chapman, Benjamin	Mass. mil.....	Private....	74	Kennebec.	
'40	Chapman, Benjamin	.....	.....	80	Lincoln.....	Res. Nobleboro'.
'35c	Chapman, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private....	60	Somerset....	('20) d. Jan. 2, 1819.
'35c	Chase, Benjamin...	N. H. line	Private....	61	Kennebec...	('20).
'35d	Chase, Ebenezer ...	Mass. mil.....	Private of artillery	70	Lincoln.	
'40	———	.....	.....	74	Lincoln.....	Res. Edgecomb.
'35c	Chase, Ezekiel.....	R. I. line.....	Private...	62	Penobscot...	('20, '31b).
'35e	Chase, Ezekiel.....	Mass. line.....	Private ...	—	Penobscot.	
'40	Chase, Ezekiel.....	.....	.....	77	Piscataquis..	Res. Sebec.
'35d	Chase, Isaac.....	Mass. mil.....	Private....	77	Cumberland.	
'40	———	.....	.....	82	Cumberland	Res. Standish.
'35d	Chase, Isaac.....	Mass. state....	Private....	75	Lincoln.	
'40	———	.....	.....	80	Lincoln.....	Res. Bowdoin.
'35d	Chase, Nathaniel ..	Mass. mil.....	Private....	73	Oxford.	
'40	———	.....	.....	78	Oxford.....	Res. Buckfield.
'35c	Chase, Robert.....	N. H. line.....	Private....	73	Lincoln.....	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	79	Lincoln.....	Res. Georgetown.
'35d	Chase, Thomas.....	Cont. navy....	Mariner & Private..	78	Oxford.....	('20, ship "Alliance") ('31b).
'40	———	.....	.....	84	Oxford.....	Res. Livermore.
'31b	Cheats, Ebenezer ..	.....	Private....	—	.....	Perhaps same as Choate, E.
'20	Cheney, John.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	—	.....	Same as Chaney.
'35c	Chesley, Sawyer...	N. H. line.....	Private....	71	Kennebec ...	d. May 29, 1823.
'35d	Chick, Isaac.....	Mass. mil.....	Private....	74	York.	
'40	———	.....	.....	81	York.....	Res. York.
'35c	Chick, John.....	Mass. line.....	Private...	75	Lincoln.....	('20) d. June 23, 1826.
'35d	Child, Amos.....	Mass. line.....	Musician & Mus. of art.	70	Kennebec ...	('20).
'40	Childs, Amos.....	.....	.....	75	Kennebec ...	Res. Vassalboro'.
'28	Childs, Ebenezer..	.....	Captain...		Kennebec....	Invalid. ('35a)
'40	Childs, Ebenezer..	.....	.....	52	Franklin....	Res. Farmington.
'35a	Childs, Enoch.....	Mass. mil.....	Private....	75	Somerset....	d. Jan. 7, 1834.
'35d	Chipman, William..	Mass. line.....	Private....	70	Oxford.....	(20).
'40	———	.....	.....	77	Oxford.....	Res. Oxford.
'35d	Choate, Ebenezer ..	Mass. line and state.	Private....	70	Cumberland.	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	75	Cumberland .	Res. Bridgton.
'40	Church, Amos.....	.....	.....	84	Kennebec ...	Res. Augusta.
'35a	Church, Charles....	Mass. line.....	Private....	72	Somerset....	('20, '31b).
'40	Church, Charles....	.....	.....	78	Franklin	Res. Phillips.
'35d	Church, John.....	Mass. mil.....	Pvt., Drummer and Corp.	81	Somerset.	
'35d	Church, Samuel....	Mass. mil.....	Private....	78	Kennebec.	
'40	*Church, Susannah*	.....	.....	84	Somerset....	Res. Mercer.
'40	Churchell, Jabez ..	.....	.....	80	Oxford.....	Res. Buckfield, same as Churchill, Jabish?
'35c	Churchill, Jabez....	Mass. line.....	Sergeant...	80	Oxford.....	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	86	Oxford.....	Res. Hartford.
'35c	Churchill, Jabish...	Mass. line.....	Private....	75	Oxford.....	('20 as Jabesh) Same as Churchell, J.?
'35c	Churchill, James...	Mass. line.....	Private....	73	Kennebec ...	('20).
'35d	Churchill, Joseph...	Mass. mil.....	Private . .	73	Waldo.	
'35c	Churchill, Joshua...	Mass. line	Private...	92	Oxford.....	('20).
'35d	Churchill, Josiah...	Mass. state....	Sergeant...	77	Cumberland .	d. Jan. 30, 1833.
'35d	Churchill, William..	Mass. state....	Private....	71	Kennebec.	
'40	Churchill, William .	.....	.....	75	Oxford.....	Res. Livermore.
'35a	Chute, Josiah.....	Mass. mil.....	Sergeant ..	—	Cumberland .	Pensioned July 11, 1776.
'35d	Chute, Josiah.....	Mass. line.....	Pvt., Corp and Serg.	75	Cumberland .	('20).
'35c	Clark, Bunker.....	N. H. line.....	Private....	74	Kennebec ...	('20) d. May 10, 1819.
'35d	Clark, Charles.....	Mass. mil.....	Private....	74	Kennebec.	
'40	———	.....	.....	78	Kennebec ...	Res. Augusta.

List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Clark, Charles G.	Mass. mil.	Private	70	York.	
'40	———			75	York	Res. Berwick.
'35c	Clark, David	Mass. line	Private	73	Cumberland	('20).
'35e	Clark, David	3d regt. Mass. line.	Private	—	Cumberland	('29) d. Mar. 18, 1831.
'35d	Clark, Ebenezer.	Mass. mil.	Private	82	York.	
'35c	Clark, Ebenezer.	N. H. line	Private	75	York	d. Dec. 25, 1831.
'20	Clark, Eleazer.	N. H. line	Private			Prob. same as Ebenezer.
'31b	Clark, Ephraim		Private	—		
'35d	Clark, Ephraim.	Cont. navy	Mariner	78	York	('20, ship "Alliance").
'40	———			84	York.	Res. Limington.
'35c	Clark, Hanson	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec.	
'35c	Clark, James.	Mass. line	Private	73	Penobscot	('20) ('31b, as James 2d.)
'40	———			77	Penobscot	Res. Newport.
'40	Clark, James.			51	Waldo	('20 as James 2d) Res. Frankfort.
'35d	Clark, John	Mass. state	Private	79	York.	
'35d	Clark, John	N. H. line	Ensign	78	Somerset.	d. Sept. 2, 1832.
'20	Clark, Jonathan.	Mass. line	Lieutenant	—		('31b).
'35c	Clark, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	70	Lincoln.	('20).
'40	———			74	Lincoln	Res. Wiscasset.
'35d	Clark, Josiah	N. H. line	Private	70	York	('20).
'40,	*Clark, Patience.*			88	York.	Res. Lebanon.
'35c	Clark, Thomas.	Mass line	Private	81	Lincoln	('20) d. 1821.
'35d	Clark, William	N. H. mil.	Private	82	York.	
'40	———			88	York	Res. Lyman.
'35c	Clay, Benjamin.	Mass. line	Private	67	York	('20, '31b).
'35d	Cleaves, Abraham	Mass. mil.	Private	71	Kennebec.	
'40	———			76	Kennebec	Res. Windsor.
'35c	Cleaves, Edmund	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	('20) d. June 29, 1828.
'35c	Cleaves, William	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumberland	('20).
'40	Cleaves, William			80	Cumberland	Res. Cumberland.
35c	Clewley, Isaac.	Mass. line	Private	80	Penobscot	('20 as Clewly).
'35c	Clifford, David	N. H. line	Private	65	Lincoln	('20). H
'31b	Clough, Benjamin		Private	—		
'35d	Clough, Benjamin	Mass. line	Pvt and drummer	70	Cumberland.	
'35d	Clough, Benjamin	Mass line	Private	70 & 79	Kennebec	('20).
'40	———			75	Kennebec	Res. Monmouth.
'35c	Clough, John	N. H. line	Private	74	Somerset	('20).
'40	Clough, John			80	Franklin	Res. Phillips.
1794	Clough, Noah	Arnold's regt.	Private			Wounded at Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775. Res. Arundel.
'35c	Cluff, Noah	Mass. line	Private	70	York	('20) Prob. identical with preceeding. Transf. from Mass.1819 d. Sept. 1824.
'35c	Coambs, John	N. H. line	Private	78	Kennebec	Same as Coombs? Transf. from Merrimac Co., N. H. 1826.
'35d	Cobb, Daniel	Mass. mil.	Pri. of art.	72	Cumberland.	
'40	———			79	Cumberland	Res. Portland. Transf. to Bristol Co., Mass.
'29	Cobb, David.	Mass	Capt.of art			
'35e	Cobb, David	5 regt., Mass. line.	Lieut. Col.	—	Hancock	Transf. to Bristol Co., Mass.
'35c	Cobb, Ebenezer.	Mass. line	Private	67	Oxford	'20) d. May 9, 1826.
'35d	Cobb, Mallatiah	Mass. line	Pvt.& Serg.	79	Somerset	('20 as Milatiah).
'35d	Cobb, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Pvt.&Corp.	85	Cumberland.	
'35c	Cobb, Roland	Mass. line	Private	78	Lincoln	('20).
'40	Cobb, Rowland.			82	Lincoln	Res. Warren.
'35c	Cobb, Silvanus	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland	('20).
'35d	Cobb, William	Mass. state	Private	70	Oxford.	
'40	———			75	Oxford	Res. Hebron.
'35c	Coolidge, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	72	Oxford	Same as Coolidge?
'35c	Coburn, Jeptha	Mass. line	Private	72	Kennebec	Transf. from Middlesex Co., Mass. 1828.

List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	Coburn, Jephthah	.....	.....	81	Franklin	Res. New Sharon.
'35c	Coburn, Moses	Mass. line	Private	69	Oxford	Transf. from Middlesex, Co., Mass 1824.
'35d	Coffin, Isaac	Mass. mil.	Private	78	York.	
'40	———	.....	.....	84	York	Res. Lyman.
'35c	Coffin, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Lieutenant	84	Waldo	d. July 23, 1823.
'35c	Coffin, Nicholas	N. H. line	Private	69	Waldo	('20).
'35c	Coffin, Peter	N. H. line	Private	76	Oxford	('20).
'35d	Cofiren, Robert	N. H. line	Private	79	Kennebec.	
'40	Cofren, Robert	.....	.....	75	Kennebec	('20 N. H. line) Res. Vienna. ('31b).
'35d	Cogswell, Northend.	Mass. mil.	Private	72	York.	
'35c	Coker, William	Cont. navy	Private	74	Lincoln	('20 Mariner, ship "Boston") d. 1824.
'40	Colbath, Leighton	.....	.....	45	Penobscot	Res. Exeter.
'35d	Colbeth, Peter	Mass. mil.	Pvt. of art.	83	Washington.	
'40	Colbey, Benjamin	.....	.....	89	Somerset	Res. Embden. Same as Colby?
'40	Colborn, Thomas	.....	.....	82	Franklin	Res. Wilton. Same as Colburn, T?
'35d	Colbroth, Lemuel	Mass. mil.	Private	71	Kennebec	See also Coolbroth.
'35d	Colburn, Ebenezer	Mass. state	Private	73	Waldo.	
'40	Colburn, Henry	.....	.....	79	Waldo	Res. Knox.
'35c	Colburn, Thomas	N. H. line	Private	76	Kennebec	Same as Colborn? Transf. from Stafford Co., N. H. 1822.
'35d	Colburn, William	Mass. mil.	Private	74	Penobscot.	
'40	———	.....	.....	79	Penobscot	Res. Orono.
'35d	Colby, Benjamin	Mass. mil.	Sergeant	84	Kennebec	Same as Colbey?
'35d	Colby, Ebenezer	N. H. state	Private	74	York.	
'40	———	.....	.....	81	York	Res. Newfield.
'35d	Colby, James	Mass. mil.	Private	71	Kennebec.	
'40	Colby, James	.....	.....	76	Lincoln	Res. Webster.
'35c	Colby, Samuel, 2d	Mass. line	Private	72	Lincoln	('20).
'40	Colby, Samuel	.....	.....	79	Lincoln	Res. Westport.
'20	Colby, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	—		
'40	Colby, Samuel	.....	.....	78	Cumberland	Res. Portland.
'35c	Colby, Sylvanus	Mass. line	Private	70	Lincoln	('20) d. Feb. 2, 1833.
'35d	Colcord, Josiah	N. H. line	Private	79	York.	
'35d	Cole, Abel	Mass. state	Private	82	Lincoln.	
'35d	Cole, Abijah	Mass. line	Private	72	Hancock.	
'35c	Cole, Barnet	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	('20).
'35d	Cole, Benjamin	Mass. mil.	Private	74	Kennebec.	
'40	Cole, Edward	.....	.....	59	Waldo	Res. Frankfort.
'35d	Cole, Eleazer	Mass. state	Sergeant	87	Oxford	d. Aug. 4, 1833.
'35d	Cole, Eli	Mass. line	Private	74	York	('20) d. Dec. 16, 1832.
'28	Cole, Henry	.....	2d Lieut.	.....	.....	Invalid.
'35c	Cole, Isaiah	Mass. line	Private	79	Lincoln.	
'35c	Cole, John	Mass. line	Private	77	Kennebec	(20,'31b) See also Cool.
'40	*Cole, Mary C*	.....	.....	81	Lincoln	Res. Waldoboro'
'35c	Cole, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	78	Lincoln	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	83	Lincoln	Res. Lewiston.
'35d	Colley, Richard	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland.	
'40	———	.....	.....	80	Cumberland	Res. Cumberland.
'40	Colley, William	.....	.....	89	Cumberland.	Res. Falmouth. Same as Culley?
'40	Collings, Daniel	.....	.....	84	Franklin	Res. Industry. See also Collins, D.
'40	Collings, Lemuel	.....	.....	83	Franklin	Res. Industry. See also Collins, L.
'35c	Collins, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private.	6-	Somerset	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	73	Somerset	Res. St. Albans.
'20	Collins, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	—		('31b)
'35d	Collins, Daniel	N. H. line	Private	76	Somerset	Same as Collings, D.
'35d	Collins, David	R. I. line	Pvt. and Marine.	79	Somerset	(31 b) Ship "Alfred". See also Collings.

List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Collins, Daniel	Cont. navy	Mariner	79	Somerset	(31b).
'35d	Collins, Joseph	Mass. mil	Private	74	Cumberland	
'40	Collins, Joseph			80	Kennebec	Res. Gardiner.
'35d	Collins, Lemuel	Mass. line	Pvt. and Pvt. of artillery.	77	Kennebec	('20) see also Collings.
'35d	Collins, Philemon	Mass. mil	Private	74	Somerset.	
'35d	Collins, Richard	Mass. line	Private	81	Washington.	
'35c	Collins, Solomon	Mass. line	Private	72	Hancock.	
'40	Collins, Solomon			77	Waldo	Res. Frankfort
'20	Colson, David	Mass. line	Private	—		
'35c	Colson, Hatecvil	Mass. line	Private	84	Hancock	d. June 26, 1821.
'35c	Combs, Hezekiah	Mass. line	Private	73	Lincoln	('20) d. June 19, 1830.
'20	Combs, Hosea	Mass. line	Private	—		Prob. same as Corms, H.
'35d	Combs, William	Mass. line	Private	81	Cumberland	Same as Coombs, W.
'35d	Conant, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	78	Oxford	('20, '31b).
'40	*Conant, Sylvia,*			84	Oxford	Res. Turner.
	Conch, Joan	see Couch, John				
'40	Condon, John			65	Hancock	Res. Penobscot.
'40	Condra, Ephraim M			48	Aroostook	Res. Houlton.
'35c	Cone, Elijah	Mass. line	Private	69	Oxford.	
'35c	Cone, Samuel	Conn. line	Private	80	Penobscot	('20).
'40	———			89	Penobscot	Res. Hampden.
'35d	Coney, Daniel	Mass. mil	Pvt. and Lieut.	82	Kennebec	Same as Cony.
'35c	Conn, Jonathan	Mass. line	Corporal	80	Oxford	('20).
'40	Cony, Daniel			87	Kennebec	Res. Augusta. Same as Coney.
'35c	Cook, David	Mass. line	Captain	73	Cumberland	('20) Invalid. pensioner under act of 1791.d. Oct. 27, 1823.
'35d	Cook, Eli	Mass. line	Private	76	Cumberland	('20).
'35c	Cook, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	72	Kennebec	('20).
'40	*Cook, Sarah*			87	York	Res. Lebanon.
'35c	Cook, Saul	Mass. line	Private	77	Somerset	
'40	Cook, Saul			82	Kennebec	('20). Res. Litchfield.
'35c	Cookson, Reuben	Mass. line	Private	84	Kennebec	('20) d. Feb. 14, 1829.
'35d	Cool, John	Mass. line	Private	79	Kennebec	('20, 31b).
'40	———			83	Kennebec	Res. Waterville.
'35c	Coolbroth, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	80	Oxford	See also Colbroth.
'40	Coolidge, Joseph			79	Oxford	Res. Canton. Same as Coblidge?
'20	Coolidge, Silas	N. H. line	Private	—		
'35c	Coolidge, Silas	Mass. line	Private	78	Hancock.	
'35d	Coombs, John	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	See also Coambs.
'40	Coombs, John			77	Cumberland	Res. Harpswell.
'35d	Coombs, Joseph S	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland	('20, 31b).
'40	*Coombs, Rachel*			79	Lincoln	Res. Bowdoinham
'40	Coombs, William			86	Cumberland	Res. Harpswell. Same as Combs, W.
'35c	Cooms, Samuel C	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln	('20) d. Oct. 31, 1826.
'35c	Cooper, Alexander	Mass. line	Private	90	York	('20).
'35c	Corms, Hosea	Mass. line	Private	68	Hancock	Prob. same as Combs, H., d. June 14, 1824.
'35c	Cornish, John	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumberland	('20).
'40	———			84	Cumberland	Res. Brunswick.
'35c	Cotton, John	Mass. line	Private	97	Lincoln	('20, quartermaster serg.) d. May 20, 1824.
'35c	Couch, John	Mass. line	Private	68	Kennebec	('20) d. Sept. 5, 1825.
'40	Couch, John			54	Kennebec	Res. Hallowell.
'35c	Cousens, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	56	York	('20), ('31b, as Cousins).
'35d	Cousins, Nathaniel	Mass. state	Corp. and Lieut.	89	York	d. Aug. 13, 1832.
'35c	Cousins, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	74	Waldo	('20).
'35d	Covall, Judah	Mass. mil	Pvt. and Serg.	76	Waldo.	

List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	Covill, Judah	.....	.....	87	Hancock	Res. Deer Isle.
'40	*Cowan, Elizabeth*	.....	.....	77	Kennebec	Res. Sidney.
'35c	Cowan, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	67	Kennebec	('20) d. Mar. 3, 1830.
'40	*Cowan, Jane*	.....	.....	75	Kennebec	Res. Vassalboro'.
'35c	Cowan, William	N. H. line	Private	75	Kennebec	('20).
'35c	Cowing, Calvin	Mass. line	Private	82	Lincoln	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	88	Lincoln	Res. Lisbon.
'35c	Cox, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	82	Oxford	('20) d. Jan. 14, 1832.
'35c	Cox, Bray	Cont. navy	Seaman	64	York	('20, frigate "Dean") d. Jan. 14, 1821.
'35d	Cox, Hugh	Mass. state	Private	75	Kennebec.	
'35d	Crafts, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	72	York.	
'40	Crafts, Samuel	.....	.....	77	Oxford	Res. Hebron.
'35d	Craig, Elias	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec	('20, '31b).
'35d	Craig, Enoch	Mass. state	Pvt. and Matross.	76	Kennebec.	
'35d	Craig, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	76	Penobscot.	
'35c	Cram, John S.	Mass. line	Drummer	70	York	('20) d. Jan. 3, 1824.
'35c	Cram, Tristram	N. H. line	Private	77	Waldo	('20).
'40	Crammer, John	.....	.....	76	Lincoln	Res. Waldoboro. See also Creamer
'35d	Crane, Abijah	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	('20, 1b).
'35d	Crane, Rufus	Mass. mil	Private	75	Lincoln.	
40	———	.....	.....	83	Lincoln	Res Warren.
'35d	Crary, Joseph	Mass. line	Pvt. and Sergeant	78	Waldo	('31b).
'40	———	.....	.....	83	Waldo	Res. Jackson.
'35d	Crawford, Thomas	Mass. line	Pvt. and Pvt. of art.	78 & 79	Lincoln	('20, '31b).
'35d	Crawford, William	Mass. state	Pvt. of art.	74	Kennebec.	
'40	———	.....	.....	82	Kennebec	Res. Gardiner.
'35d	Creamer, John	Mass. mil	Private	77	Lincoln	See also Crammer.
'35d	Cree, Asa	Mass. line	Pvt. and Pvt. of art.	83	Lincoln	('20) d. Oct. 30, 1833.
'20	Creech, Richard	Mass. line	Musician	.....	.....	Same as Cruch.
'40	Creesey, Benjamin	.....	.....	83	Cumberland	Res. Falmouth. Same as Cresy, B.
'35c	Cresy, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	('20 as Cresey) Same as Creesey
'40	Crips, Michael	.....	.....	58	Lincoln	Res Bowdoinham.
'35c	Crocker, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	82	Penobscot	('20).
'31a	Crockett, Benjamin	.....	.....	—	.....	Rejected as serving in reg't not on Cont. establishment.
'35d	Crockett, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumberland.	
'35c	Crockett, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	73	Cumberland	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	79	Cumberland	Res. Cape Elizabeth.
'35c	Cromelt, Jeremiah	Mass. line	Sergeant	82	Lincoln	('20 as Cromett) d. Jan. 1828.
'35c	Cromwell, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	91	Lincoln	('20) d. May 12, 1831.
'35c	Crooker, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	—	Cumberland	('20).
'40	*Crooker, Ruth*	.....	.....	80	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35c	Crosby, Charles	R. I. line	Private	80	Penobscot	('20).
'35d	Crosby, Eben	Mass. mil	Private	74	Penobscot.	
'35c	Crosby, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	70	Kennebec	('20) d. May 5, 1830.
'35d	Cross, Caleb	Mass. mil	Private	81	Kennebec.	
'35c	Cross, Joseph	Mass. line	Musician	69	Cumberland	('20) d. May 2, 1822.
'35c	Crossman, Joseph A	Cont. navy	Mariner	82	Cumberland	d. July 22, 1831.
'35c	Crowell, Enoch	Mass. line	Private	63	Kennebec	('20 as Enock) d. Apr. 4, 1823.
'35d	Crowell, Manoah	Mass. mil	Private	71	Kennebec.	
'40	———	.....	.....	78	Kennebec	Res. Waterville.
'35c	Crowell, Michael	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	83	Kennebec	Res. China.
'35c	Croxford, John	Mass. line	Private	67	Penobscot	('20) d. Dec. 15, 1820.

List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Cruch, Richard	Mass. line	Private	—	Kennebec	Same as Creech,, d, June 13,1819.
1794	Crummitt, James	2d. N. H. regt.	Private			Wounded on retreat from Ticenderoga,July 7, 1777. Res. Washington.
'35d	Culley, William	Mass. line	Private	82	Cumberland	Same as Colley, W?
'35d	Cummings, Asa	Mass. mil	Private	73	Oxford.	
'35d	Cummings, Josiah	Mass. mil	Pvt. and Corp.	79	Cumberland.	
'35d	Cummings, Richard	Mass. line	Pvt.of art.	84	Lincoln.	
'40	Cummings, Richard			45	Waldo	Res. Hope.
'35c	Cummings, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumberland	
'35c	Cumings, Thomas	Mass. line	Lieutenant.	83	Cumberland	('26) d. Oct. 24, 1825.
'35d	Cunningham, Sam'l.	Mass. state	Private	74	Lincoln.	
'35c	Cunningham, Thos.	N. H. line	Private	79	Lincoln	('20).
'35d	Cunningham, Timothy.	Mass. state	Pvt. and Seaman.	79	Lincoln.	
'35d	Currier, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	75	York.	
'40	———			81	York	Res. Kennebunkport.
'40	Curtis, Benjamin			83	Waldo	Res.Monroe; same as Curtiss, B.
'35c	Curtis, Caleb	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln.	
'40	———			82	Lincoln	Res. Topsham.
'35c	Curtis, Charles.	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln	('20 as Curtiss) d. Aug. 27, 1819.
'35c	Curtis, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	77	York	('20 as Curtiss) d. Dec. 11, 1823.
'35c	Curtiss, Benjamin	Cont. navy	Mariner	79	Waldo	Same as Curtis,B.
'35c	Curtiss, David	Mass. line	Private	80	Somerset	d. Dec. 1827.
'35c	Curtiss, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	79	Oxford	('20).
'35c	Cushing, Loring	Mass. line	Private	68	Cumberland	('20) d.Apr.,1820.
'35d	Cushman, Andrew	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	('20, '31b). Same as Cashman?
'35d	Cushman, Caleb	Mass. line	Pvt. and Sergeant	83	Oxford	d. Mar. 16, 1833.
'35d	Cushman, Caleb	Mass. mil	Pvt. and Fifer.	78	Oxford.	
'35d	Cushman, Gideon	Mass. mil	Private	83	Oxford	SameasCushmon.
'35d	Cushman, Isaac	Mass. mil	Private	90	Oxford.	
'35d	Cushman, Isaiah	Mass. line	Private	74 & 77	Cumberland	('20). ?
'35d	Cushman, Isaiah	Mass. line	Private	74	Oxford.	Same as preceding
'40	Cushman, Isiah			84	Oxford	Res. Sumner.
'31a	Cushman, Job		Private	—		Rejected on account of am't. of his property.
'35d	Cushman, John	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	d. Jan. 27, 1834.
'35d	Cushman, Jonathan	Mass. line	Sergeant	79	Kennebec.	
'40	*Cushman, Margaret.*			79	Oxford	Res. Norway.
'40	*Cushman, Sarah*			73	Oxford	Res. Oxford.
'35d	Cushman, Silvanus	Mass. mil	Private	78	Lincoln.	
'35d	Cushman, William	Mass. mil	Private	70	Oxford.	
'40	———			75	Oxford	Res. Hartford.
'35c	Cushman, Zebedee	Cont. navy	Mariner	71	Oxford	('20, ship "Providence.")
'40	Cushmon, Gideon			89	Oxford	Res. Hebron, same as Cushman, G.

According to the Maine Register for 1821, the first Savings Bank in Maine was known as the "Portland Institution for Savings." Its first president was Prentiss Mellen, with Mathew Cobb, Asa Clap, A. R. Parris, Ezekiel Whitman, Stephen Longfellow, Jr. James Deering and Levi Cutter for vice-presidents.

Relating to the War of 1812

Contributed by CHARLES A. FLAGG

The following letter was addressed to Honorable John Holmes who was one of the first two senators that Maine elected to the Senate of the United States (1820-1827) and subsequently had a seat in the Senate to fill a vacancy (1829-1833) caused by the resignation of Albion K. Parris. This letter was found in a package of old papers in the office of the clerk of courts in Alfred, Maine, and printed in a newspaper, probably the Bangor Commercial about 1892.

Lancaster, Oct. 11, 1814.

Dear Sir:

I now devote a few moments, in answer to your several inquiries, relating to the conduct of the British while they remained in Bangor. A plain statement of facts must suffice—language being inadequate to give you but an imperfect idea of their outrages. As the enemy approached the Town a flag of truce was sent out to the land, as well as naval forces, to ascertain upon what terms the Town must capitulate. The answer to each was, unconditional submission, public offices and property to be given up, the People of the Town to give up their arms and parole themselves, and private property should be most sacredly respected, to all of which the Town agreed. But they had not been in the place two hours before they commenced a scene of plunder and havoc, which the most savage Goth would have shrunk from. The principal stores were broken open and stripped of everything. What they could not take away they destroyed.

Dwelling houses were entered, furniture broken, clothing of every description stolen, even women's stockings and infant's apparel. The several law shops in town broken open, libraries and papers torn up or carried away. But one office out of five escaped. The inhabitants not only had to supply them with provisions, etc., but they were forced to cook for them—dig potatoes and draw water for their soldiers. The vessels, about to sail, they took and solemnly agreed to navigate them to Castine, and then let the owners ransom them; but before they got out of sight of the town, they saw them in flames. They took 20 or 30 of the best horses and agreed to return them when they embarked their troops at Hampden, but they were carried to Castine, and a few only have been recovered—in fact in almost every instance, when they pledged their hands as gentlemen and officers they violated the pledge and with as much ease as they made it—and in the little village of Bangor they destroyed something like $30,000 of private property, besides the bond of $30,000 which the Selectmen gave to launch the vessels on the stocks and deliver them at Castine. They enforced their demands by the threat to burn the town—this they made every hour. In addition to these outrages upon private property, and the total disregard they paid to their most sacred agreements, their personal abuse and indignities were the most humiliating—and here let me remark that in dealing out their ven-

geance upon property and individuals it fell with unsparing hands upon the "Friends of Peace." Those who expected protection received the greater indignities—the New England spirit was no shield against the "tender mercies" of Strong's Bulwark. I will give you a few instances of their gentlemanly and humanic conduct to their professed friends. Doctor Fiske, a respected merchant and Federalist, was horse-whipped out of his carriage by commander Barrie because he did not instanter obey his haughty mandate; then put under guard and forced to do drudgeries of the soldiers.

Capt. Hammond, the Representative of the town, a Federalist, had his store broken open, and everything destroyed. Mr. Dutton, a lawyer, and one of John Bull's warmest advocates, had to draw water for the soldiers, wait upon them like a negro—he even had to take a wagon, half load some drunken sailors into it and draw them down to the wharf. Mr. McGaw, a lawyer and the most respected Federalist in Town, was ordered under guard and called a liar because he said he did not belong to the militia, and in order to get a place of greater safety for his wife he had to leave his own house and go to *a Tavern* and pass the night where some of the officers put up. Mr. Hill, a lawyer and Federalist, had his House entered, his clothes taken, even his wife's stockings, and when he protested against it, was threatened to be run thro'. The Parson (a good, pious soul) who has ever refused to pray for the success of our American Arms, did not escape their attention—a camping company quartered in his house, burned his wife's muff and tippet, and destroyed many of his Books and Papers. I can name many more instances in which they *protected* their professed Friends in like manner, but sufficient has been stated to show you that the Federalist can expect no more mercy or favor in the contest. Love of country is almost the only virtue an Englishman possesses. And they respect that spirit wherever they find it. Contrast the outrages they have heaped upon these non-combatants, these professed enemies of Madison and this war, with that toward Mr. Carr, the member of Congress, who voted for war; his house was threatened to be burnt, his property destroyed, etc., but the old man appeared among them, told them who he was, etc., and they respected him so far as not to injure his property one cent and to treat him without the least insult. In Hampden their conduct was, if possible, more outrageous than in Bangor. It is vain to paliate these outrages by saying the soldiers and sailors would not be restrained, and that the officers discountenanced it, for those who know British discipline know better, and as these depredations were committed under the eye of the officers and Com. Berrie headed the plundering party in Hampden in person, and the committee of safety from Bangor, who went to Castine to see Sir John Sherbrook, with the expectation of obtaining relief, returned as they went—nothing was done.

I had forgotten to name one other fact which ought to stamp infamy on their characters; at Hampden three or four physicians had taken a house as a Hospital in which to dress the wounded if taken there, and a number of cases of instruments and medicine, and while dressing the wounds of the injured a party of British soldiers entered, drove them out, broke up the instruments, wasted the medicine, and robbed the pockets of a Dr. Knapp

from Newburyport of four hundred dollars. This is British honor and British magnanimity. This good effect has however resulted from their conduct; political animosity is merged in love of Country—all are now convinced that submission will not answer, that manly resistance alone commands respect. It was the general opinion especially of the Federalist private property would not be injured, and that a perfect surrender to their mercy was the only security, but, ah! fatal delusion. The stage has arrived —you shall have by next mail something relating to Gen. Blake's conduct. You may make what use you please of the foregoing facts, for they are what I know or have heard from those I can rely upon, but I wish you not to make use of my name publicly.

In haste, your Ob't Serv't,

J. K. Whitney.

MARTEN STREAM IN OCTOBER

There is a stream whose beauty has bewitched me—
A stream whose hiding place is here in Maine,
I cannot tell you all her charms and graces,
But "Marten" is this beauteous creature's name.

Young Maples flash like fire in gold and garnet,
Poplar and Beech, with yellow banners stand,
While Pine and Hemlock in their somber vesture
Approve the scene and cheer the dazzling band.

As maidens clad in white strew blushing roses
Before young lovers on their wedding day,
White Birches with a wealth of golden tresses,
Make for fair Marten a resplendent way.

I wonder if, in this great world's creation,
Marten was born on an October day,
And if Dame Nature, proud of her fair daughter,
Marks the event in this most sumptuous way.

Or, has Dame Nature known my admiration,
And listened to all I have had to say,
And cried: "I'll make her queen of brooks and streamlets,
And this shall be her coronation day."

Whate'er thy plan or purpose, Mother Nature,
Thou hast flung out a wealth of color bright,
To flash and flame, and mark October daylight,
Before November dusk and December night.

—*Good Will Record.*

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY
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OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

First Teach the Boy and Girl to Know and Love their Own Town, County and State and You have Gone a Long Way Toward Teaching Them to Know and Love Their Country.

MAINE RESEARCH CLUB STORIES FOR A SCHOOL READER

We have heretofore mentioned in the Journal that the Club women of Maine, realizing the fact that Maine historical work is being sadly neglected in the schools of our state, have undertaken to produce a book in the near future to be used as a school reader. Too much praise and encouragement cannot be extended to them for this and the Journal is also gratified to know that our present State Superintendent of Schools, Dr. A. O. Thomas, is heartily in favor of this enterprise and is rendering it all possible aid.

The people of Maine are to be congratulated upon having a man at the head of this department with a vision broad enough to take this position.

That the forthcoming book will be of value and merit is not problematical.

The brilliant writing talent of this club has already produced two of the most important and interesting Maine books that have been issued in recent years, Maine in History and Romance (1915) and The Trail of the Maine Pioneer (1916) hence any literary proposition eminating from this source is in no sense experimental.

From the Lewiston Journal we take the following which is the latest information regarding this matter:

In view of the fact that Mrs. E. C. Carll, president of the Maine Writers Research club, deems it wise to omit the Research club's fall meeting, post-

poned because of the epidemic, the committee on the proposed historical reader for the public schools makes its report in the form of an open letter.

Below is the list of the club stories chosen by Dr. A. O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools, as most appropriate for the proposed reader. In selecting these stories from the sixty or more submitted Dr. Thomas emphasizes the fact that many of those rejected are admirably written but are better suited to older readers and for this reason, are excluded. In many cases the same subject was chosen by more than one writer and so excellent was each story that Dr. Thomas found it difficult to make a choice.

Several writers submitted two stories, some as many as four, for each club member was invited to submit as many as she would. Dr. Thomas disregarded entirely the authorship in his choice and in one or two instances chose three stories from the same writer and often two from the same pen. He chose them for their excellence for the purpose of this volume.

The articles contributed by writers of acknowledged fame,—Col. Roosevelt, Dr. Eliot, Dr. Stephens, Hugh Pendexter, Holman Day, Hon. W. W. Thomas, Thomas Nelson Page, Col. Fred N. Dow, John Clair Minot, and others, he believes will add greatly to the value of the book.

Dr. Thomas in general finds the club stories admirable. He offers his congratulations to the Maine Writers Research club.

The final selection of stories—for this is only a preliminary one—will be made from the group below listed. Many of them must be shortened, one or two entirely rewritten as the style is not suited for the children's reader. Dr. Thomas thought the manuscript might be ready for next April but was not in favor of haste, especially in the war times, now happily turned to peace.

The committee will now undertake the final work of shortening and otherwise editing the stories in harmony with Dr. Thomas' suggestions. The stories will then be sent to the State superintendent for the final reading.

The book committee consists of A. L. Dingley, chairman, Louise Wheeler Bartlett and Jessica J. Haskell.

The List of Stories Chosen

The stories selected by Dr. Thomas for the School Reader, follow:

"My Debt to Maine," Col. Roosevelt.

"When Maine Was Made a State," Clara N. Fogg, Bowdoinham.

"The State Seal," (contributed).

"A Soldier Boy of the Revolution Who Whipped the Future King of England," Fanny E. Lord, Bangor.

"Jerry O'Brien," (poem) (contributed).

"Rebecca Weston," Sprague's Journal.

"General Howard," Mabel S. Merrill, Lewiston.

"Hannibal Hamlin," Dr. C. A. Stephens.

"Story of New Sweden," W. W. Thomas (founder of the colony).

"Elijah Kellogg," Holman F. Day.

Poem, John Kendrick Bangs.

"The Voyage of the Archangel," "The Sea Fight Far Away," Charlotte H. H. Beath, Boothbay Harbor.

"Neal Dow," Col. Fred N. Dow.

"The Returned Battle Flags," (poem) Moses Owen.

"Some Maple Sugar," Hugh Pendexter.

"A Little Girl of Gorham Town," Estelle M. Tatterson, Saco.

"Lovewell's Fight," Eva L. Shorey.

"The Bloodless Aroostook War," Stella King White, Houlton.

"Little Christiana's Journey Thru the Maine Woods in 1813," Anna Barnes, Houlton.

"Dr. Benj. Vaughn," "The Hero of Little Round-Top," Theda Carey Dingley, Auburn.

"When the King Visited Sanford," "Maine's First Christmas," "The Lost City of Norumbega," Emmie Bailey Whitney, Lewiston.

"General Knox," Mrs. John O. Widber, Auburn.

"Governor King," Ione B. Fales, Springfield, Mass., (formerly of Lewiston).

"Arnold's Trail," Mrs. E. C. Carll, Augusta.

"The Marie Antoinette House," "The Ride of Marguerette Knox," Maud Gay Clark, Waldoboro.

"The Boy and the Boat," "The Birth of Maine," May Dunbar Devereaux, Castine.

"Samoset," (poem) Elizabeth Powers Merrill, Skowhegan.

"A Quaint Letter of Long Ago," (contributed).

"When Lafayette Came to Portland," Ella Mathews Bangs, Portland.

"Island Life in the Last Century," Dr. Eliot.

"Gov. Washburn," Rose D. Nealley, Lewiston.

"The Story of the River Kennebec," John Francis Sprague.

"Pilgrim Fathers of the Kennebec," Louise H. Coburn, Skowhegan.

"Sir William Pepperell," Beulah Sylvester Oxton, Rockland.

"Father Rasle," Henrietta Tozier Totman, Oakland.

"Samuel Waldo," Jessica J. Haskell, Hallowell.

"The Story of Pemaquid," (retold from Cartland's Pemaquid).

"The First Thrill of Patriotism or the Story of William Conway," "From the Lips of Zilpah," "When Jean Vincent followed the Trail," Louise Wheeler Bartlett, Castine.

"The Treasure Ship," Anna L. Dingley, Auburn.

A story by John Clair Minot is yet to be chosen from several offered for the book.

All the stories contributed—with the exception of Col. Roosevelt's— are written by Maine men or by men who live for at least a part of each year, in Maine.

In 1791 the District of Maine comprised five counties with populations as follows: York, 28,821; Cumberland, 25,450; Lincoln, 29,962; Hancock, 9,549; Washington, 2,758.

Notes and Fragments

In the last issue of the Journal appeared a list of the officers and members of the York County Teachers Institute contributed by Henry M. Packard.

Inadvertently the words "held at Biddeford, August, 1851" were omitted.

From an old copy of the New England Gazeteer published in Boston in 1839 we learn Maine's wheat crop for the year 1839 was as follows:

Cumberland County	71,000	Bushels
Kennebec County	186,876	"
Penobscot County	202,143	"
Lincoln County	37,963	"
Hancock County	21,446	"
Somerset County	239,332	"
Waldo County	109,140	"
Washington County	27,014	"
York County	17,795	"

Mrs. Sophronia Farrow, the oldest woman in Rockland, died Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1918, at her home from the effects of a fall a fortnight before, she would have been 98 next Christmas. Miss Farrow was born in Islesboro the year Maine became a state. She made her home in the family of the late Hon. Francis Cobb after coming to Rockland, and for many an hour rocked his son William T. Cobb, who became one of Maine's best known Governors. She was a member of the Congregational church more than 60 years.

Among the recent contributions to Maine newspapers, one of the most important was in the Lewiston Journal Oct. 31, 1918 by Honorable James Phinney Baxter, ex-Mayor of Portland and a well known author and publicist on "How Shall Peace Terms Be Made With Germany."

For the benefit of our readers fifty or more years from today, we append the following items from Maine newspapers. They both refer to Monday, November 11, 1918, the day when America and the entire world learned for certain that Germany had finally made an unconditional surrender to the forces of freedom.

Before such readers may see this we presume that the eleventh day of November will have been made an international Thanksgiving Day:

An interesting feature of the Victory celebration at Paris Hill, Monday, was the firing of the historic musket that was brought over from London in 1683 by Thomas Parris, the founder of the family in this country, and has been fired every Fourth of July by some of his descendants since 1776. This gun was carried in war for American Independence thru six campaigns and several battles by Capt. Josiah Parris and has now been fired by his grandson, Hon. Edward L. Parris, in celebration of the great world victory for democracy over autocracy.

Chief Justice Cornish, who marched at the head of the Augusta lawyers in the parade Monday evening, said it was the second patriotic parade at the close of a war in which he had marched. When on April 9, 1865, the message came that Lee had surrendered, the people went wild with joy and gratitude, mills, stores and schools were closed and all gave themselves up to celebrating the event. Judge Cornish was a boy of ten going to school at the old Waterville academy. The people of Waterville made quick plans for a parade and all the scholars were a part of the procession.

Dr. Frederick C. Thayer has given to the Waterville Public Library his valuable medical library. The library includes many notable features. In medical history and biography it is probably one of the richest in the State, with the possible exception of the library of the Maine Medical school. It has a complete set in bound volumes of the Journal of the American Medical Association since the organization of the association; also The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal since 1867, and the transactions of the Maine Medical society since its origin in 1852. These periodicals give descriptive records of the advance in surgical and medical practice for the last fifty years. The best books on surgery, anatomy, internal medicine, obstetrics, etc., are here with many monographs on special diseases. There are many volumes on public health, sanitation, water supply, medical supervision of schools which will be of general interest. This library will be kept in a special alcove and will be cataloged separately, thus becoming readily available. The Waterville Public library now houses two special libraries, that of the Historical Society and the Medical Library.

Sayings of Subscribers

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Folsom, Exeter, N. H.:

"I glory in your determined effort to instill into the minds of Maine people the value of Maine History.

The Journal's motto 'First teach the boy and girl to know and love their own town, county and state and you have gone a long way towards teaching them to know and love their country' should be hung on every school-room wall."

LeRoy K. Knight, Lawyer, Augusta, Maine:

"The work you are doing is worth doing and you are doing it well. These words are not perfunctorily said, but I use them with full sense of their meaning and with deep sincerity."

Hon. Arthur Chapin, Bangor, Me.:

"Your Journal is a valuable historical work. The sketch of the early days of Bangor in the last issue was worth much more than the price of the entire volume."

Mrs. C. B. Porter, Prominent in Maine D. A. R., Old Town:

We know all too little of the history of those who built so well for us and you're doing great work to remind us of them. Mr. Flagg's Index of Revolutionary Pensioners is of great value.

Hon. George C. Wing, Auburn, Maine:

Whether it is solely on account of the attractive manner in which the articles in your magazine are written or whether it is because as I grow older I am more and more interested in Maine history I cannot tell, but your magazine is a very welcome visitor at my home and the enjoyment in its perusal is shared by Mrs. Wing and is as much appreciated as by myself.

Hon. O. B. Clason, Gardiner, Maine:

"The magazine is valuable to anyone who takes any interest in Maine history. I could not well get along without it."

Hon. J. W. Manson, Pittsfield, Maine:

Your publication often contains a single article of personal interest which is well worth the price for the year's subscription."

Hon. Nicholas Fessenden, Judge of Probate, Fort Fairfield:

The Journal is a welcome visitor but I sometimes wonder what will become of it when you shall (not soon I trust) have become one of the shadows. Long may you and it live to continue a distinctly good and valuable thing.

Mr. A. W. Spaulding, Caribou, Maine:

"I wish that I had to pay more so that the magazine could be published each month instead of quarterly."

Albert M. Card, M. D., Head Tide, Maine:

"I am always glad to receive the Journal and read it with appreciation. It is of much interest to me as a historical review of many important facts. Your reviews are very valuable to the public."

Prof. Leland A. Ross, Supt. of Schools, Gardiner, Maine:

"I hope the Journal will not be discontinued even if subscription price is doubled."

George A. Wheeler, M. D., Author of History of Castine, Maine:

"I appreciate fully the good work you are doing and enjoy reading the Journal."

C. H. Bowden, Philadelphia:

"I certainly enjoy the little magazine very much and hope it is proving a financial success."

George E. Corson, Washington, D. C.:

"When I fail to get from each number of your Journal of Maine History a quarter's worth of interesting information respecting the people or of the places in my native State, I will discontinue my subscription, but not until then. The more I learn of the history of Maine the prouder I am of the fact that I was born and reared and received my early education within its borders. Politically, intellectually and commercially, Maine is in the vanguard of the States of our National Union.

E. W. Gould, Rockland, Maine:

.....the fact that you called my attention to Sprague's Journal of Maine History, has abundantly proven a source of periodical pleasure and

fountain of valuable information, and should be read by every person interested in their family history and the early development of the State of Maine.

S. P. Crosby, St. Paul, Minn.:

"How are you? I hope this finds you well physically and mentally, and to doubt you are not well mentally is not right or sincere because I know from the 'Journal' of which I read every word (each issue and the ads also) you are all right."

Hon. Peter Charles Keegan, Maine's one and only "Peter Charles," Van Buren:

I forward subscription for the present year to your esteemed Journal. I know of no way one can expend the small sum requested for a year's subscription, more satisfactorily and profitably than by investing it in your most useful and interesting publicaton.

E. B. Mallet, Freeport:

I am gladly sendng this renewal of your valuable publication and I look forward for the arrival of each number. I consider your Journal of great importance, and must be a work of great value in time to come. You surely are doing a great deal of good and your labors should be appreciated by all as I know it is by many.

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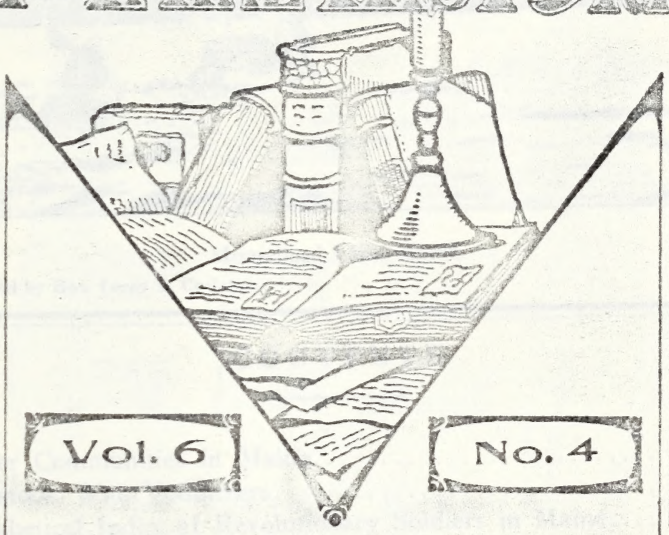
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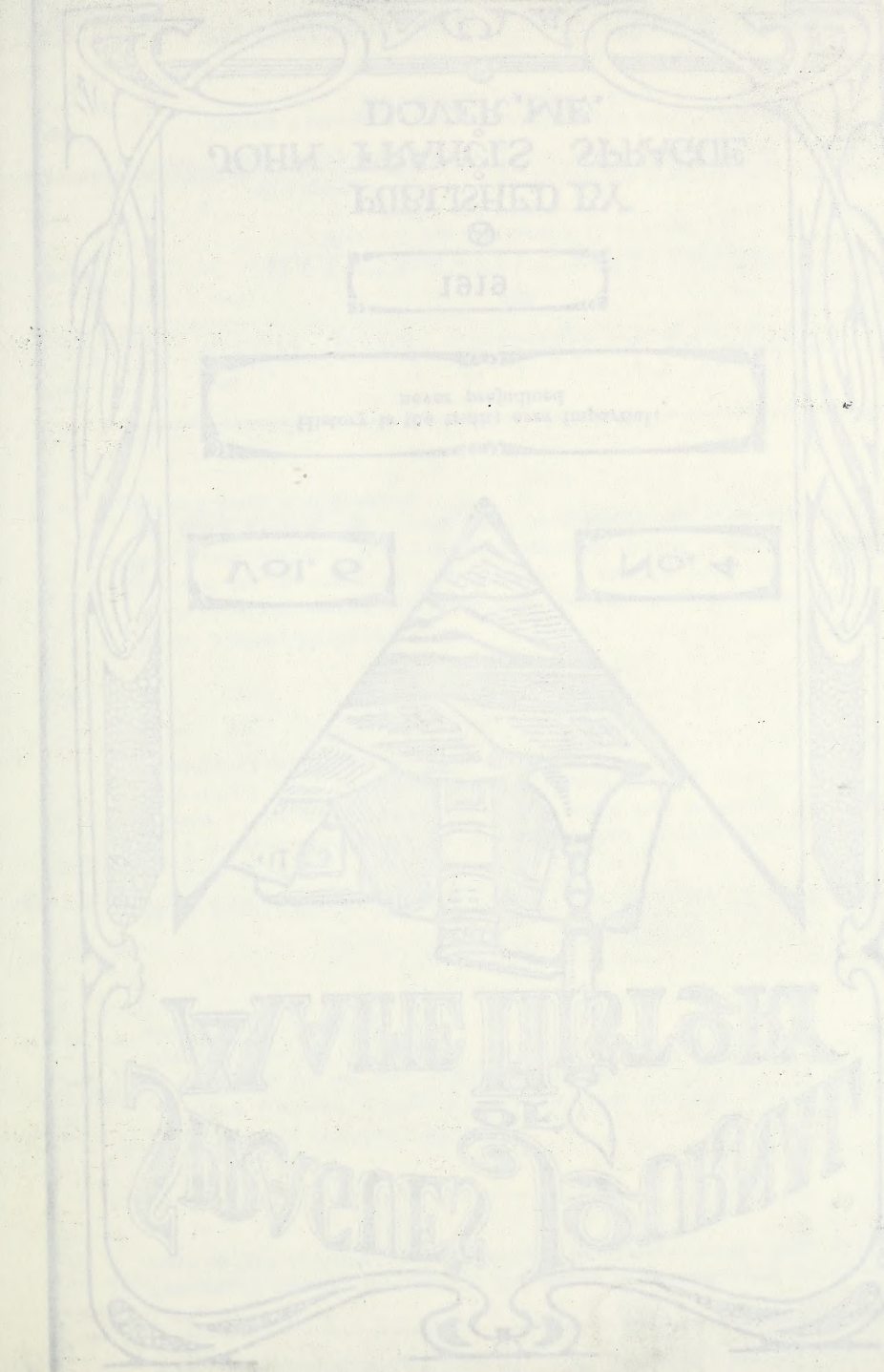


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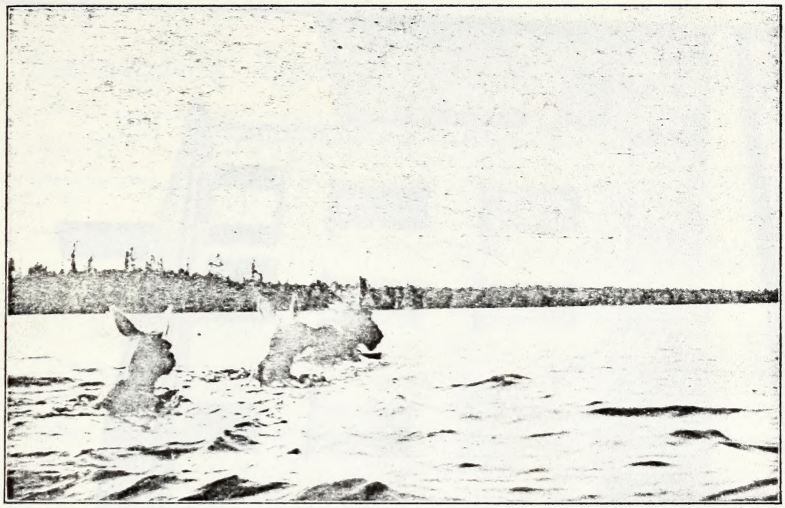
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1919

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MAINE INLAND SCENERY



Moosehead Lake, Maine

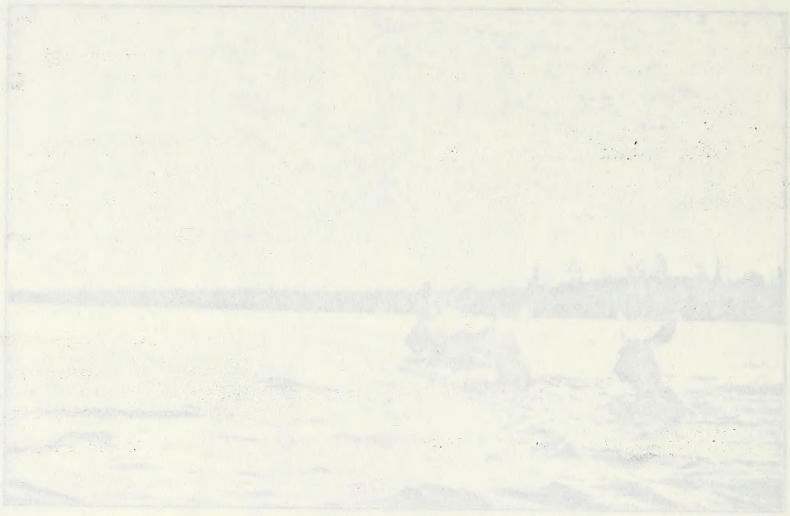
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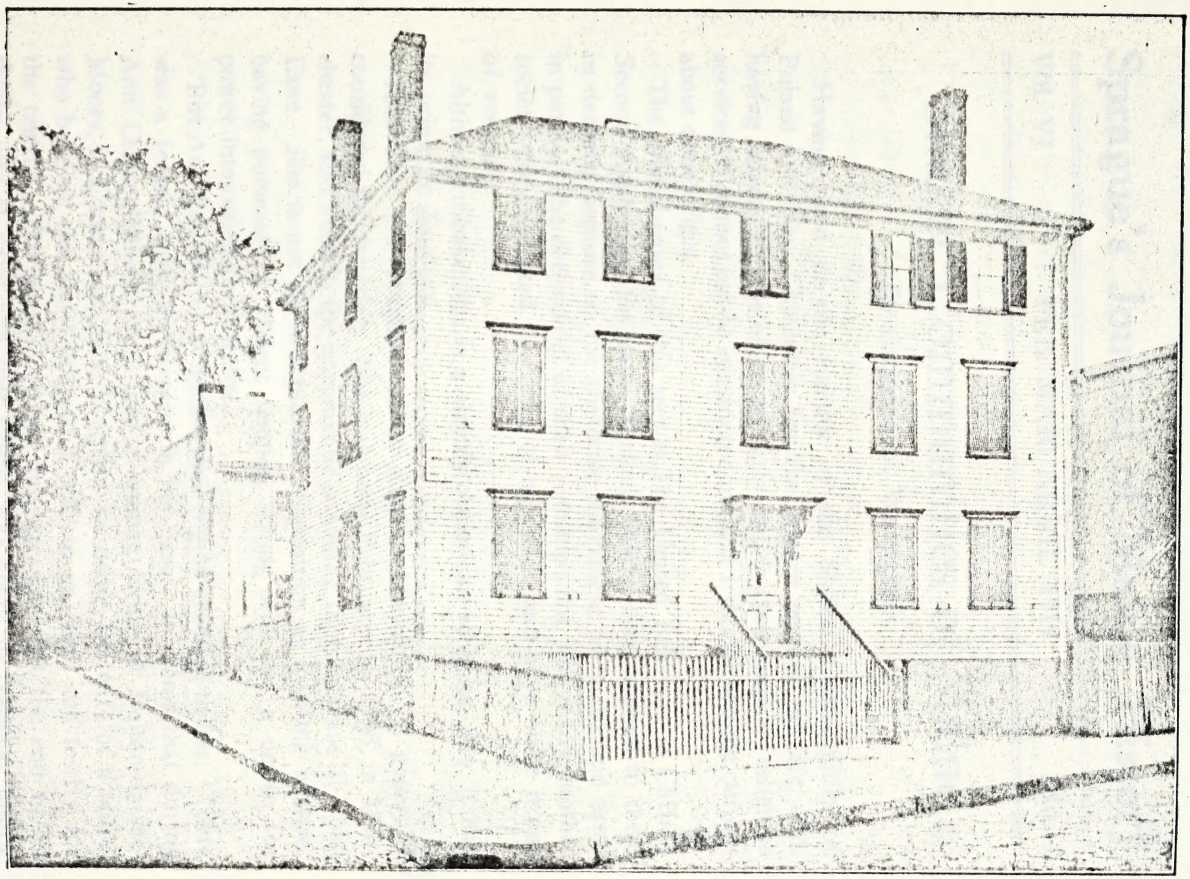
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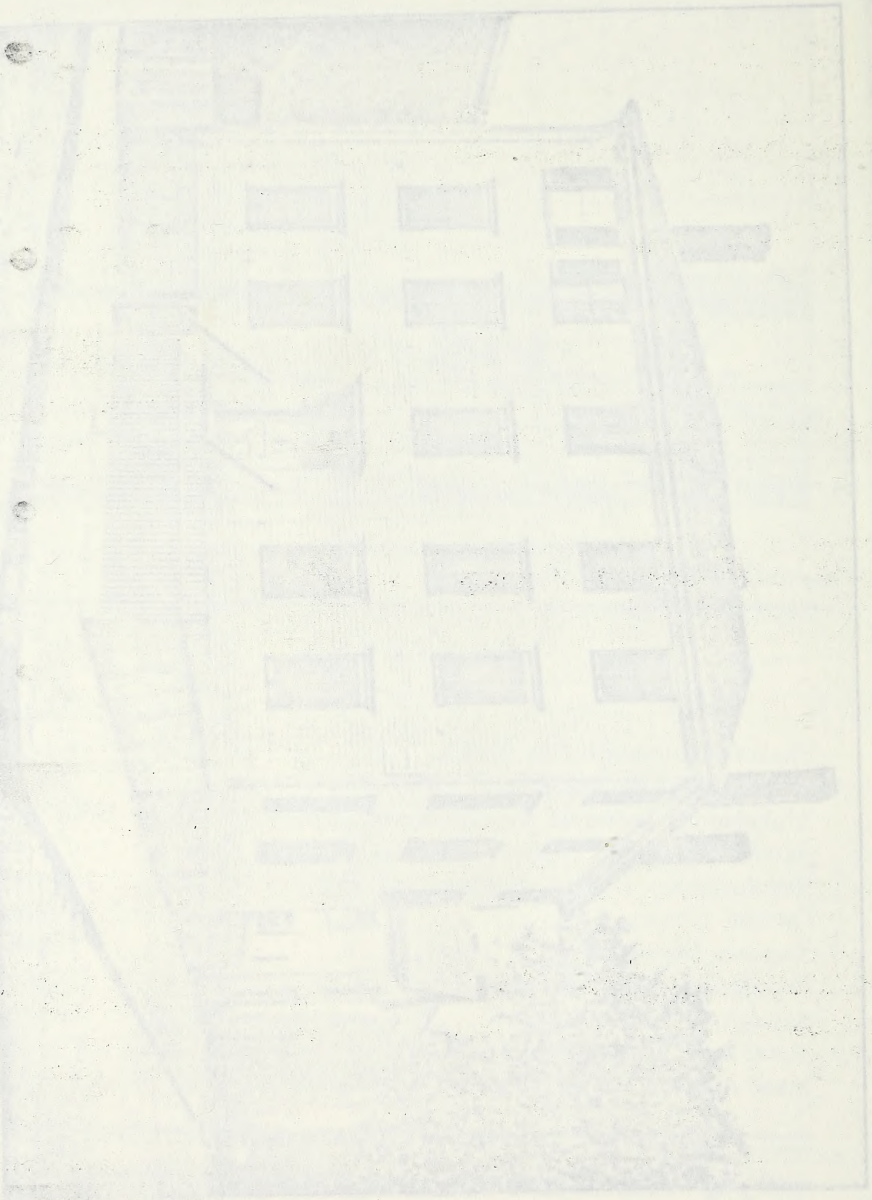
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Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VI FEB. MAR. ARRIL 1919 No. 4

Shaker Communities of Maine

By CHARLES E. WATERMAN

Having lived in the vicinity of the Shaker Communities of Poland and New Gloucester for the greater part of my life, and, having become interested, at an early age, in their singular religious services, it cannot but be considered natural I should become curious about their origin.

The official name of this sect is The United Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, the name Shakers having been applied to them in derision because of the rhythmic movement of hands and arms in parts of the ceremonial of their worship; but, like many another society, they accepted this term of aspersion and have made it one of respect.

Although Shakerism is a strictly American religious sect, it had its origin in England.

Ann Lee, the daughter of an English blacksmith, is generally considered the founder. She was born February 29, 1736, in Manchester, and lived in the unromantic sounding thoroughfare of Toad Lane. She is not given a pleasant disposition as a young woman, having possessed a violent temper, strong will and a desire for power intensified by hysteria.

But Ann Lee did not originate the religion credited to her. There was a female John the Baptist in her case. It seems that during Ann Lee's girlhood there was a woman living at Bolton-on-the-Moors, in Lancashire, Jane Wardlaw by name, the wife of a tailor, who believed she had "received a call" to go forth and testify for the truth." The burden of her message was that the end of all things was at hand and that Christ was about to reappear taking the form of a woman as prefigured in Psalms. Jane Wardlaw and her husband belonged to the Society of Friends and that accounts for the similarity of some of the Shaker tenants with that faith.

Ann Lee became a convert to Jane Wardlaw's belief. She went farther than her forerunner and proclaimed herself the reincarnated Christ, as preached by Jane Wardlaw.

She began to preach immediately in the streets of Manchester, and, like many another soap-box preacher, came in contact with the constituted authorities for obstructing the streets. She was sent to Old Bailey Prison in Manchester. While in prison, she is said to have received a vision directing her to proceed to America and lay the foundation of Christ's Kingdom as represented by herself.

On recovering her liberty she, with seven converts, five males and two females, set sail for New York. This was in 1775.

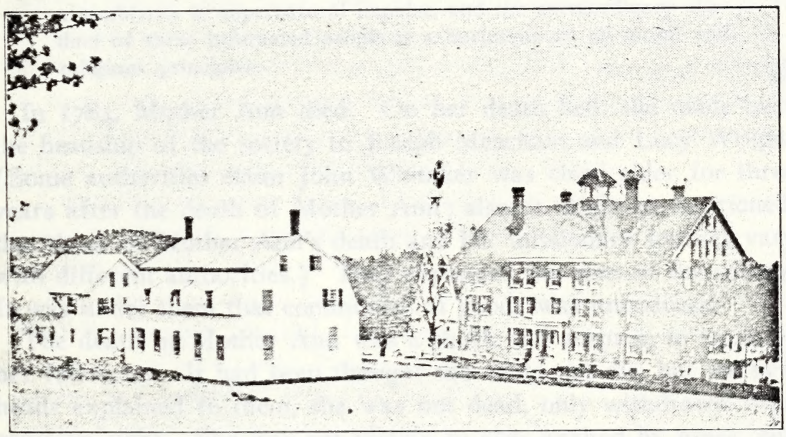
Like other religious sects, Shaker tenants grew and multiplied. Environment and circumstance seem to have as much to do with forming religious as secular organizations. Although the Shaker leader has always been known as Ann Lee, yet in early life she married a blacksmith, Abraham Stanley, and had four children, all of whom died in childhood. He came to America with her, but appeared to have no faith in her religion, and soon left her. It was then that celibacy was introduced into her religion. Her teaching was that man called into grace must live as the angels who neither marry nor are given in marriage.

Finding New York City unfavorable to her designs, she moved first to Albany and a little later into the wilderness to a place called Niskenna, now known as Watervliet, and founded a settlement. It was in the spring of 1780 that the first American converts joined the society. A revival had been in progress in the region south of Niskenna and several converts gained. Chief among them were Joseph Meacham and Lucy Wright. These followers established a community at New Lebanon.

About this time Ann Lee and her religion received considerable gratuitous advertising through a seemingly unfavorable incident. Owing to Quaker antecedents, Shakers were strong peace advocates. They denounced the Revolutionary War, then in progress, refused to do military service or take colonial oaths. These things, together with the British origin of Ann Lee and her principal followers, cast suspicion upon her and she was thrown into prison at Poughkeepsie as a British spy. Before she was given her liberty, everybody in that vicinity had heard of the female Christ and she gained a number of adherents. These adherents were quite widely scattered over the country, specially over New England, because of the many soldiers

from this locality stationed in the Hudson valley. The germs of Shakerism were thus carried to many remote hamlets.

In 1781, because of this wide scattering of followers, Ann Lee undertook her first and only missionary journey through the New England states and some of the British provinces. She was accompanied by William Lee, her brother; James Whittaker, chief exhorter; John Farrington, a Baptist elder; James Shepard, Samuel Fitch, Mary Partington, Margaret Leland, Ebenezer Cooley, James Jewett and perhaps others. She did not return to Watervliet until September, 1783. As a result of this journey quite a number of converts were secured in a number of remotely separated places and a nucleus made in some of them for societies. It is not certain that Ann Lee took in what is now the state of Maine in this journey, although

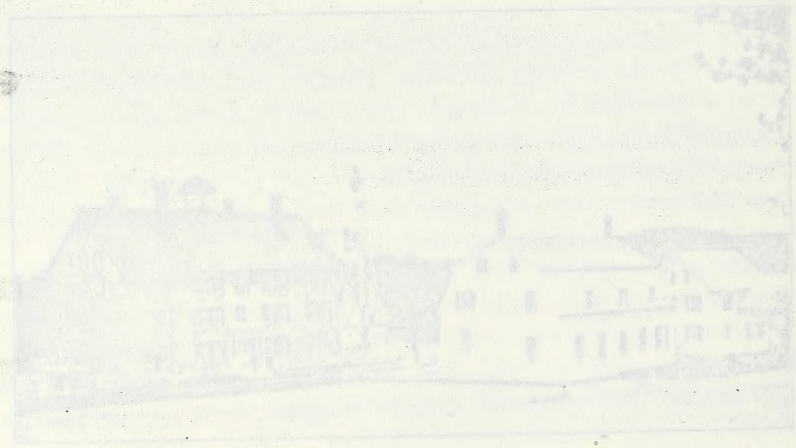


Shaker Church at left and Central House at right, Poland, Maine

she came near her borders on the New Hampshire side, and it seems certain she had sympathizers in some of the interior plantations. Whether she visited the District of Maine or not, the communities formed here were the result of this journey.

Her trip was not a progression strewn with flowers. While she had sympathizers in a number of places, she met opposition and experienced violence in some quarters.

In Harvard, Massachusetts, for example, the town voted to prosecute them and chose a committee to act in the matter. As a result Ann Lee and her followers were driven out of town by the militia. They returned later and were driven out by a mob. After a time they were allowed to settle on property owned by some of the members and form a community.



While Mother Ann was eloquent and persuasive in speech, some of the actions of her followers, as described by eyewitnesses, were grotesque and sometimes indecent, creating opposition. Thatcher, in his Military Journal, says:

> They pretend to be a religious sect, but are a disgrace to religion and to human nature. They are called Shaking Quakers, or Dancing Quakers; but have no affinity in principle or character to the established order of Quakers. Their leader is a woman, Ann Lee, niece of Gen. Lee in our army. She is called "Mother Ann", and pretends to have received revelations from heaven. The method they practice, under the idea of religious worship, is so obviously impious as to exceed the bounds of credibility. A spectator asserts that the fantastic contortions of body in which these pretended religious exercises consist bear a semblance to supernatural impulse, and the extraordinary conduct of these infatuated people is a burlesque on all moral and religious principles.

In 1784, Mother Ann died. On her death bed, she made over the headship of the society to Joseph Meacham and Lucy Wright. (Some authorities claim John Whitaker was chief elder for three years after the death of Mother Ann; also, it might be mentioned, that dates of Mother Ann's death and her missionary journey vary with different authorities.) They expanded the aims of the society. It was under them that community of goods was introduced.

The death of Mother Ann was a shock and surprise to many of her followers. It had been thought she could not die, but the new heads explained to them, she was not dead, only withdrawn from common sight. She was yet visable to eyes exalted by grace, and so it would be with every saint who passed out of sight. They would remain near and be in union with the visible body of believers.

The beginnings of Shakerism in Maine were all made during Mother Ann's missionary tour or shortly after it. The first beginning, in point of time, was made in Gorham. This is claimed by Hugh D. McLellan in his history of the town, to have been in about the year 1780.

The missionary in this case was Henry Clough. He was accompanied by a female Shaker whose name has not come down in history to the present day. They came from Loudon, New Hampshire. The couple stopped with the family of Samuel Brown, and the first convert to the new faith was Barbara, wife of Samuel Brown. These missionaries were successful and organized quite a large family. They did not seem to have created as much sensation in

Gorham as in some other places. This may have been due to actions of returned Revolutionary soldiers who had come home with new ideas about religion, gained, perhaps, from Mother Ann and her followers. These men with their female friends would become greatly excited during exhortation, would stamp, shout, froth at the mouth, and whirl around until they would fall to the ground in exhaustion. These people were called "New Lighters." It was during this reign of religious frenzy that the Shaker missionaries appeared and they gathered in most of the "New Lighters."

In about the year 1781 or 1782, according to Doctor Usher Parson's Centennial Address of the Town of Alfred, two itinerant pewter spoon makers from the state of New York, named Ebenezer Cooley and James Jewett, came to that part of Sanford which is now Alfred, plying their trade and preaching Shakerism. They claimed to belong to Ann Lee's missionary party. It is probable they came to Sanford because there were those living there who were favorable to their sect. Tradition has it that Peter and Simeon Coffin, two of the three brothers, original settlers of what is now the town of Alfred, felt favorably inclined toward the doctrine.

Converts were soon gained, although the cult was not considered desirable or even moral by many of their neighbors. They were called in derision "Merry Dancers."

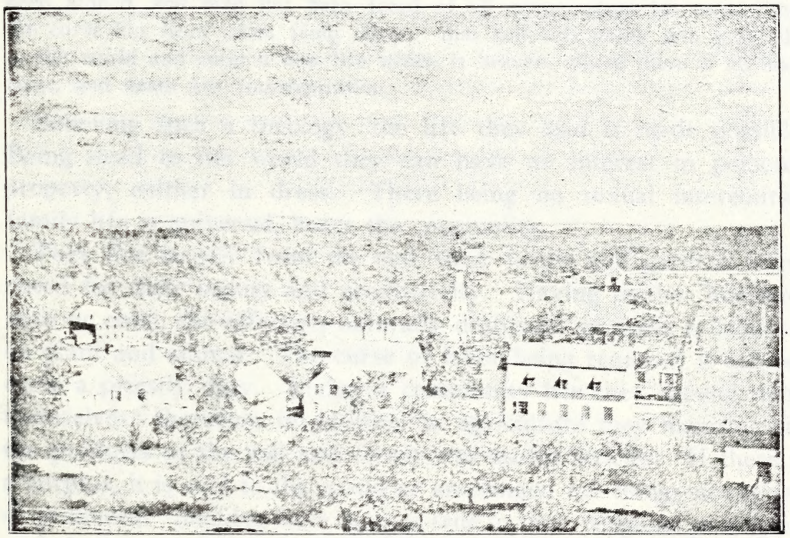
The original converts in Alfred were Valentine Storer, Ebenezer Buzzell, Thomas Buzzell, Charles Sargent, John Cotton, Daniel Hibbard, and Benjamin Barnes, with their families. In 1793 the society was organized under the administration of John Barnes and Sarah Kendall. They founded a village on Shaker Hill near Massabasic Pond. Originally they owned about one thousand acres of land, but afterwards about eight hundred acres were exchanged for lands in Michigan.

In November, 1783, Elisha Pote, Nathan Freeman and Enoch Waite came to Poland from the community at Gorham in the interest of Shakerism. Tradition has it these men were gifted speakers and singers. They soon gained a number of adherents. There is a tradition that missionaries from the New Lebanon community in New York, members of Mother Ann's party preceded these men and that they visited Buckfield where they made proselytes. Anyway, converts from that town joined the brothers and sisters in Poland and formed a community on what was then known as Shaker Hill, later Ricker Hill. This community did not live long. In 1793 they exchanged some of their land with Jabez Ricker for

land in Alfred adjoining the community there. By this exchange the present great spa of Poland Spring became possible.

Not all of the members of this new religion on Shaker Hill, however, moved to Alfred. One or two remained. One of these, William Allen by name, exchanged his land for other land near Sabbathday Lake in New Gloucester in the year 1793. Through his influence, in this very year, a Shaker revival took place in his new neighborhood, and was so successful that a family was established in it the next year, which prospered and has remained until the present time. They secured about one thousand acres of land.

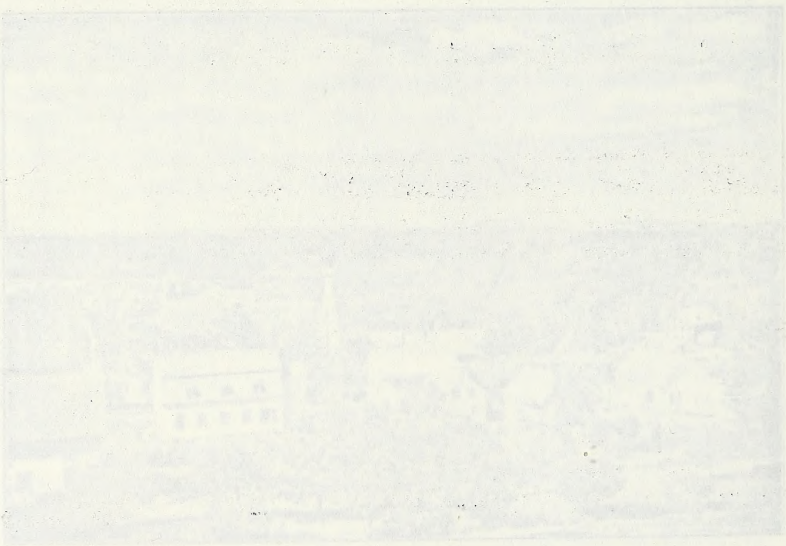
It might be mentioned here, that the families being of common origin retained an interest in each other. They scarcely became



View of Shaker Village, Poland, Maine

organized when the desire seized them to make a pilgrimage to Niskenna, the home of Mother Ann. Members from the communities of Gorham, Alfred and Poland hired a schooner (the Shark) of Captain Greenfield Pote, of Portland and made the pilgrimage in the fall of 1784, shortly before the death of Mother Ann. She declared she had been made aware of their coming by a vision.

For some reason, the community at Gorham did not prosper. In 1819 they sold their land in that town. Some of the members went to the community at Alfred, others came to Poland, buying land on the southern slope of Ricker Hill, where they founded a new com-



munity, with Samuel Pote as elder. They prospered for a time, accumulating a property assessed for $30,000; but in the course of sixty years the family had dwindled to such an extent that they sold their estate. Some of the members migrated to Alfred, while others joined he neighboring community at Sabbathday Lake. It will thus be seen that the original four communities have dwindled to two.

During the years of community organization the declaration of faith was being systematized by Joseph Meacham and Lucy Wright, successors to Mother Ann. In brief their covenant is:—

> That the Kingdom of Heaven has come and the personal rule of God is restored: that Christ has reappeared in the person of Ann Lee: that the old dispensation is ended and a new one begun: that Adam's sin has been atoned, and man has been freed of all error except his own: that the curse has been taken from labor: that believers going into grace die to the world and enter a new life which is heaven, where there is no marriage, and death but transfiguration.

Believing such a theology, the life they lead is made possible. Being dead to the world they can have no interest in personal property, neither in dress. There being no sexual intercourse, family life is universal, hence the community.

They live largely from the soil, their farms and gardens being noted for their beauty and productivity. Having neither husband, wife or child, the affection naturally destowed on these is lavished on plant and animal. The curse of labor being removed it has become a priestly duty. Living a community life they depend upon themselves; therefore in addition to agriculture they manufacture the products of the soil and forest into useful articles. If there is a surplus, it is sold to the world or exchanged for things not raised or produced. Shakers have been so true to their religious principles, so industrous and so moral that the prejudice against them has disappeared and they are respected even if set apart from the rest of the world.

Being dead to the world and spirits, they antedated Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy in banishing the doctor and administering no drugs. The health of Shakers has been proverbial.

Joseph Meacham died in 1796, when Lucy Wright became sole head, governing the united societies for twenty-five years.

Shakerism gained great impetus during the closing years of the Revolution, and its prosperity continued for about a century. Since then they have declined. In 1870, when at the hight of prosperity

the united communities numbered about 9,000 souls, including eighteen communities, three of which were located in New York four in Massachusetts, two in New Hampshire, two in Maine, one in Connecticut, four in Ohio and two in Kentucky.

The two communities in Maine have shared in the prosperity and decline of the United Communities. There being no children born in the communities, adoptions were the rule for continuance and increase. Any one was free to enter the communities as a probationer and as free to depart. If one became a covenanter, he cast his property and lot within the community. For a time adoptions and probationers kept up the membership, but of late their numbers have fallen off.

Their quaintness of appearance through singularity of dress, their simplicity of life, and the rhythmic motion of their religious ceremonies have attracted attention to Shakers in every community in which they reside; and this attraction has found voice in some of the best literature of the land. To say nothing of professional "Shakers and Shakerism," issued in 1884 by Giles B. Avery, we have that classic by William Dean Howels, "The Undiscovered Country"; also the humerous side of Shaker life as seen by Charles Farrar Brown, better known as Artemus Ward, who worked several years on a newspaper in Norway, a village only a few miles distant from Poland, and, who, no doubt visited the community then. One of the best of Nathaniel Hawthorne's Twice Told Tales is the Shaker Bridal, no doubt suggested by the Poland and Sabbathday Lake communities, for this literary genius, during his boyhood, lived in Raymond only a few miles distant from them.

By the Honorable Major General Knox Commanding the American Forces on Hudson River.

These may certify that Philip Bolton, Soldier in the Third Massachusetts Regiment being enlisted for three years, is hereby honorably discharged from the Service of the United States.

Given in the State of New York this twenty third day of December 1783

(Signed) H. KNOX M. GEN.

(From Documents relating to claims of Revolutionary Soldiers to bounty lands in Maine, in the Land Office at Augusta.)

Aroostook War Volunteers

A part of the soldiers in the Aroostook War were drafted by Governor Fairfield from the State Militia. There were, however, others who were volunteers, mostly from the counties of Penobscot, Kennebec, Oxford, Somerset and Piscataquis. These volunteers were paid off by the Land Agent. The only record of them was the pay rolls which were formerly preserved in the Land Office. The late Major Charles J. House in 1904 published a roster of the officers and privates in the drafted contingent. Some ten years ago it was discovered that these pay rolls were lost. Major House and others made careful search in the State House to discover them, but without avail. Recently the writer was engaged in examining some papers in the Land Office, relating to the Revolutionary soldiers who received land bounties in Maine, and accidentally came across a box that contained reports of the captains of some of these Aroostook War volunteer companies. We have caused copies of these valuable documents to be made as follows:

The following contains a list of names of men who served as volunteers in Capt. Nymphas Turner's company under the Land Agent in the State of Maine on the Aroostook and vicinity, together with the time of service of each man and the amount due him from the State at $18.00 per month, from the 24th day of April, 1839, to the time they left the service of the State:

Names	*Names*	*Names*
Hiram Decker	Joseph Going	Greenleaf Smith
Benjamin Stinchfield	Joseph Jaqueth	Daniel Stinchfield
Ensign Stinchfield	William H. Rankin	Abel S. Boobar
Grafton N. Frost	Chandler Hall	Isley Osborn
Joseph P. Hill	Abner Heath	J. F. Lindsey
Jeremiah Boobar	A. G. Johnson	Thomas Eaton
Ezekiel Knowles	Joseph Freeman	Sharon Cross
Jesse Livermore	Charles Jaqueth	Robert Douglass
James Currier	Amme S. Carver	William Stinchfield
Sedate B. Meservy	Henry K. Palmer	

Report of Capt. Douty's company, February 24, 1839.

Names	*Names*	*Names*
Thomas H. Stubbs	Jacob Burrill	Charles Robinson
Elias Courser	Alanson Roberts	William Hussey
William K. Steadman	Thomas J. Mason	James W. W. Howe
Calvin Coulton	Richard Fox	Benjamin Hathorn
Charles M. Merrill	Edward Fox	Isaac Monroe
Anthony Bessy	Daniel Labree	John Hobin
Alonzo C. Hearsey	Abraham D. Young	Samuel T. Nickerson
Nath'l S. Staples	Jonathan Carter	Elijah Earl
Moses Badger	Alvin Phelps	Ebenezer Lord

Report of Capt. Thomas Emery's company, February 25, 1839.

Names	*Names*	*Names*
Thomas Emery	John Cary	Isaac Knowles
Sylvanus M. Corison	Samuel Cary	Lendall Myreck
Wm. S. Booker	Henry Snow	Amos Morrill
Robert Moore	Benj. Adams	Daniel Lowe
Wm. G. Lowe	Nathan Hotton	Philip Randall
Eben Edgerley	J. C. Wing	Benjamin Marsh
Cyrus Adams	Joseph C. Wade	Ephraim Quinn
John T. Bragdon	Lewis Young	Almon E. Osgood
Edward Doane	Benjamin H. Young	Simon Mudgett
Levi Baker	Ezekiel Morse	Albion P. Wilson
John Clark	Gilbert Young	Jonathan Powers
Oliver Goss		

Capt. Thompson's report of his company, Feb'y 25th, '39.

Names	*Names*	*Names*
Henry W. Cunningham	John Bachelder	Thomas Record
Daniel Billings	Nathan Mathews	Chase Colcut
Caleb O. Billings	Albert Smart	Dan'l J. Eames
William S. Dyer	George H. Cables	Oliver Jackson
Marias Stevens	Henry W. Curtis	James Mussure
Orlando Roberts	James Conary	Wm. Young
Charles Pray, Jr.	Thomas Knowlton	Wm. Black
Edward Stevens	Leander Mathews	Cyrus Clark

Names	*Names*	*Names*
Geo. Patterson	Benj. Eames	Hasen B. Nelson
Jas. Batchelder	John W. Knowlton	Sam'l Watters
David Houston	Aaron Knowlton	Sam'l Spiller
Jacob B. Mussure	Arch. Sanborn	Sam'l Linnells
Amaziah Curtis	Saml. Thompson	Gilbert Brown
Phinneas Curtis	Luther Joslin	Pilsbury Bailey
Moses Curtis	Elisha Grant	Geo. Watters
John C. Woodman	Geo. Thombs	Dan'l Rowe
Lorenzo Grant	Elijah Low	Wm. Thompson
Philbrook Abbot	Francis Worth	Wm. Knowlton
Smith B. Freemen	David Low	Jonathan Nickerson
Henry B. Smith	Bisley Low	Joseph Bolton
Moses Grant	Edward Bemis	Lemuel Curtis
Warren Weston	Levi Douglass	John Mills
Geo. Trafton	Josiah Davis	Joshua Smart
David Beals	Jesse Black	Alfred Smith
Geo. Parker	John Somes	Joseph Davis
Wm. H. Knowlton	Orin Nelson	Gardner Black
Wm. Murch		

Report of Capt. Porter's Company, Feb. 24, '39.

Names	*Names*	*Names*
Capt. J. Porter	Benjamin Drew	Jonathan Fogg
Soloman Ham	Oliver Lane	Woodbury Gordon
James H. Emery	Charles Cochrane	John Page
Hamilton Colcord	John L. Morgan	Richard Fox
Daniel Lord	Charles Ellis	Dean Page
Luther Scott	Levi Applebee	Jeremiah Page
Addison P. Shirly	Jeremiah Folsom	Samuel Morey
Noah Trafton	Samuel Webb	Alfred Miller
John A. Smith	Tobias Wilbur	Jonathan Page
Melvin Curtis	Darius Hodgdon	William Allen
David L. Buzzell		

Report of Capt. ———— Company, Feb'y 24, '39.

Names	*Names*	*Names*
Capt. ———	Thomas Joy	M. D. Delaitre
Lieut. Cross	Horace S. Parlin	Jeremiah Cross
G. W. Wingate	Charles McLuer	Charles F. Hollan
Gilman Quimby	Orrin Cross	Charles White
Joseph Morrill	Leonard Delaitre	

The following note appears upon this report:

Headquarters Aroostook,
Feb. 24th, 1839.

Capt. ——— will please make out this report and have ready for examination by the commander, Col. Jarvis, Feb. 24th, 1839.

Per order
B. WIGGIN, JR.
Aid.

Report of Capt. Dunning's Company, Feb'y 24th, 1839.

Names	*Names*	*Names*
Capt. C. T. Dunning	Jason Shurbern	Ebenezer P. Tapley
Lieut. J. Page	Wm. Dolliff	John D. Coy
D. C. Brown, Ensign	Calvin Millet	Wm. Keezer
Amasa Holden	Philip Snow	Amos T. Bither
Samuel W. Drew	Samuel V. Millet	Hazen Tilton
Wm. B. Merrill	Jeremiah Bean	Duston Page
Smith Dority	Holmes D. Coy	Adrial Gray
J. H. Milliken	Isaiah H. Hunting	Brien W. Libby
Sherburn Tilton	Simon Stone	

Report of Capt. Towle's Company, Feb'y 24th, 1839.

Names	*Names*	*Names*
Capt. Towle	Wm. Cunningham	David Harvey
Lieut. Chase	Aldin Dole	Geo. E. Inman
Lieut. Heald	Gideon Dearing	Joe M. Jewell
Jonathan Annis	Albert Dilano	Oliver H. Jewell
Samuel Bailey	Joshua Dow	Charles Jordan
G. W. Buzzell	Joe Elkins	Isaac McKenney
Philip Blake	Mark Ellis	Isaac Leach
D. P. Chase	Andrew M. Eaton	Moses M. Lane
S. S. Chase	Joseph Fox	Leander G. Merrill
P. M. Chase	J. C. Grant	Isaac Mallett
W. M. Campbell	Solon Gates	Wm. Mallett
Job Carpenter	Joe P. Guptil	John Mallett
B. B. Crandlemire	A. F. Hammond	Levi Moore
Albion Carpenter	Joseph Harding	Benj. Norton
Joe Carpenter, Jr.	Joe Hook	George Pishon
A. A. Tolman		

Milford, Feb'y 19th, 1839.

Hastings Strickland, Esq.

SIR:

The Kenebeck State volunteers commanded by Capt. John Ford arrived here at half past four P. M. and Encamped at the Hotel kept by Charles Bailey in Milford.

Annexed is a true and correct list of Officers and Members:

John Ford, Capt.

The following officers were appointed by the Capt.

Names	*Names*	*Names*
Abner True, Lieut.	James Savage	Clark Smith
Ensign	Hiram Marriner	Charles Stilkey
Wallace McKenney,	John Bolton	Henry M. Blount
Sergeants	Charles Browning	Samuel Hutchins
Wm. Garrison	T. E. Church	J. D. Garrison
George Bennett	Wellington Church	T. A. Springer, Jr.
Franklin Foster	Russell B. Campbell	Samuel Cunningham
Nathan Moore	Wm. Smith	Edward Peters
Corporals	Wm. Kennedy	John Leman
Daniel Bennett	Wm. K. Bolton	Alonzo D. Crawford
Daniel L. Littlefield	James B. Perkins	Daniel Kenney
Levi Dunham	Isaiah Emery	Francis O. Becket
George W. Snow	Winthrop Cottle	Ichabod Gray
	Daniel S. Larrabee	Samuel Sherburn
Darius Place	Frederick Pishon	Wm. Collemy
Jessy Weeks	Charles Hill	Benj. Britt
Calvin Honey	Daniel Chadwick	Francis Nichols
Wm. Tarbell	Wm. W. Orrak	John Lord
Samuel Judkins	Horace Smith	Wm. H. Smith
Wm. Day	Wm. H. Crossman	John Hurd

HENRY GREEN, *Clerk.*

A copy of Charles Bailey's Bill

122	Meals at 1/6	$30.50
61	Lodgings	5.31
6	Horse keeping 1/6	1.50
3	Bushels Garin 5/	2.50

A true copy,

HENRY GREEN, *Clerk.*

Report of Capt. Chamberlain's Company Feb'y 24, '39.

Names	*Names*	*Names*
Capt. Chamberlain	Aaron French	Stephen Hopkinson
Lieut. S. A. Burr	Wm. Longley	Richard Beedle
W. A. G. Johnson	N. L. Hooper	Daniel S. Ham
Jesse Dyer, Jr.	Francis Bunker	Moses Roberts
Amos Fish	R. S. Cousins	J. C. Camber
G. E. Collins	Geo. Brown	Harry Reed
W. C. Sibley	Sylvester Gray	W. A. Rowe
E. G. Stackpole	A. S. Phillips	Geo. B. Breton
I. D. French	Wm. Robinson	Harry W. Little

THERE ARE NO BROOKS.

There are no brooks in city streets,
There are no brooks that babble by—
Only dry gulches, narrow, high,
Into whose deepest crevice beats
The searching summer of the sky.

The lure is not the lure of grass
That brings the weary pilgrim here;
The dirty pavements breathing gas,
The treeless plots and alleys drear
Call not the mortal and the mass.

It is the gilded call of gold
That calls us far from better things,
That calls us from the paths of old,
The red of rose, the whir of wings—
For this the very soul is sold.

My boy, when your own heart repeats
That call, and yearns, and almost yields,
Remember, while with joy it beats
In gazing o'er your father's fields,
There are no brooks in city streets.

—*Douglas Malloch, in the American Lumberman.*

An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

(COMPILED BY CHARLES A. FLAGG, LIBRARIAN BANGOR (MAINE) PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

(Continued from page 125, Vol. 6.)

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Dacy, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland	('20)d. July 4,1830
'40	*Dacy, Mehitable*			94	Cumberland	Res. Poland.
'35c	Daggett, Tristram	Mass. line	Private	76	Somerset	('20), ('29 & '31 b. Tristam.)
'35e	Daggett, Tristram	Mass. line, 7th regt	Private	—	Somerset	
'40	Daggtt, Trustum			80	Franklin	Res. Industry.
'35d	Dailly, Nezer	Mass. mil	Private	72	Washington.	
'35d	Dain, John	Mass. line	Sergeant	81	Lincoln	('20).
'35c	Dakin, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	71	Washington	('20) d. Jan. 29, 1828.
'40	*Dalino, Ruth*			85	Somerset	Res. Starks. See also Delano.
'35c	Dalliver, Peter	Mass. line	Private	73	Hancock	d. Apr. 4, 1828, Same a s Dolliver?
'35d	Damans, Abiah	Mass. state	Pvt. of art.	73	Washington.	See also Demons.
'35d	Dame, Jonathan	Mass. mil	Pvt.&Corp.	83	York.	
'35c	Dana, Luther	Cont. navy	Midsh'p'n.	69	Cumberland	d. Feb. 19, 1832.
'35c	Danforth, Abner	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln	('20).
'40	Danforth, Abner			75	Kennebec	Res. Litchfield.
'35d	Davenport, Ephraim	Mass. mil	Private	72	Oxford.	
'35d	Davenport, Thomas	Mass. mil	Private	70	Kennebec	
'35c	Davidson, Alexander	Mass. line	Private	80	Lincoln	('20).
'35d	Davis, Aaron	Mass. line	Private	74	Oxford	('31b.)
'35d	Davis, Aaron	Mass. line	Private	72	Lincoln.	
'40	Davis, Aaron			79	Lincoln	Res. Warren.
'35d	Davis, Allen	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	('20).
'35c	Davis, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	—	Waldo	Transf. from Essex Co., Mass., Mar. 4, 1826.
'35d	Davis, Cyrus	Mass. mil	Pvt. & Serg	83	Waldo.	
'35d	Davis, David	Mass. line	Private	75	Somerset.	
'20	Davis, Ezra	R. I.	Private			
'35c	Davis, Ezra	Mass. line	Private	71	Kennebec	d. Sept. 9, 1826.
'40	Davis, Gashum			81	Oxford	Res. Buckfield. Same as following?
'35d	Davis, G-rs' am	Mass. mil	Private	75	Oxford.	
'35c	Davis, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland	('20).
'40	———			82	Cumberland	Res. Durham.
'35d	Davis, Jesse	N. H. line	Private	70	Hancock.	
'20	Davis, John	R. I.	Private			
'35d	Davis, John	Mass. line / Mass. mil	Private / Drummer	78	Kennebec	('20).
'35c	Davis, John	Mass. line	Musician	78	Washington.	
'35c	Davis, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	76	Oxford	('20).
'40	———			81	Oxford	Res. Canton.
'35d	Davis, Josiah	Mass. mil	Private	84	York.	
'40	———			90	York	Res. Parsonsfield.
'35c	Davis, Michael	Mass. line	Private	83	Lincoln	('20) d. Feb. 11, 182[illegible].
'35c	Davis, Michael	Mass. line	Private	74	Kennebec	('20 as Micah) d. Jan. 7, 1822.
'20	Davis, Moses	N. H.	Private.			
'35c	Davis, Moses	Mass. line	Private	61	Kennebec	d. Mar. 6, 1822.
'35c	Davis, Nicholas	Mass. line	Private	79	York	('20) d. Jan. 14, 1832.

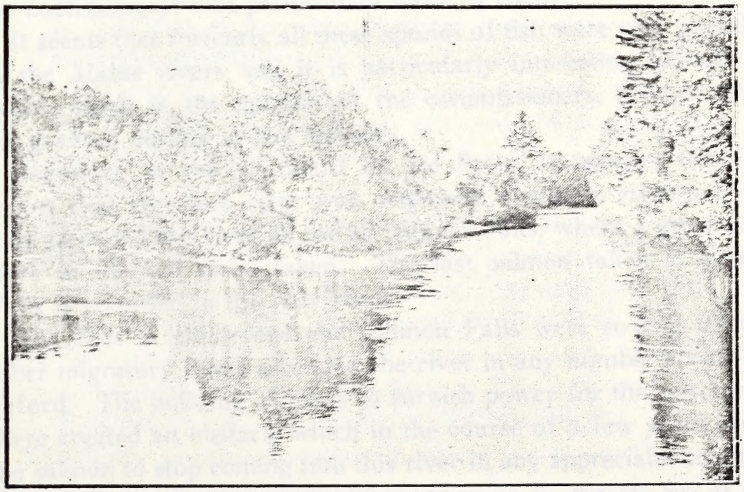
List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks
'35d	Davis, Philip	Mass. line	Pvt. & Pvt. of art.	76	Kennebec	('20).
'40	———			82	Kennebec.	Res. Fayette.
'35d	Davis, Robert	Mass. state	Private	74	York.	
'35c	Davis, Samuel	N. H. line	Lieutenant	83	Kennebec	('20), ('28) ('31b) d, Mar. 6, 1826.
'35d	Davis, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	78 or 72	Cumberland	('20).
'40	Davis, Samuel			78	Cumberland	Res. Standish.
'35c	Davis, Sanford	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	('20 as Sandford).
'35c	Davis, Thomas, 2d	Cont. navy	Seaman	76	Hancock	('20, ship "Ranger") d. Feb. 20, 1831.
'35d	Davis, Thomas, 1st	Mass. line	Private	74 or 75	York	('20, also '35c)
'35c	Davis, William, 4th	N. Y. line	Private	89	Somerset.	
'35c	Davis, William, 2d	Mass. line	Private	79	Lincoln	('20).
'40	Davis, William			83	Waldo	Res. Palermo.
'35c	Davis, William	Mass. line	Corporal	72	Oxford	('20) d. Nov. 18, 1823.
'35c	Davis, William, 3d	Mass. line	Private	71	Penobscot	('20).
'40	Davis, William			78	Penobscot	Res. Eddington.
'35d	Davis, Zebulon	Mass. mil	Drummer	79	Cumberland	
'35d	Day, Abraham	Mass. mil	Private	71	Lincoln	
'40	———			77	Lincoln	Res. Phipsburg.
'40	*Day, Mehitable*			87	York	Res. Kennebunk.
'35c	Day, Nathaniel, 2d	Mass. line	Private	79	York	('20).
'35c	Day, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	71	Oxford	('20).
'40	———			77	Oxford	Res. Lovell.
'40	Deab, George			89	Lincoln	Res. Walloboro.
'35c	Deal, George	Sheldon's dragoons.	Private	79	Waldo	('20, from Conn.) Same as preceding?
'35d	Dean, Abraham	Mass. state	Pvt. & Serg.	72	Oxford.	
'40	Dean, Ebenezer			80	Somerset	Res. Madison.
'35d	Dean, Edmond	Mass. line	Private	74	Oxford	('20, as Edmund).
'40	Dean, Edmund			81	Oxford	Res. Paris.
'35d	Dean, Gideon	Mass. mil	Private	77	Washington.	
'40	———			80	Washington	Res. Robbinston.
'35d	Dean, John	Mass. line	Pvt. & Corp. & Matross	73	Waldo.	
'40	Dean, John			81	Waldo	Res. Palermo.
'29	Dearborn, Henry	N. H.	Capt. of Art & L't Col.			
'35e	———	N. H. line	Lieut. Col.	—	Kennebec	d. June 6, 1828.
'35d	Dearborn, Levi	Mass. line	Pvt. & Corp.	86	Kennebec.	
'40	Dearborn, Simon			77	Kennebec	Res. Greene.
'35c	Dearbourn, Simeon, Jr.	N. H. line	Private	73	Kennebec	('20 as Dearborn, Simeon, Jr.) Prob. same as preceding.
'35d	DeBasse, Joshua	Mass. state	Pvt. & Mus	76	Oxford.	
'35c	Decker, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	72	Lincoln	Same as Dicker.
'35c	Decker, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	68	Lincoln.	
'40	Decker, Thomas			86	Lincoln	Res. Boothbay.
'35d	Decker, William	Mass. line	Private	88	Lincoln.	
'35c	Dedston, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	74	Somerset	Same as Didston?
'35c	Delaney, Nathan	Mass. line	Private	62	Kennebec	d. Mar. 5, 1827. Same as Delay?
'35c	Delano, Alpheus	Mass. line	Private	90	Lincoln	('20).
	Delano, Amasa, see Dilano.					
'35d	Delano, Amaziah	Mass. mil	Private	75	Kennebec.	
'35c	Delano, Jabez	Mass. line	Private	75	Oxford	('20).
'40	———			79	Oxford	Res. Livermore.
'35c	Delano, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln	('20).
'40	*Delano, Peggy*			88	Lincoln	Res. Warren.
1794	Delano, Seth	10th Mass. regt.	Sergeant	—		Res. Winthrop. Enl. 8 Jan., 1777 wounded at Tarrytown, 1779.
'35d	Delano, Seth	Mass. line	Sergeant	82	Somerset	('20). See also Dalino.
'31a	Delano, Thomas		Private	—		Rejected as serving only 6 mos.
'20	Delay, Nathan	Mass.	Private			Same as Delaney?

List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Delesdernier, Lewis F.	Mass. state.....	Lieutenant	82	Washington .	('31a).
'35d	Demons, Gamaliel..	Mass. line.....	Private....	80	Washington.	See also Damans.
'20	Dennet, Ebenezer ..	N. H.....	Private.			
'35d	Dennett, Ebenezer .	Mass. line & mil.	Private....	72	Kennebec.	
'35d	Dennett, Joseph...	Mass. mil.....	Private....	79	York.....	('20) ('31b).
'35d	Dennison, David...	Mass. line.....	Private....	74	Cumberland .	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	79	Cumberland .	Res. Freeport.
'35d	Dennison, Robert ..	Mass. line.....	Private....	88	Kennebec.	
'35c	Deshon, James.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	72	York.	
'35d	Deshon, Moses.....	Mass. mil.....	Private....	71	York.	
'40	———	.....	.....	76	York.....	Res. Waterborough.
'35c	Dexter, Thomas....	Mass. line.....	Ensign....	85	Washington..	('20, '28).
'20	Dicker, Thomas....	Mass.....	Private....	—	.....	Same as Decker.
'20	Dickey, Eleazer....	R. I.....	Private.			
'35c	Dickey, Eleazer....	Mass. line.....	Private....	76	Waldo.	
'40	Dickey, Eleazer B.	.....	.....	80	Waldo.....	Res. Monroe.
'20	Didston, Benjamin .	Mass.....	Private....	—	.....	Same as Dedston?
'40	Dilano, Amasa.....	.....	.....	82	Cumberland .	Res. Gray.
'35c	Dillingham, John...	Mass. line.....	Private....	—	Cumberland .	d. July 1, 1819.
'35d	Dillingham, John...	Mass. mil.....	Private....	71	Cumberland .	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	77	Cumberland .	Res. Minot.
'35d	Dillingham, Lemuel.	Cont. navy....	Seaman...	76	Waldo.	
'40	———	.....	.....	82	Waldo.....	Res. Belfast.
'35d	Dingley, Levi.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	78	Cumberland.	
'40	———	.....	.....	84	Cumberland .	Res. Harpswell.
'40	*Dix, Abigail*.....	.....	.....	90	Penobscot...	Res. Bangor.
'35c	Dix, William.....	Mass. line.....	Sergeant ..	83	Kennebec ...	('20).
'35c	Doane, Amos.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	76	Penobscot...	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	82	Penobscot...	Res. Hampden.
'35d	Doane, Oliver.....	Mass. state....	Private & Seaman .	80	Penobscot.	
'40	———	.....	.....	85	Penobscot...	Res. Orrington.
'40	Dobbin, James.....	.....	.....	88	Cumberland .	Res. Falmouth.
'35c	Dobbins, James....	S. C. line.....	Private....	80	Cumberland .	('20).
'35c	Dodd, Stephen.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	74	Lincoln.....	('20, '31b).
'35c	Dodge, Abner.....	Mass. line.....	Sergeant ..	77	Cumberland .	('20)d Jan.28,1833
'40	*Dodge, Betsey*.....	.....	.....	75	Waldo.....	Res. Burnham.
'35c	Dodge, Nicholas....	N. H. line.....	Private....	75	Kennebec ...	('20)d. Dec. 10, 1827.
'35c	Dodge, Paul.....	Mass. line.....	Lieutenant	65	Lincoln.....	('20) ('31b as Dodger).
'40	Doe, Henry.....	.....	.....	73	Kennebec ...	Res. Augusta.
'35c	Doe, James.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	82	Waldo.	
'40	*Doe, Olive*.....	.....	.....	87	Waldo.....	Res. Burnham.
'35c	Doe, Sampson.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	76	Kennebec ...	('20) d. Dec. 25, 1828.
'35c	Doe, Simon.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	—	Somerset....	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	81	Somerset....	Res. Fairfield.
'35c	Dolbear, Benjamin .	Mass. line.....	Private....	63	Somerset....	('20).
'35c	Dole, Amos.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	76	Penobscot...	('20)d. July 20, 1832.
'40	*Dole, Matilda*.....	.....	.....	75	Penobscot...	Res. Orrington.
'35c	Dole, Richard.....	Mass. line.....	Corporal..	87	Oxford.....	('20) d. Dec. 4, 1824.
'35c	Dolliff, Noah.....	N. H. line.....	Private....	74	Waldo.	
'20	Dolliver, Peter.....	Mass.....	Private....	—	.....	Same as Dalliver?
'40	Dolloff, Richard....	.....	.....	85	Oxford.....	Res. Rumford.
'35d	Doloff, Richard....	N. H. state.....	Private....	79	Oxford.....	Same as preceding
'40	*Donnell, Abigail*....	.....	.....	79	York.....	Res. York. See also Dunnell.
'35c	Donnell, Jotham...	Mass. line.....	Sergeant...	70	York.....	('20, '31b).
'35c	Donnell, Obadiah ..	Cont. navy....	Marine....	69	York.....	('20, ship "Ranger"), ('31b).
'35d	Dorman, Israel.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	92	York.....	('20, '31 b).
'35c	Dorman, John.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	82	York.....	('20) d. July 26, 1827.
'35c	Dorr, William.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	77	Kennebec.	
'40	———	.....	.....	84	Kennebec ...	Res. Augusta.
'35d	Doten, Samuel.....	Mass. navy.....	Mariner...	76	Cumberland .	
'40	———	.....	.....	83	Cumberland .	Res. N. Yarmouth
'35c	Doty, John.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	65	Cumberland .	('20)d.Oct. 5,1827.
'35d	Doughty, Benjamin.	Mass. line.....	Private....	92	Cumberland .	d. Apr. 12, 1833.
'35c	Doughty, Ichabod..	Mass. line.....	Private....	80	Cumberland .	('20).
'40	———	.....	.....	86	Cumberland .	Res. Brunswick.

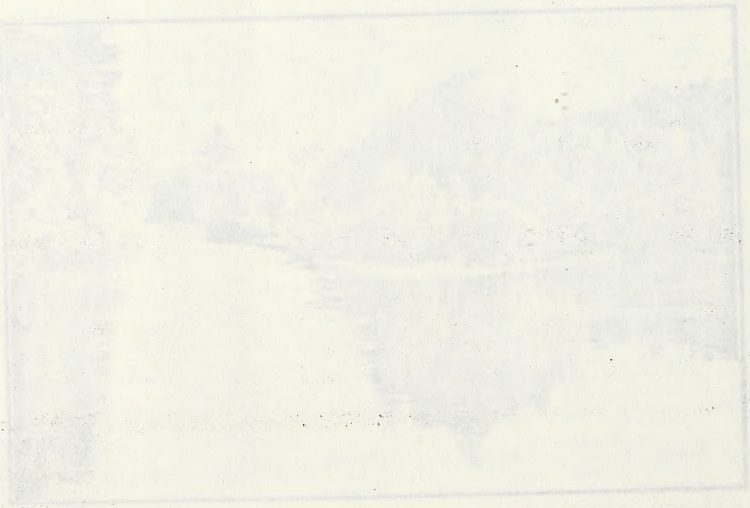
List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Doughty, James	Mass. line	Private	69	Cumberland	('20, '31b) ('35c as James, 2d.
'40	Doughty, James			76	Cumberland	Res. Harpswell.
'35c	Doughty, James	Mass. line	Private	67	Lincoln	('20)d. Jan. 30, 1820.
	Doughty, John	See Doty		—		
'35d	Doughty, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	
'35c	Doughty, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland	('20). Also given Doty.
'40	Douglass, Elisha			71	Waldo	Res. Burnham.
'35c	Douglass, John	Mass. line	Private	73	Oxford	('20).
'40	———			80	Oxford	Res. Denmark.
'35c	Dow, Henry	Mass. line	Private	83	Lincoln	Transferred from Hillsboro Co., N. H., 1824. d. June 9, 1828.
'35c	Dowlf, Ellis	Mass. line	Private	82	Lincoln	('20).
'40	*Downe, Mary H*			68	Penobscot	Res. Bangor.
'35c	Downing, John	Mass. line	Private	71	Hancock	('20).
'40	Downing, John			74	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35c	Downing, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	69	Cumberland	('20).
'40	———			75	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'40	Downs, Aaron			79	York	Res. Berwick.
'35d	Downs, Paul	Mass. mil	Private	77	York.	
'35c	Doyen, Jacob	N. H. line	Private	70	Somerset	('20) d. April 13, 1830.
'35c	Doyle, James	Mass. line	Private	81	Penobscot	('20).
'35d	Doyle, Michael	Mass. mil	Corporal	73	Kennebec.	
'31a	Doyne, Samuel		Private	—		Claim rejected as he did not serve 9 mos. in Cont. army.
'35c	Drake, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	74	Oxford	('20) o. Dec. 14, 1829.
'35d	Drake, John	Mass. mil	Private	76	Oxford.	
'35c	Drake, Oliver	Mass. line	Private	67	Kennebec	('20) d. March 3, 1828.
'35d	Dresser, Aaron	Mass. state	Private	76	Cumberland	
'40	———			81	Cumberland	Res. Danville.
'35d	Dresser, Elijah	Mass. line	Private	83	Oxford.	
'40	———			89	Oxford	Res. Turner.
'35d	Dresser, Joseph	Mass. mil	Private	86	Cumberland	
'35d	Dresser, Levi	Mass. state	Pvt.&Corp.	72	Oxford.	
'40	———			79	Oxford	Res. Lovell.
'35c	Dresser, Richard	Mass. line	Private	76	York	('20).
'40	———			81	York	Res. Buxton.
'40	*Drew, Jerusha*			83	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35c	Drown, Moses	Mass. line	Private	79	York	('20) d. 1825.
'35c	Drown, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	75	York	('20).
'35c	Dudley, Nathan	Mass. line	Private	76	Cumberland	
'35d	Dudley, Nathan	Mass. line	Pvt. & Pvt. of art.	74 or 76	Oxford	('20).
'35d	Dummer, Jeremiah	Mass. mil	Private	70	Kennebec.	
'35d	Dummer, Richard	Mass. mil	Private	77	Kennebec	d. Sept. 2, 1832.
'40	Dun, Joshua			81	Oxford	Res. Andover, No. Surplus same as Dunn, J.?
'35c	Dunbar, David	Mass. line	Private	—	Hancock	('20).
'35d	Dunbar, David	Mass. line	Private	77	Hancock	Same as preceding
'40	———			83	Hancock	Res. Penobscot.
'35d	Dunbar, Elijah	Mass. mil	Private	79	Lincoln.	
'40	———			85	Lincoln	Res. Nobleboro'.
'35d	Dunbar, Jacob	Mass. mil	Private	93	Oxford.	
'40	Dunbar, Jacob			98	Washington	Res. Pembroke.
'35d	Dunbar, Obed	Mass. mil	Private	90	Washington.	
'35c	Dunfee, Cornelius	Mass. line	Private	92	Kennebec	('20).
'35c	Dunham, Ammi	Mass. line	Private	70	Cumberland	('20).
'40	Dunham, Ammi			75	Lincoln	Res. Jefferson.
'35d	Dunham, Moses	Mass. line	Private	77	Oxford	('20).
'40	———			84	Oxford	Res. Hartford.
'40	*Dunlap, Dorcas*			76	Lincoln	Res. Topsham.
'35c	Dunlap, James	Mass. line	Private	82	Lincoln	('20).
'40	Dunlap, James			88	Kennebec	Res. Litchfield.
'35c	Dunlap, John	Mass. line	Private	64	Lincoln	('20) d. Oct. 25, 1818.
'35d	Dunn, Christopher	Mass. line	Private	74	Kennebec	('20).

List.	Name.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Dunn, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	73	Cumberland	Same as Dun, J.?
'35a	Dunnells, John		Private	—	York	See also Donnell.
'31a	Dunnells, Oliver		Private	—		Claim rejected as regt. was not on Cont. establishment.
'35d	Dunning, John	Mass. mil	Pvt. & Serg	81	Cumberland	
'20	Durell, Benjamin	Mass	Private	—		Same as Durrill?
'35c	Durell, Peter	Mass. line	Private	65	Oxford	('20)d. July 24, 1823.
'35d	Durgen, John	Mass. line	Private	84	York.	
'35c	Durow, William	Mass. line	Private	77	Lincoln.	('20 as Duron) d. Oct. 21, 1832.
'35d	Durrell, David	Mass. state	Serg	87	York	d. May 9, 1833.
'35c	Durrill, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	92	Kennebec	d. Jan. 4, 1820. Same as Durell?
'35c	Dwelley, Allen	Mass. line	Private	—	Penobscot	('20).
'40	———			78	Penobscot	Res. West half Township No.6.
'35d	Dwelly, John	Mass. mil	Seaman	68	Waldo.	
'40	———			74	Waldo	Res. Frankfort.
'35c	Dyer, Bickford	Mass. line	Private	87	Cumberland	('20 as Rickford)d. May 5, 1828.
'35c	Dyer, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private	77	Hancock	('20).
'40	*Dyer, Hannah*			77	Cumberland	Res. Cape Elizabeth.
'35d	Dyer, Isaac	Mass. line	Pvt. & Pvt. of art.	74	York	('20, '31b, Isaac 2d)
'40	Dyer, Isaac			82	York	Res. Limington.
'35c	Dyer, Isaac, 1st	Mass. line	Drummer	71	Lincoln	('20)d. Feb. 10, 1820.
'40	Dyer, James			86	Franklin	Res. New Sharon.
'40	*Dyer, Mary*			76	Cumberland	Res. Harpswell.
'35c	Dyer, Paul	Mass. line	Private	67	Cumberland	('20) d. April 13, 1827.

MAINE INLAND SCENERY



On the Presumscot near Riverton Park



SALMON, SHAD AND ALEWIVES, RIVERS OF MAINE IN OLDEN DAYS

By Honorable Harry B. Austin, former Chairman Commissioners Maine Inland Fisheries and Game

The first fish commission was created under a resolve from the Legislature approved on Jan. 28, 1867, entitled, "Relating to the restoration of free fish in the rivers and inland waters of Maine." This commission consisted of two members, Nathan W. Foster and Charles G. Atkins, who investigated the fisheries conditions in the larger Maine rivers and followed their investigations with a report to the Governor and Council, under date of Jan. 16, 1868, the report comprising 95 printed pages. It took up pretty fully and in detail the salmon, shad, alewives and striped bass fisheries and affords very interesting information covering a period of nearly 100 years prior to the date of the report.

This Report

Contains in view of the present nation and world-wide agitation for the conservation and increase of food products, many interesting facts as to the food resources of Maine in the fish line the first official notice of that industry or resource, and I could but compare the conditions of that period with those of today.

It seems that formerly all these species of fish were very prevalent in the Maine rivers and it is particularly interesting to note the cause, which in the opinion of the commissioners, brought about the gradual decline of the fisheries.

Beginning at the westward of the State, it appears from the report that the Saco river was originally a salmon river and that they ascended the river as far as Salmon Falls, where a great many were in the old times taken. The last salmon taken at Salmon Falls is recorded in the year 1843.

The falls at Biddeford and Salmon Falls were so high that no other migratory fishes ascended the river in any number above Biddeford. The building of dams to furnish power for the cotton mills there created an obstacle which in the course of a few years caused the salmon to stop coming into this river in any appreciable numbers.

In the Presumpscot river salmon were last seen in 1802, the run of these fish being destroyed by the erection of a dam at the head of tide water during that year.

It should be mentioned here, perhaps, what some may not know or recall, that the salmon seek the upper waters of fresh water rivers to spawn, and do not spawn at all in salt water.

In the Androscoggin, salmon were formerly observed as far up as Rumford Falls, breeding in the main river and most of the tributaries, going up the little Androscoggin as far as Paris and although falls at Lewiston were difficult, they did not prevent the passage of the salmon until the dam was built. We have no report of the salmon ever occurring in the main river above Rumford Falls, no doubt owing to the obstruction of the natural high falls at this point. Salmon were caught at Lewiston as late as 1875, the first dam built at Brunswick not being high enough to stop their passage. Alewives formerly came up the Androscoggin and bred in Sabattus pond.

In the Kennebec river at Augusta the number of salmon taken in 1820 was estimated at 4,000, and in 1822, in one day, one seine was known to take 700 shad, while in 1857 a seine took in that year 300 shad and 20,000 alewives. Charles Hume of Augusta fished at Waterville with a drift net from 1830 to 1837, taking 150 salmon yearly. Prior to the building of the first dam at Augusta in 1837, shad were taken in large numbers as far up at Waterville, the yield in one day mentioned being 6,400.

Many salmon and shad were also taken prior to 1837 at Skowhegan, salmon being taken as far up as Caratunk Falls. The year that the first dam at Augusta was carried away, Colonel Thompson of Embden states that 60 salmon were taken in one night at these falls. In 1867 the whole number of salmon taken at Augusta was only 70, and in the whole river the catch was estimated at but 1,200.

Sandy river, which flows into the Kennebec at Norridgewock, was formerly a salmon river and a favorite spawning ground. Shad and alewives came up as far as Farmington, the alewives spawning in Varnum's pond in Temple. The first obstruction in this river was a dam built in 1804 at New Sharon, which stopped the shad and alewives, but a fishway which permitted the salmon to pass, was maintained for a few years. On very high water the salmon were able to pass the dam, as David Hunter of Strong took a salmon in the river there as late as 1826.

Conditions in the Carrabassett river, another tributary to the Kennebec and a clear mountain stream like the Sandy, were much the same, salmon ascending the river as far as Kingfield. At New Portland so many were sometimes taken that only the bellies were

saved, the rest being thrown away. After the building of the Augusta dam, they disappeared from the Carrabassett river, but during the year this dam was out, they ascended that stream, 20 being reported taken at North Anson village.

The Penobscot river has suffered less loss of fish than any other large Maine river. In 1867, the time this first report was made, shad ascended the river for many miles. On the west branch they went as far as Grand Falls, near the mouth of the Millinocket stream, and both salmon and shad were reported seen near North Twin lake. At that time there were but four dams on the lower reaches of the main Penobscot, viz., in Veazie, Basin Mills, Great Works and Old Town. At present there are three other dams on the river, but all are provided with fishways.

The Penobscot river being the only large Maine river which has been kept passable for the salmon, is now the only river to which they resort in any numbers which seems to show conclusively that all our rivers need is the maintenance of fishways through the obstructing dams and the restocking of the main reaches with Atlantic salmon in order to re-establish in these rivers a supply of fish which, under present conditions would be of inestimable value to our state.

A good example of experiments obtained in the line of improving fishing conditions is given in this first report relating to the Cobscook river, Washington county. In 1861 a movement was begun to restore the fish in that river, fishways being built over the obstructing dams and 31 alewives were put in lakes at the head of the river, the result being as follows: From 1862 to 1864 very few fish were taken, but they gradually increased in the two following years and in 1867 they were again abundant, crowding the fishways all day long.

The prices of fish in those days of long ago would make the housewife sigh, shad being the most abundant, with salmon next and alewives little esteemed—and shad selling at Old Town for $1 per 100 pounds. That price was not sufficient at one time to enable the fishermen to secure barrels and salt and but few were disposed of otherwise than as fresh fish. Before the dams were built, salmon was plenty at six cents a pound and shad at six cents apiece. Those prices do not prevail today, you may have noticed—and that fact seems a great argument, as stated, for the re-establishment of the Maine fisheries on a basis which would restore their commercial worth.

In the report of 1867 referred to by Mr. Austin and which is of much historical value we learn that then the State officers not only received free transportation passes but gratefully acknowledged them in their reports.

On page 2 is the following which is almost startling in these days of civic virtue.

"We have been favored with free season tickets on the following passenger routes: Portland and Kennebec Railroad, Portland and Rochester Railroad, Grand Trunk Railroad, Portland and Machias Steamboat Line, and occasional passes on the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, Concord (N. H.) Railroad and International Line of Steamers to St. John."

EDITOR.

REVOLUTIONARY GRAVES LOCATED BY MARGARET GOFFE MOORE CHAPTER, D. A. R., MADISON, MAINE

Name	*Burying Place.*
Oliver Wood	Norridgewock
Maris Gould	"
John Clark	"
Joseph Tarbell	"
Nathan Parlin	"
Biley Smith	Cornville
Capt. Moses Case	"
Capt. Enoch Page	"

IN MADISON, MAINE.

Andrew Russell	Morse Cemetery
Benj. Patten	" "
Jonathan Eames	" "
Josiah Nutting	" "
Stephen Gage	Village Cemetery
Magnus Beckey	" "
Ebenezer Dean	Jewett Cemetery
Henry Wyman	" "
Elisha Lincoln	" "
Joshua Blackwell	Blackwell Cemetery
Richard Hayden	near Hayden Lake
Ebenezer French	New Sharon, Maine
Joseph Merrill	" " "
Benjamin Baxter	Mercer, Maine
Joseph Frederic	Starks, Maine
Joseph Bray	" "
Joseph Greenleaf	" "
Jabez Bowen	near Corson Corner
Jonathan Russell	Danforth Cemetery

near Patterson Bridge in Madison.

ADELLA VEASEY MOORE

Chairman, Committee on marking Rev. Soldiers Graves and Historic Spots.

OXFORD COUNTY GLEANINGS

(FROM OLD MASSACHUSETTS REGISTERS)

1809

Representatives to the Massachusetts House of Representatives were John Turner of Turner; Enoch Hall, Buckfield; Elias Stowell, Paris; James Starr, Jr., Jay; Simeon Waters, Livermore; Eliphaz Chapman, Bethel; Hannibal Hamlin, Waterford.

Turner, Hamlin and Hill were members of the committee on Eastern Lands. Judah Dana was County Attorney. Justices of the Common Pleas were Simon Frye of Fryeburg, Samuel Parris of Hebron and Luther Cary of Turner.

Special Justices: Cyrus Hamlin and Daniel Stowell of Paris. Clerk of the S. J. Court and Common Pleas: Cyrus Hamlin, Paris. Justices of the Court of Sessions: Levi Hubbard, Paris, Chief Justice. Associate Justices: John Turner of Turner; Joseph Howard of Brownfield; Ebenezer Poor of East Andover; W. C. Whiting of Hebron. Josiah Bisco of Paris, Clerk of the Sessions. Judah Dana of Fryeburg, Judge of Probate, and Samuel A. Bradley of Fryeburg, Register of Probate.

Attorneys at the S. J. Court: Henry Farwell, Buckfield; Sam A. Bradley, Judah Dana, Fryeburg. Attorney at the Common Pleas: Luther Emerson of Livermore.

Fryeburg Academy incorporated February 8, 1792. Officers in year 1809: Preceptor: Amos J. Cook, A. M. President: Rev. Nathaniel Porter. Treasurer: Moses Ames, Esq. Trustees: Amos J. Cook, A. M., Capt. James Osgood, Sam A. Bradley, Esq., Col. David Page, Hon. Geo. Thacher, Rev. Lincoln Ripley and Philip Page, Esq.

Sheriff: David Learned of Livermore. Deputy Sheriffs: John Cafely, Buckfield; Philip Page, David Badger, Fryeburg; Jonathan Bemis, Alvin Bagden, Paris; Hannibal Hamlin, Simeon Woodbury, Waterford.

Blazing Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons at Rumford. Officers, 1809: Joseph K. White, Rumford, Master; William Wheeler, S. Warden; Joseph Lufkin, J. Warden; Jonathan Holman, Treasurer; Abel Wheeler, Secretary; David H. Farnum, S. Deacon; Alvin Balster, J. Deacon.

(MAINE REGISTER)

1832

County Commissioners: James Starr, Jay; Abel Gibson, Brownfield; Moses Mason, Jr., Bethel.

Counsellors at Law: Samuel F. Brown, Buckfield; William Frye, Bethel; Henry Farwell, Levi Stowell, Dixfield; Judah Dana, Stephen Chase, John S. Barrows, Fryeburg; Jarius S. Keith, Oxford; Reuel Washburn, Livermore; Levi Whitman, Norway; Stephen Emery, Timothy J. Carter, Paris; Peter C. Virgin, Rumford; William K. Porter, Turner.

Attorney at the Supreme Judicial Court: Joseph G. Cole, Paris.

Attorneys at Common Pleas: Virgil D. Parris, Buckfield; Isaiah P. Moody, Lovell; Charles Whitman, Waterford; Wm. A. Evans, Livermore Falls.

1834

Stephen Emery of Paris was Judge of Probate with a yearly salary of $175.00, and Joseph G. Cole of Paris was Register, salary $350.00. John J. Holman of Dixfield was Colonel of 2nd Regiment, Sixth Division of the State Militia; Daniel Merritt of Jay was Lt. Colonel; Cyrus Thompsom, Hartford, Major; John M. Eustis, Rumford, Aujutant.

Samuel Gibson was Post-Master at Denmark; Henry Farwell, Dixfield; Judah Dana, Fryeburg; John Tripp, Hebron; Joseph G. Cole, Paris; Seth Morse, South Paris; William Reed, Norway; Wm. K. Porter, Turner, and Isaac Strickland, Livermore.

In 1837 there were two academies in Oxford County which had received donations of wild lands from the State as follows: Fryeburg Academy 15,000 acres; Hebron Academy 11,520 acres.

Stephen Emery of Paris was Judge of Probate; Joseph G. Cole, Clerk of Courts; Timothy J. Carter, County Attorney. In the "Eastern District" Alanson Merrill of Paris was Register of Deeds, and Daniel Clement of Fryeburg in the "Western District."

The County Commissioners were: Job Prince, Turner; Abel Gibson, Brownfield; John Hersey, Canton.

In 1837 Oxford County raised 136,307 bushels of wheat and received as State bounty for the same (under act passed March 29, 1837), $10,472.52.

In 1843 there were twenty-eight lawyers in practice in the entire county. That year the state senators were: John W. Dana,

Fryeburg; Virgil D. Parris, Buckfield; Lee Strickland, Livermore. John J. Perry, later a member of Congress, was a member of the Maine House of Representatives from the town of Oxford.

The first town meeting in Hebron was held under a warrant of William Widgery, Esquire, one of the justices of the peace for Cumberland County, dated March 15, 1792 to John Greenwood, the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Hebron qualified by law to vote on town affairs. The meeting assembled at the dwelling house of Mr. Asa Bearce on Monday the 2nd day of April, 1792, and made choice of Daniel Bucknam for moderator and John Greenwood for town clerk.

Other officers were elected as follows: John Donham, John Greenwood and Holmes Thomas, Selectmen and Assessors; Asa Bearce, Town Treasurer; John Bicknell, Constable and Collector of Taxes; Robert Small, Samuel Craft, Morris Bumpas, Nathan Dudley, Isaac Whittemore, Mellatiah Cobb and Daniel Bartlett, Surveyors of Highways; John Washburn, John Caldwell and Gideon Cushman, Tythingmen; Reuben Packard and Eliab Richmond, Wardens.

The votes for State officers that year were as follows: For Governor, "His Excellency, John Hancock, Esq., had 48 votes; for Lieutenant Governor, His Honor, Samuel Adams had 41 votes." William Widgery received 40 votes for State Senator.

The first trustees of Hebron Academy were: Rev. James Hooper of Paris; Samuel Paris of Hebron; Ezekiel Whitman of New Gloucester; Cyrus Hamlin of Paris; John Greenwood of Hebron; Dr. Luther Carey of Turner; Dr. Jesse Rice of Minot and William Barrows of Hebron.

The act dividing Hebron and establishing the new town of Oxford was approved February 27, 1829. Winthrop B. Norton, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Oxford, issued his warrant to Cyrus Shaw, one of the freehold inhabitants of Oxford, on the ninth day of March, 1829, "requiring him to summon and notify the inhabitants of said town of Oxford, qualified to vote in town affairs, to assemble at the school-house near Craig's Mills in said Oxford, on Thursday the nineteenth day of March instant, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a Moderator and all such town officers as towns are by law authorized and required to choose and appoint at their annual meeting. The officers were: Jacob Tewksbury, Moderator; Dan Perry, Town

Clerk; Samuel H. King, Ebenezer Holmes and Cyrus Shaw, Selectmen; Dan Perry, Treasurer; Jacob Tewksbury, Giles Shurtleff and Alonzo King, Superintending School Committee; Alonzo King, Constable and Collector of Taxes.

The first town meeting in the town of Paris was held at the dwelling house of Reuben Hubbard, July 16, 1793. Lemuel Jackson was moderator; Josiah Bisco, town clerk; Isaac Bolster, Lemuel Jackson and Nathan Nelson, selectmen; Josiah Bisco, John Bessee and John Willis, assessors; David Stowell, treasurer; Jonathan Hall, Nathaniel Haskell, William Swan, Benjamin Hammond and Seth Carpenter, tythingmen; Daniel Whitney, field driver; Benjamin Hammond, deer reeve; Philip Donohue, John Daniels, Samuel Durrell and Henry Hill, hogreeves; Isaac Bolster, Abner Shaw, John Willis, Seth Carpenter and Merodach B. Smith, school committee.

Roscoe A. Kingsbury of the firm of Thurston & Kingsbury, and one of Bangor's best known business men, died at his home, 98 Essex street, Bangor, Thursday morning, March 13, 1919, after an illness of several weeks, having been confined to his home for some time prior to his death. Mr. Kingsbury was born in Bradford nearly 68 years ago, the son of Thomas R. Kingsbury, a prominent resident of that town, and in early life was engaged in the grocery business. His first venture was at East Corinth where he formed a partnership with a man named Everett Beale, the firm name being Kingsbury & Beale. This partnership lasted until Mr. Kingsbury came to Bangor about 38 years ago to engage in business on his own account and for two years he carried on a successful grocery in what is known as the Cobb store on Main street. Mr. Kingsbury was a man of intelligence and wide information and interested in all that was for the better welfare of the community. He took much interest in Maine historical research and had been a subscriber to the Journal from its first issue.

Another one of our subscribers whose death occurred in Ellsworth, (Maine), March 22, 1919, was John O. Whitney, president of Whitcomb, Haynes & Whitney, timber operators and lumber manufacturers at Ellsworth, and a director and officer in banks and business houses, died Saturday night. He was a former alderman and a former president of the Board of Trade. He was 64 years old.

A SOCIAL EVENT IN AUGUSTA, MAINE, IN 1854

(Contributed by WM. OTIS SAWTELLE, Haverford, Pa.)

Military & Civic Ball

————With Ladies, is respectfully invited to attend a Ball————

At The

State House, Augusta,

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 22, 1854.

Managers.

AUGUSTA

Gen. Albert Tracy,
Capt. F. D. Callender, U. S. A.,
Col. John A. Pettingill,
Col. Elias G. Hedge,
Maj. Wm. H. Chisam,
Maj. Geo. S. Carpenter,
Maj. H. Baker,
Capt. Joseph Anthony,
James A. Thompson,
Charles A. Lombard,
Joseph W. Ellis,
Thomas F. Boynton.

HALLOWELL

Maj. T. M. Andrews,
Hiram Fuller,
A. S. Washburn.

FARMINGDALE

Col. F. T. Lally,
Geo. H. Robinson.

GARDINER

F. P. Thebald,
F. A. Butman.

PITTSTON

Gen. Caleb Stevens,
Capt. J. D. Warren.

WATERVILLE

J. M. Crooker.

SACO

Capt. Ira H. Foss.

WISCASSET

Maj. J. Babson.

BANGOR

Gen. G. G. Cushman,
Capt. Jno. L. Hodsdon,
Lt. A. P. Bradbury,
John A. Peters,
Samuel P. Dinsmore,
Charles S. Crosby.

PORTLAND

Gen. Wendell P. Smith,
Capt. Sam. J. Anderson,
Col. Chas. N. Little,
Edward E. Upham.

BATH

Maj. Chas. N. Bodfish,
Col. E. K. Harding,
Lt. F. D. Sewall,
Lt. J. G. Richardson.

BIDDEFORD.

Col. R. M. Chapman.

FARMINGTON

Gen. E. C. Belcher.

WALDOBORO

Gen. W. S. Cochran.

BELFAST

Col. A. W. Johnson.

ROCKLAND

Col. H. G. Berry.

RICHMOND

T. J. Southard.

Floor Managers,

Joseph W. Ellis,
Charles A. Lambard,
Samuel P. Dinsmore,
Col. E. K. Harding,
Maj. G. S. Carpenter,
E. E. Upham.

Officers and Members of Military Companies will appear in Uniform. Music by Fales' Band, Assisted by Eminent Musicians From Boston.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

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This publication will be mailed to subscribers until ordered discontinued.

OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

BROWSINGS BY THE EDITOR IN HIS OWN LIBRARY

III.

The Maine Historical Society held a meeting at Augusta Feb. 2, 1855. Robert H. Gardiner was its president and William Willis was the recording secretary. Mr. Willis delivered the "Introductory address." (1)

Our Society was incorporated in 1822; the number of corporators was 49; the first meeting was held in Portland, April 11th, at which Albion K. Parris, then Governor of the State, was chosen President, Benjamin Hasey, of Topsham, Recording Secretary, Edward Russell, Corresponding Secretary, Prentiss Mellen, then Chief Justice, Treasurer, and Rev. Edward Payson, Librarian. Of these officers, Gov. Parris is the only survivor: he was then the youngest of the number, and the youngest governor Maine ever had, being but 33 years old when he was chosen.

Mr. Hasey, the first Secretary, died in 1851, in his 80th year, and the oldest but one, of the surviving lawyers in Maine. He was born in Lebanon in this State, graduated at Harvard College, in the class of Josiah Quincy 1790, studied his profession with Judge Thacher, of Biddeford, and established himself in Topsham, where for 57 years he faithfully and honestly pursued his profession to the end of his life. Of Chief Mellen and Dr. Payson, each eminent in his chosen sphere of duty, this audience needs no information.

(1) Collections Maine Hist. Soc. Vol. 4, p. 6.

Of the 49 original members, 32 are dead, many of whom dignified and adorned their age. William King, our first governor, connected with a family of great men—Rufus and Cyrus, all natives of our State, sound and distinguished statesmen—was himself a man of strong powers of mind and a leading spirit for many years in our political and commercial affairs. Benjamin Orr, Stephen Longfellow, Gov. Enoch Lincoln, John Holmes, Judges Bridge and Cony, Dr. Benjamin Vaughan of English fame, the venerable Judge David Sewall and Wm. D. Williamson the Historian of our State, all original members, deserve a mention in this brief summary of our Society. Statesmen, judges, scholars—in their several spheres they filled large spaces in public estimation, and sustained active positions in the inauguration of our state and our public affairs. Since that event, scarce a third of a century has passed, and the mould has already gathered upon the memory of men, the most distinguished of their day, among us. The first Governor, the first two Senators in Congress, Holmes and Chandler, five of the seven Councillors, five of the seven representatives in Congress, the first Chief Justice, Prentiss Mellen, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives—men of high and honorable ambition, men of talents, energy and enterprise, have passed on in funeral procession, and the places which they filled and adorned, are now occupied by men of another generation. But their acts live: they laid the foundations of a new civil society; they put in motion a new organization of great power and capacity, which has been moving on with accelerated strength, evolving new forces; fraught with wealth, with genius, with enterprise and social influence, which we perceive and partake of while the vital energy of those stirring spirits, for which a kingdom seemed too small a bound, lies cold and silent in the grave.

Also in this volume is a paper by Augustus C. Robbins of Brunswick on "American Manufactures" and was read at this meeting. It was a brief history of the progress which American manufacturing industries had made to that time. He proves that Washington was at his first inauguration dressed in a full suit of American cloth made in Hartford, Conn. He appends to his remarks an original letter from Washington to General Knox of Thomaston, Maine, and says:

If any are curious to know how it was procured, I will gratify their curiosity by stating—That Mrs. John Holmes (widow of the late Hon. John Holmes) who was the youngest daughter of Gen. Knox, presented this letter of Washington's to Mrs. Edward Robinson of Thomaston; Mrs. Robinson presented it to me, and I now present it to the Historical Society of Maine.

"Mount Vernon, March 2d, 1780.

My Dear Sir:—I beg you to accept my acknowledgement of and thanks for your obliging favors of the 12th, 16th and 19th of last month, and particularly for the trouble you have had in procuring and forwarding for

me a suit of the Hartford Manufacture. It is come safe, and exceeds my expectation. I will take an early opportunity of paying the cost of it.

The result of the late elections will not only soon be known, but the effects of them will soon be discovered. Of the nine Representatives (announced) for this State, six are decided federalists; and the three (not yet known) from Kentucky, it is presumed, from the best accounts which have been received from thence, will be in unison with them. To hear that the votes have run in favor of Mr. Adams, gives me pleasure.

The severe weather, and uncommonly bad condition of the Roads in this quarter will prevent the members from this State, giving their attendance in time. One of them went from here this morning only, and two yesterday.

I hope this will find you perfectly recovered from your late painful disorder, and Mrs. Knox and the rest of the family in good health. Our affectionate compliments are offered to them, and with sentiments of the sincerest friendship.

I am ever Yours,

G. WASHINGTON.

General Knox.

The fifth article in this volume is "A Discourse" delivered before the Society at Brunswick August 2, 1854, by George Burgess, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maine. From this discourse we take the following extracts showing his view of social development in the early days of Maine.

From 1607 to 1677, the Province of Maine, in the larger sense of that term, was in this state of confused incipiency. There was no general government; the attempt to produce union in religion was vain: the Episcopal establishment never prevailed: the Puritan establishment was not effectually introduced: and the settlements on the borders of the wilderness were kept in weakness and poverty. The character which such a history would leave behind it could not disclose any strong and harmonious development. There would be little more than the rude fragments resulting from an abortive effort to produce a noble statue; or rather, little more than the scattered vegetation which might yet, collected and planted anew, grow into a noble grove or garden. Self-reliance might be expected, and firmness, and endurance. The stricter virtues of the Puritans might probably be somewhat wanting; their rigid regard for the Sabbath; their devotional customs; their knowledge of the Scriptures; their readiness to suffer for conscience' sake. As little were the settlers likely to possess the faults of the Puritans; their narrowness; their tendency to spiritual pride; their indiscriminate hostility to old usages; often quite as innocent as their own, and more significant and beautiful.

Something too, I suppose, has come down to us, though obscurely and indirectly, from that original spirit of navigating adventure, which so early planted the cross of the Christian discoverers far up the Kennebec and the Penobscot. The pinnaces of English fishermen were never since absent from our waters. Half of the home of many a colonist, and almost all his

journeys were on the deep. Maritime pursuits became the necessary heritage of the people who should inherit this coast of harbors and of storms. "Naviget: haec summa est." In the mariners whose white sails are now spread to the winds of the Pacific, or dart, almost with the speed of the birds, from China round the globe homeward, we see the successors, in an unbroken line, of Weymouth and Smith, of Gilbert and Vines.

In all this period of eighty-three years, I suppose that the few thousands of settlers were little more than doubled in number. It is hardly possible to paint too strongly the disastrous fruits of such harrassing strife. For the first half of the period, no progress was made in cultivation; scarcely a foot was won from the forests. Afterwards the energy of the colonists was expended in planting and sustaining firm military outposts, and in venturing forth to explore a little the vast desert beyond. There were in 1760 but thirteen incorporated townships. They formed little more than a streak along the coast, from Kittery to Pemaquid. Richmond was a frontier fortress; New Gloucester the extremest point where the smoke ascended from the cabin of a civilized family. Almost a century was lost and more than lost to the peaceful growth of the province, and it was not till British banners floated over the precipice of Quebec, that the woods of Maine were open to the feet of the emigrant.

It is not to be denied that the Indian wars, with their consequences, immensely retarded all social cultivation in this eastern country. There is a refinement, which is effected by time and affluence and all the appliances which are at the disposal of old and opulent communities. I do not speak of its value, nor institute any comparison between Corinthian elegance, or Ionian grace, or even Athenian culture, and Spartan simplicity. But, such as it is, this refinement cannot be rapid in its growth, where war and poverty leave little leisure and add nothing to embellish that little. The ravages of Indian warfare checked for a century the advance of the fertilizing power of commerce, tillage, and education. The foundations were to be later laid: the wealth which decorates a land, the endowments which spread so many social advantages around, the taste which finds nutriment and exercise amidst the abodes of affluence, the incitements imparted by great cities and the presence of men, the beauty of fields and farms, pastures and meadows, bright villages and loyal rural homes, all were reserved for a future day. By degrees, all has been gained or will be gained, in a sufficient measure; but in the mean time, the more useful arts and the nobler productions of this social state have no need to linger.

The third great period in the history of Maine reaches from 1760 to 1820; from the close of the French and Indian hostilities to the separation from Massachusetts, and the organization of the State.

Those sixty years included the still greater separation which rent both Massachusetts and Maine from the British crown. But the war of the Revolution scarcely impeded the progress which was characteristic of this period. It was now one steady current, almost from first to last; and this is a sufficient proof that not the hardness of our winters, but the dread of barbarian ravage, had so long shut up the paths of immigration. The incorporation of Pownalborough, named from a popular Governor who often came to Sagadahock, pushed forward the work of colonial enterprise. The

Cushings, the Bowmans, the Bridges, the Lithgows, gather there. In 1760, the two counties of Cumberland and Lincoln are added to the original shire of York. Old claims are now revived, new grants are obtained, the course of the great rivers is explored, the coast between the Penobscot and the St. Croix is taken into possession, and Machias is settled. The names of Bowdoin, Vassal, Waldo, Gardiner, begin to appear. German and French are allured to the pleasant though still wild sites of Dresden and Waldoborough. All is growth, slow, perhaps, but undisturbed: when the storm of revolution reaches even to these outskirts of the land. The fairest by far of all the towns along this eastern coast is laid in ashes by a mean hostility. The train of the companions of Benedict Arnold toil up the Kennebec, on their six weeks' march to join Montgomery under the walls of the Northern Gibraltar. The soldiers of England hold Castine, and hold it successfully against the colonial forces, and with it hold the eastern land beyond. A thousand of the youth of Maine fall in the struggle, but the struggle is at length over; the noble inheritance is won, and she shares the honors of the State which contains Lexington and Bunker's Hill.

The sixth article is on "The Language of the Abnaquies or Eastern Indians," by Williams Willis. Students of the literature upon the Indians of Maine should consult this valuable paper. In it he says:

The principal residence or settlement of these Abnakies, who inhabited that part of the United States, appears to have been the village of Narrantsouack, as the name is written by the author of this dictionary, which was on the river Kennebec. The Indian appellation is still preserved in our corrupted American name, Norridgewock.

Father Rasle took up his residence at Norridgewock in 1691. He says in one of his letters: "It was among these people, who pass for the least rude of all savages, that I went through my apprenticeship as a missionary. My principal occupation was to study their language. It is very difficult to learn, especially when we have only savages for our teachers.

"They have several letters which are sounded wholly from the throat, without any motion of the lips: *ou* for example, is one of the number. I used to spend part of the day in their huts to hear them talk. At length, after five months constant application, I accomplished so much as to understand all their terms.

In it is also the full text of three of the most important Indian treaties, 1735 at Deerfield, Mass.; 1749 at Falmouth, Maine; 1752 at St. George's Fort, Maine; and an appendix to Mr. Willis' article by C. E. Potter giving important facts regarding the language of the Abnaquies.

The memoir and journals of Paul Coffin, D. D., in this volume are of interest and importance. The last items in it are these:

NOTE.

The following is a copy of an original letter from Bridget Phillips to Edward Rishworth, Recorder for the Province of Maine, who then resided in York, where the records were kept and the Courts held. The letter and signature are in clear and beautiful chirography and in the style of that day.

Bridget Phillips was the second wife of Major Wm. Phillips. Her first husband was John Sanford, who moved to Boston from Rhode Island in 1637, by whom she had several children. Her son Peleg Sanford was Governor of Rhode Island three years, viz: 1680-1-2. One of her daughters married Elisha Hutchinson and was grand mother of Thomas Hutchinson, Governor of Massachusetts.

Phillips was a vinter in Boston, and moved to Saco in 1660, where he was a large land proprietor and extensively engaged in lumbering operations. His title embraced a large tract in Saco, and the Fluellen tract, purchased of a Sagamore of that name, eight miles square, in what are now the towns of Sanford, Alfred and Waterboro'. Sanford took its name from Mrs. Phillips' son by her first marriage. Phillips removed to Boston on the breaking out of the Indian troubles in 1675, in which his house and mills were burnt, and died there in 1683. Further particulars of this family and their possessions may be found in Folsom's history of Saco, pages 162-165.

On the back of the letter in Rishworth's writing, is the following endorsement: "By Cosson Phillips her order about entering of a caution referring to her lands and mills at Saco." W.

LETTER.

Mr. Rishworth, Sir: Being informed by yourself and others, that Captain Barefoot and some others, make some pretense of claim to ye Lands left by my late husband, Maj. William Phillips, lying in Saco, and have entered upon the same. I know that all their claims are but mere pretenses and altogether vain, whatever trouble I may be exposed unto: but being obliged by virtue of my executorship to ye last will of my sd husband, I hold myself bound to do what I lawfully may to defend our title, and therefore have written these lines to lye with yourself as caution against the Recording of any Deeds or Instruments seeming to grant right or title to ye said Lands or any grant thereof to any other persons, and for the saveing of our own right. Mr. Giffard hath been spoken with, and says Captain Barefoot hath proceeded too far in that matter.

Your loveing Friend,

BRIDGET PHILLIPS.

Boston, 29th July, 1684.

For Mr. Edward Rishworth, Recorder for the Province of Mayne.

Province of Mayne: This Caution entered into the 4th book of Records, pa 21, this 11th of August, 1684: per Edward Rishworth, Recorder.

Sayings of Subscribers

After the first few numbers of the Journal had been issued letters from subscribers who appreciated our endeavors were so frequent that we began to select some of their sayings that were kindly and encouraging, words also reminiscent of past days in Maine, and often references to some article in the Journal that was a valuable side-light upon an important topic in Maine history.

Thus this column has become a feature not only of interest to our readers but of real historical value as well.

We may also, perhaps be pardoned for having indulged in some pride that it has disclosed the fact that our readers are among those who are cultured and intellectual.

From one of the leading members of the Kennebec bar and one well known throughout Maine as a talented public speaker, we recently received the following:

The work you are doing is worth doing and you are doing it well. These words are not perfunctorily said, but I use them with full sense of their meaning and with deep sincerity.

He is so thoroughly well equipped as a student of literature and history that we were especially gratified at his appreciation, and we undertook to publish it in our last issue—and then something happened. It appeared in this column as being from LeRoy K. Knight of Augusta, Maine, when it should have been the above mentioned LeRoy L. Hight of Augusta.

Whether it was the fault of copyist, type setter, or the blundering editor is yet mysterious and how it passed by our proof reader is more so.

It was at least very regretable.

Hon. W. B. Kendall, Bowdoinham, Maine:

Certainly your last issue is the best of all. The particular thing that appeals to me most in your last issue is that statement of the coming reading book for the Maine schools on Maine topics. This is just a step in the right direction. It will certainly win out very much in this in the next few years.

Mr. F. H. Heiskill, Portland, Maine:

Everyone likes the Journal. It is certainly a good magazine for any one.

George H. Smardon, Portland, Maine:

The Journal for November, December, January arrived today and I am always pleased when it gets here. After reading the current news, war news, religious news and so forth, it is a delight to read any number of the Journal. Wish Gene Edwards would give us more of his poetry.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Merrill, Skowhegan, Maine, a talented writer of verse and prose:

You are doing a splendid work for the State and we all appreciate it. "To each man his time and Place." You will be a help to the generations to come, —will live after your flesh and bones are dust. Your spirit will form a new body to "carry on" some good work in a state of consciousness not yet familiar to us; but which will be some time.

Rev. Geo. A. Martin, Grace M. E. Church, St. Johnsbury, Vermont:

With pleasure I renew my subscription to the Journal. Each issue is so highly prized that the loss of one is keenly felt. The last was especially rich in its biographical material and a great challenge to the men of Maine to be worthy of successors of the great men of other days.

John L. Tewksbury, Camden, Maine:

I have thoroughly enjoyed reading this interesting publication and hope to have my subscription continued. I am very much interested in Maine history and think that you are doing a fine thing in devoting so much of your time and talent to this important, valuable and interesting subject.

Hon. James Phinney Baxter, Portland, Maine.:

What you say with regard to the indifference which has been exhibited by our Legislature relative to Maine history is not in the least over-stated. I DO NOT KNOW OF ANYTHING THAT EXHIBITS THE INTELLECTUAL STATUS OF A COMMUNITY MORE THAN THE MANNER IN WHICH IT PRESERVES AND PUBLISHES ITS HISTORY. Massachusetts has led in this work, as it always has led in intellectual activity the other states of New England. I should like to see Maine as active as Massachusetts in making its history accessible to students. As you know I have long labored in this field, and though it has been an unthankful task, I am fully satisfied that it is a useful contribution to our literature. I hope you may be successful in your efforts.

F. Willis Rice, Editor and Publisher of The Daily National Hotel Reporter:

I always read your "Journal of Maine History" with interest, but the current quarterly number, covering the months of November, December and January, is of peculiar and indeed absorbing interest.

The life-like portrait and admirable sketch of the late Judge Peters excites my admiration. You are so thoroughly conversant with the political history of Maine, that you will doubtless recall the fact that Judge Peters was the successor of my father, the late John Hovey Rice, in the U. S. House of Representatives at the opening of the Fortieth Congress.

The equally remarkable portrait of the late George V. Edes carries me back still farther in retrospect. I can see him now with his stooped shoulders and ample pedal extremities, making his way across the bridge from Foxcroft.

Mr. H. A. Free, Director of Chamber of Commerce, Lewiston, Me.:

The Journal has interested me very much especially the interesting sketch of the late Chief Justice Peters.

ALL Maine people ought to be interested in your publication.

Chosen in June, 1790, and to continue in office by resolve of the General Court in June, 1791, for the collection of duties on carriages, etc., and for settling their excise accounts with licensed persons:

Isaac Pope, York; Ebenezer May, Cumberland; Richard Hunnewell, Hancock; John Cooper, Washington. Joseph Greenleaf was the light-house keeper at Portland, Casco Bay.

(Mass. Register for 1793).

Senators from the District of Maine in the Massachusetts Legislature for 1803 were: Simon Frye and John Woodman, York County; Woodbury Storer and John Cushing, Cumberland, and John Chandler, Kennebec.

Public Notaries in 1803 were: Thomas Cutts, Pepperelborough; Joseph Tucker, York; John Frothingham, Portland; John Peterson, Brunswick; Ebenezer Whittier, Pownalborough; Jacob Ludwig, Waldoborough; Nathaniel Dummer, Hallowell; Francis Winter, Bath; Gabriel Johnnot, Penobscot; Eli Forbes, Gouldsborough; Phineas Bruce, Machias.

In 1793 the District of Maine had three of the ten academies in Massachusetts, viz.: Hallowell Academy, Fryeburg Academy and Washington Academy at Machias.

The six principal Indian wars in New England, all of which were participated in by the early settlers of Maine, were King Philip's War, begun June, 1675; King William's, August, 1688; Queen Ann's, August, 1763; Lovwell's, June 13, 1722; the Spanish and Five Years Indian War, July, 1745, and the French and Indian War, 1755.

The Journal gratefully acknowledges a valuable gift from Henry M. Packard of Guilford, Me., it being a complete set of the Maine Legislative Biographical Sketches, from 1872 to 1919 inclusive. This collection was begun by his father the late Honorable Cyrus A. Packard, former State Land Agent.

Notes and Fragments

The Maine State Library at Augusta is daily becoming more useful to all of the citizens of Maine.

Mr. Dunnack is constantly striving to make it so. Not only has the good work of the traveling libraries expanded greatly under his management, but the people generally, those at the cross roads and smallest hamlets have been encouraged to write in and borrow books that they need in the lines of study which they are pursuing. This is as it should be.

They pay for it when the tax bills are met and it should be equally accessible to all. It ought to be made as beneficial to the members of clubs and granges and students of all degrees at Jonesport, Rangeley or Fort Kent as to such who happen to reside in the immediate vicinity of the Capital City.

Recently the Boston Herald offered prizes for stories of "real battles with cold and storm." Mr. R. L. Gibson of Harrington, Maine, wrote one which was accepted and published in the Sunday Herald of Dec. 29, 1918, entitled "Playing for Dear Life on Moosehead Lake."

The following is from a recent Maine newspaper:

Captain Elwell P. Todd of Georgetown will on January 18, 1919, celebrate his 90th birthday. He is the oldest resident of his town and the oldest pilot on the Kennebec, having for many years piloted vessels up and down the river. He remembers well when the daily arrival of 25 or more vessels at the mouth of the river was no unusual event, while now the appearance of even one is an event indeed. He was a delegate to the first Republican convention in Maine, which nominated Hannibal Hamlin for Governor. He served for five years as a Sagadahoc county fish and game warden. Captain Todd is in excellent health and saws a few sticks of wood every day for exercise and practice. He married Miss Filena Spennes who died some 15 years ago, and now lives with his sister, Mrs. Harriet Deering of Georgetown.

The following item having recently appeared in the Maine newspapers, we asked Col. Boothby if it was correct and he assured us that it was.

Col. Frederic E. Boothby, who for many years was general passenger agent of the Maine Central Railroad, has a curiosity on the lawn of his home at Waterville, Maine, in the shape of the four wheels of the tender of the Pioneer, the first locomotive of the first railroad in Maine, the Bangor,

Oldtown, and Milford Railway, more generally known as the Veazie Railroad. The Pioneer was built in England in 1830 by Stephenson and brought to this country. The wheels referred to are of oak with a half inch iron tire and an iron flange. A few years ago they were found in a pile of junk by the station agent at Oldtown and sent to Col. Boothby. It would seem as though such interesting relics deserve a more permanent resting place than outdoors.

This also attracted the attention of Mr. Ambrose E. Roberts of Boston, who in a letter to the Colonel under date of Jan. 19, 1919, adds this to the history of one of the oldest railroads in America:

I read with interest recently an article on your possessing the wheels of the first locomotive used in Maine.

My great grandfather and great uncle, Edward and Samuel Smith, formerly of Bangor, were the ones who built this old railroad and brought this equipment from England. I have in my possession an old Bangor paper describing their ventures and activities in the olden days. This article was written at that time by D. M. Howard, formerly in the insurance business in Bangor, and who was Clerk for the firm of E. & S. Smith.

Would it be a possible thing for me to obtain possession of one of these wheels, being the great grandson of the man who brought this locomotive to this country—it seems only right that one of these should fall into my hands.

I am the son of Edward F. Roberts and formerly lived in Bangor. I believe you know my father and mother. Many souvenirs of this old road were in the Bangor Historical Society Rooms and were burned up.

Of course, General Veazie has been handed most of the credit for building this road, but as a matter of fact Edward and Samuel Smith built it and went broke just as it was completed, the road being sold to General Veazie for $55,000 and given his name.

I would appreciate it very much if I could get possession of one of these wheels.

JEFFERSON AND THE CONSTITUTION OF MAINE

During the session of the Legislature of 1834, as a member of the House I attended a meeting of the Committee on Education, when the subject of making a grant to one of the Seminaries of learning was under discussion. Governor King being present was requested to give his views to the committee.

He went very fully into the question, taking strong ground in favor not only of providing for Common Schools, but also of endowing our higher Seminaries. After speaking at considerable length upon education generally, and the means of promoting it, he stated that Article VIII of our Constitution was drawn by Mr. Jefferson, under these circumstances:—

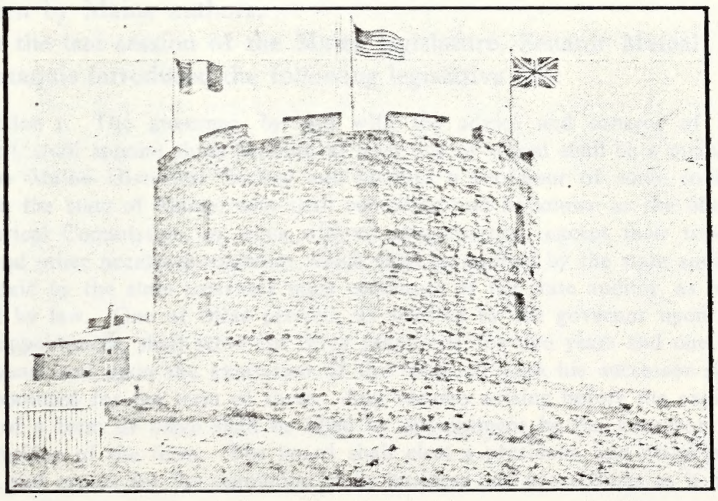
After the vote of separation was passed and Governor King was elected a delegate to form the Constitution, but before the Convention was held business called him to Washington. While there, it occurred to him that he should be very glad to see Mr. Jefferson and get his views of the best Constitution for the State. So he "took a turn" down to Monticello to see and converse with his old "friend," as he expressed it. He spoke of the interview as affording him a great deal of pleasure. Mr. Jefferson seemed to take a deep interest in the new State, and said it was very important to start right. They talked about the general provisions of the Constitution, but there was nothitng that he entered into with so much spirit as the cause of education. Upon that he dwelt as the main pillar of the prosperity and character of the State.

Near the close of the interview Governor King said to Mr. Jefferson, "I wish you would write what you have said, putting it into the form of an Article to be incorporated into our Constitution." Thereupon Mr. Jefferson took his pen and wrote out the substance, if not the exact words, of Article VIII., which was inserted through the influence of Governor King.

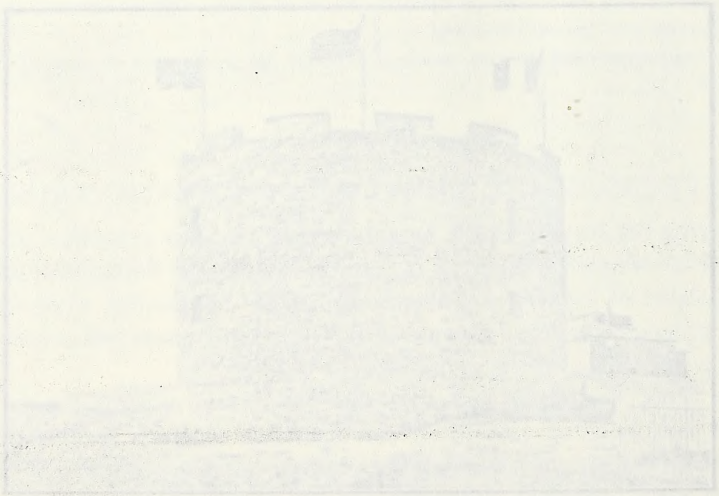
SAMUEL P. BENSON.

Brunswick, Feb. 9, 1870.

(Collections of Maine Hist. Soc. Vol. 7, p. 241.)



Castle of Old Fort William Henry, Pemaquid Beach, Maine



STATE AID FOR MAINE HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

The duty and mission of the Journal as we conceive it to be is to confine its labors strictly to matters pertaining to the history of Maine past and present.

While the editor personally has convictions of his own regarding political, social, religious, and other questions of interest to the general public, he refrains entirely from inflicting them in the faintest degree upon the readers of the Journal.

Our positive intention is to keep its columns an open forum where persons of all creeds can meet upon a common level in the discussion and advocacy of all phases of Maine historical subjects and nothing else whatsoever. The government of the state of Maine, however, in its executive and legislative capacity frequently has to do with policies and legislative measures relative to these very subjects. It can make or mar, encourage or discourage, vitalize or blight, the public interest in what the Journal holds to be vital in promoting patriotic ideals and developing good citizenship in Maine. Hence we reserve the right to comment upon, commend or criticize any of its acts in this regard. In pursuance of this idea we have frequently called attention in these pages to its strange policy during the past ten years in reversing its course for half a century in aiding the publication of Maine historical books written by Maine authors.

At the last session of the Maine legislature, Senator Metcalf of Piscataquis introduced the following legislative bill:

Section 1. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint three persons, at least one of whom shall be a member of the Maine Historical Society and another a professor of some college within the state of Maine, who shall constitute and be known as the Maine Historical Commission, to serve without compensation, except their traveling and other necessary expenses which shall be audited by the state auditor and paid by the state treasurer upon certificate of the state auditor, as provided by law. One of these persons, as selected by the governor upon the first appointment, shall serve for three years, one for two years and one for one year, and upon the expiration of the terms of each his successor shall be appointed for the term of three. Any vacancy arising before the expiration of a term of office shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the residue of the term. The board shall elect a president, and make such rules and orders for the regulation of its business and proceedings as it may deem necessary.

Sect. 2. When state aid shall be asked of the legislature to assist in the publication, editing or compiling any manuscripts, documents or writings

pertaining to the history of the state of Maine, such manuscripts, documents or writings shall first be submitted to said commissioners to examine and review, who thereupon shall forthwith report to said legislature their approval or disapproval of, or suggest any desired changes in the same.

The editor of the Journal ably supported by Hon. H. E. Dunnack, State Librarian, Mr. Charles A. Flagg, Librarian of the Bangor Public Library, Mr. LeRoy L. Hight, of Augusta, Wm. Bonney, of Bowdoinham, former speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, and State Treasurer, Joseph W. Simpson, of York, appeared before the library committee in behalf of this bill.

The Committee reported "ought to pass in a new draft" the following act which was passed and approved by Governor Milliken, March 19, 1919:

An Act Providing for the Examination and Review of Historical Matter for Publication of which State Aid is Asked of the Legislature.

When state aid shall be asked of the legislature to assist in publication, editing or compiling of any manuscripts, documents, or writings pertaining to the history of the State of Maine, such manuscripts, documents, or writings, shall first be submitted to the state librarian and to a professor of history of some college or university within the State of Maine, who shall be appointed by the governor, which two, in conjunction with some member of the Maine Historical Society to be selected by them, shall examine and review such manuscripts, documents, or writing and shall report to the legislature their approval or disapproval of or suggest changes in the same

We believe that in this Maine has taken an advanced step in the direction of a more enlightened policy in reference to this subject and that the act as finally passed is better than the Metcalf bill was in its original form.

Under this law when any citizen of Maine believes he has prepared a work of value upon an important state historical subject, he can file it with the State Librarian, who will obey the mandate of the state by organizing a committee as therein provided, who will act upon it and make its report to the legislature. Such a report favorable or unfavorable must of necessity have great weight with that body. It will not in any sense depend upon the vagaries or whims of an executive, or a legislative committee, and if publication is advised by the committee it will at least establish confidence in the project.

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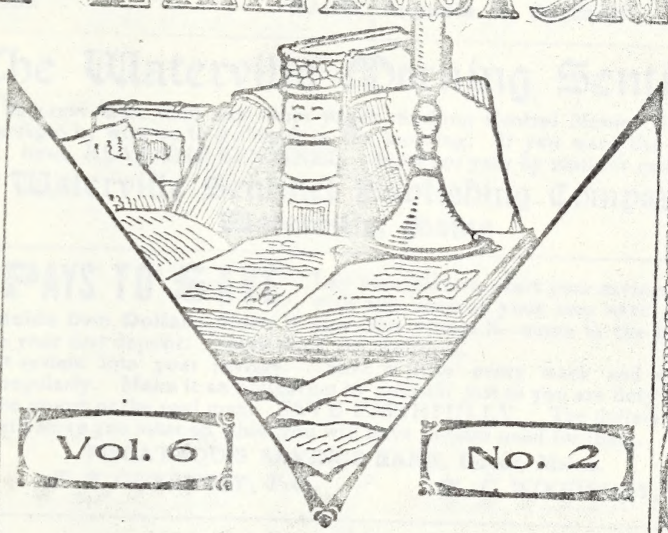
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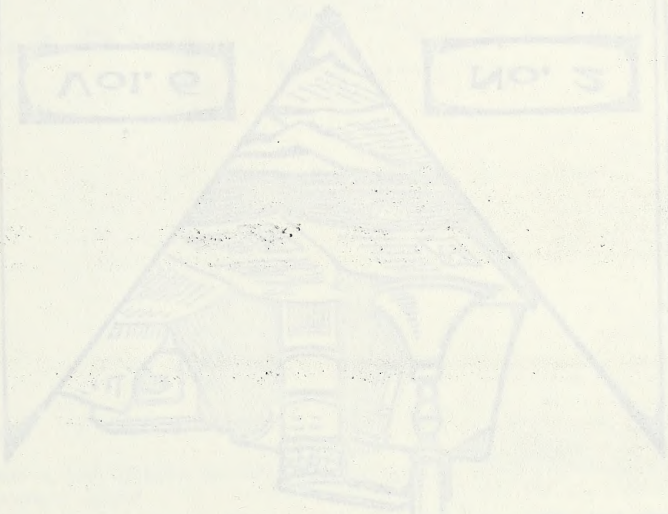


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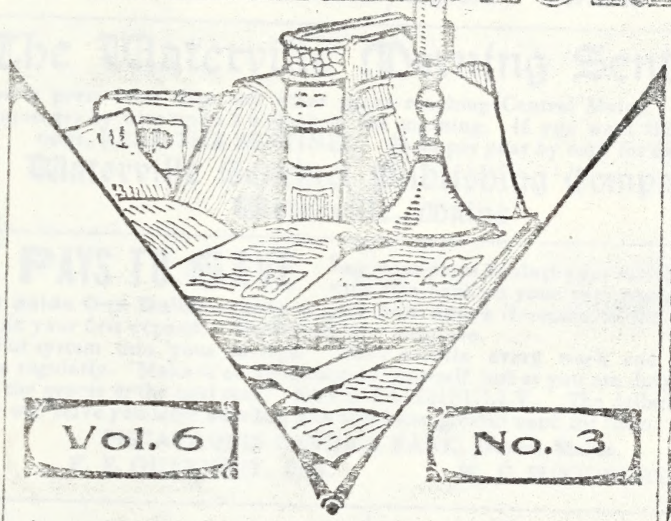
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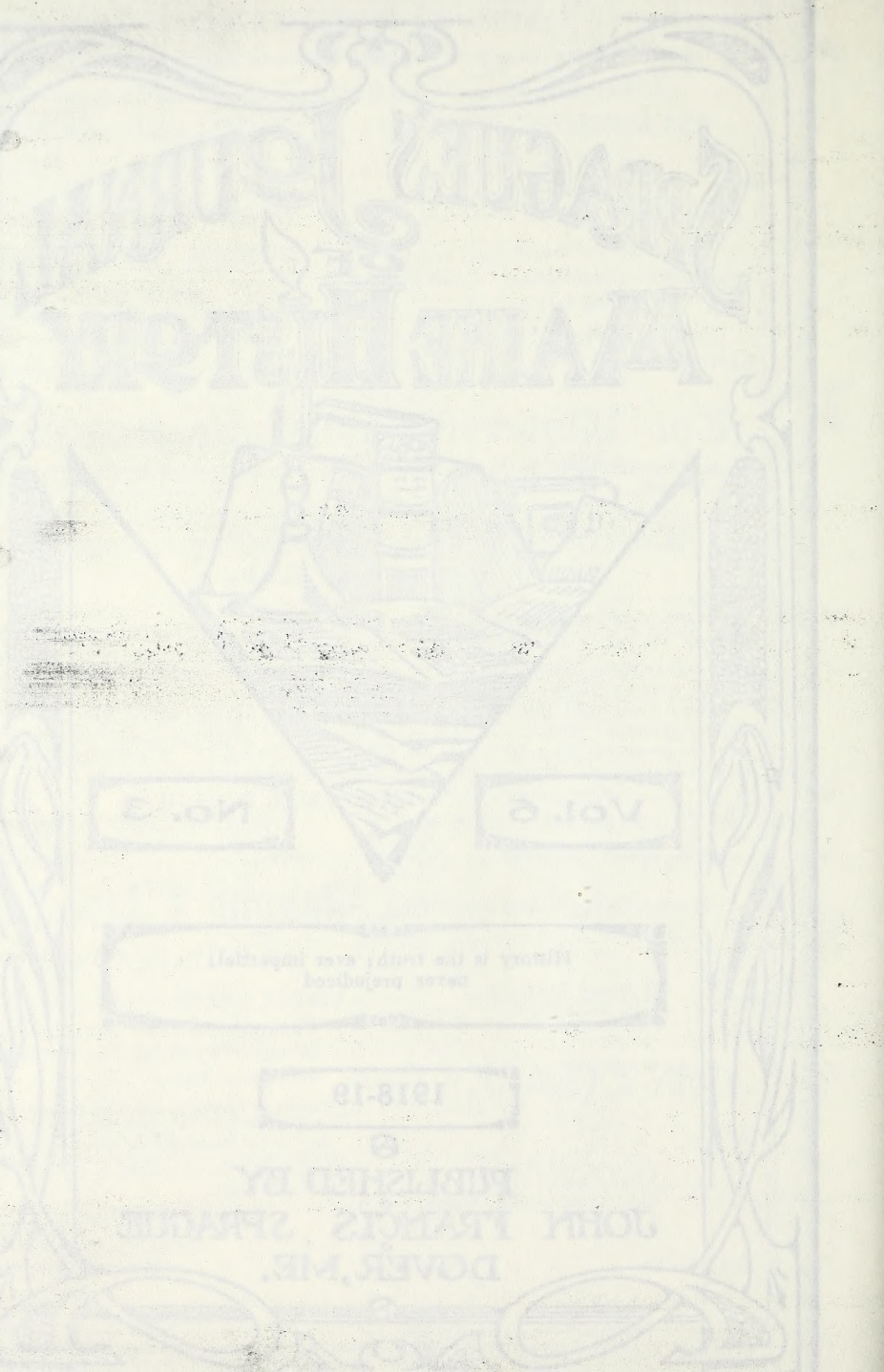


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